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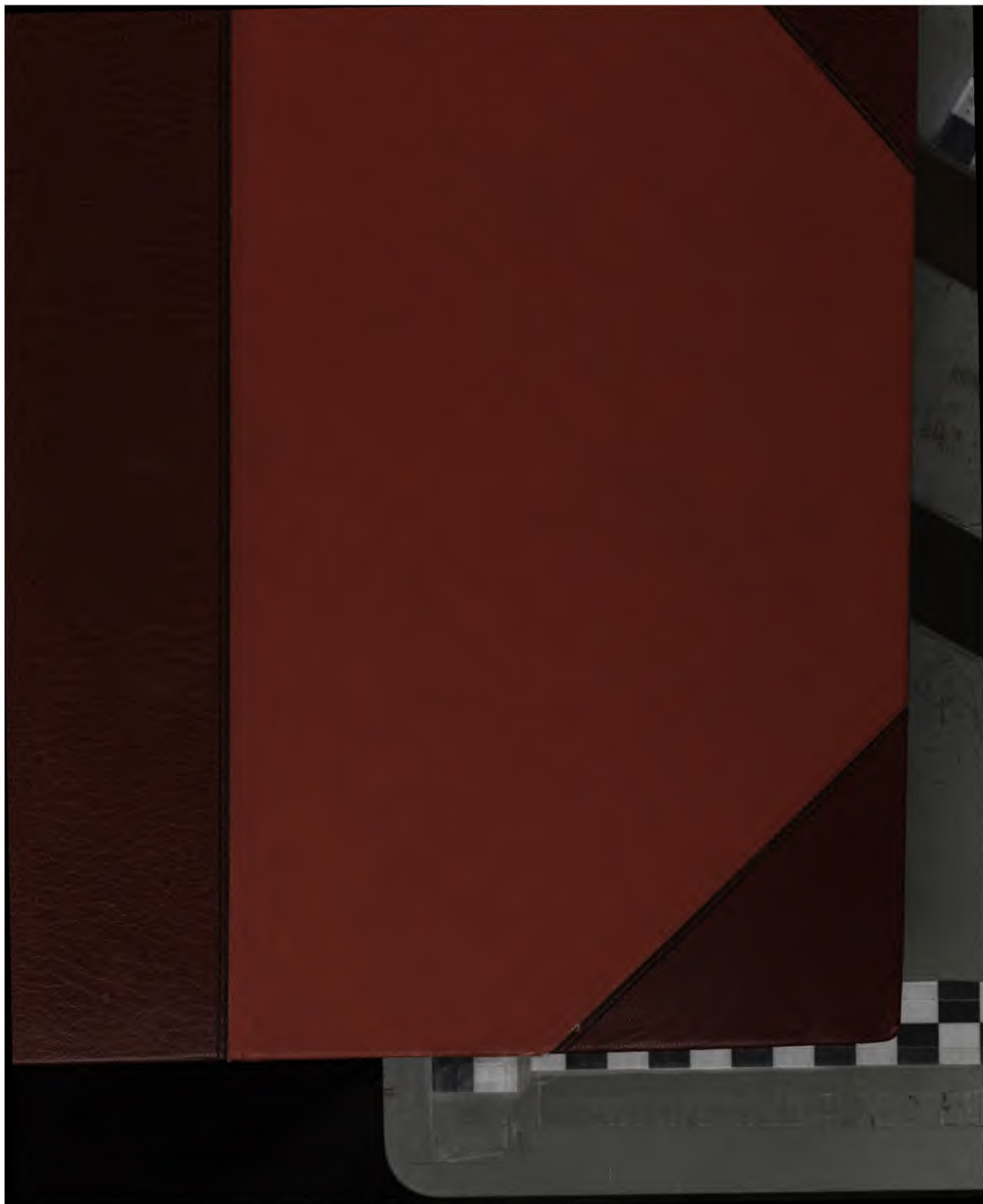
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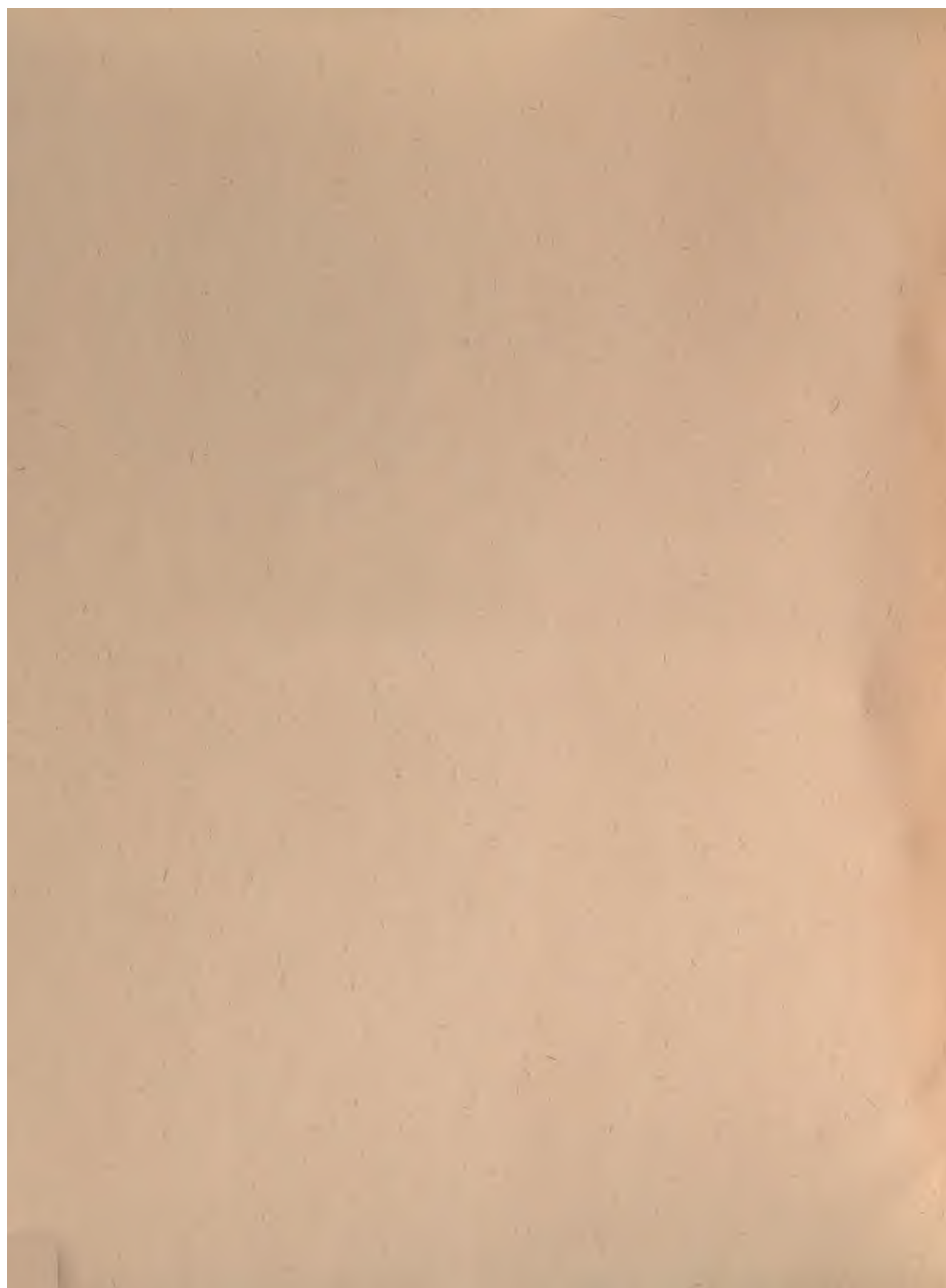
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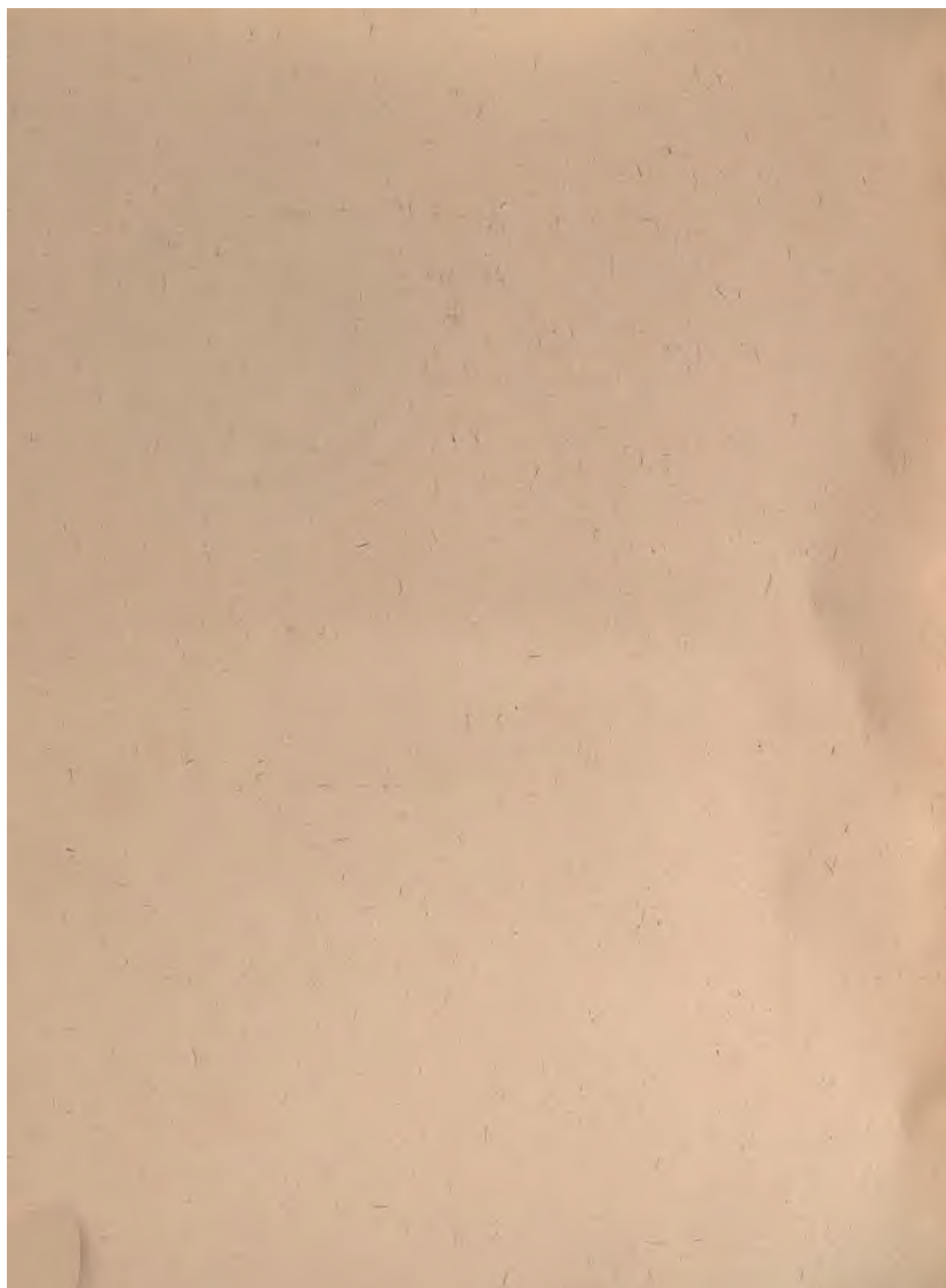
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"The Children not yet borne, with gladnesse shall
Thy Pious Actions into Memorye call:
And thou shalt live as long as there shall bee
Richer Poore or any vñ of Charitie."

TO THE MASTER, Fellows, & Scholars of PEMBROKE HALL,
CAMBRIDGE.

Trustees, of St. Rob. Hitcham's Charities.

This Plate is inscribed, by their Grateful & Obedient Serv^{ts}

R. Lodei.



L. Thucallier.

THE
HISTORY
OF
FRAMLINGHAM,

IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK;

INCLUDING
BRIEF NOTICES
OF THE
MASTERS AND FELLOWS OF PEMBROKE-HALL, IN CAMBRIDGE,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BEGUN
By the late ROBERT HAWES, Gent.
STEWARD OF THE MANORS OF FRAMLINGHAM AND SEXTED.

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND NOTES,

By ROBERT LODER.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TEN ELEGANT COPPER-PLATES.

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P R E F A C E.

LOCAL Publications are considered by the generality of Readers as uninteresting or of little importance ; but when a wider field of inquiry is explored, the object becomes more worthy of particular attention.

“THE love and reverence of Antiquity is so congenial with the natural curiosity of the human mind, that we seldom view but with a kind of pleasing melancholy ANY venerable memorial of former Times. The mind is seized in the contemplation of them with a variety of sensations, which it finds difficult to discriminate ; a mixture of pain and pleasure which it is unable to explain. But when we carry this temper of mind to the examination of the monuments of OUR OWN ancestors, their claim to our veneration becomes more powerful, and their address to our fancy more lively : while the reflections which they suggest and the interest which we involuntarily take in them complete the delightful illusion.

IN surveying the proud monuments of feudal splendour and magnificence exhibited in the remains of ANCIENT CASTLES, the very Genius of Chivalry seems to present himself amidst the venerable ruins, with a sternness and majesty of air and feature, which shew what he once has been, and a mixture of disdain for the degenerate posterity that robbed him of his honours. Amid such a scene the manly exercises of knighthood recur to the imagination in their full pomp and solemnity ; while every patriot feeling beats at the remembrance of the generous virtues which were nursed in those Schools of fortitude, honour, courtesy, and wit, the mansions of our ancient nobility.

WE dwell with a romantic pleasure on these vestiges of former Hospitality and munificence, the pride and ornament of England : That munificence which was open to all, but particularly to the noble and courteous, and to the minstrel, the honoured recorder of their splendour and festivity ; thus exciting the first efforts
a of

of wit and fancy, and therefore largely contributing to the introduction of every species of polite learning.

No branch however of this Study appears to afford more extensive field for disquisition than the History of CHURCHES. Besides the peculiar solemnity which the sacredness of place connected with its Antiquity inspires, the inquisitive mind of a liberal spectator will find ample amusement in the reflections suggested by the funereal monuments, and the histories which they describe, or recall to his remembrance. By the diligent cultivation of the genealogical Antiquities the memory of many persons has been revived, who would otherwise have been forgotten: and the amiable virtues of many a private character have obtained that merited applause, which their obscurity of birth or station had denied them."

THE following Work forming part of the History of the Hundred of LOES, is extracted from a very fair MS. comprising upwards of 700 folio pages closely written, adorned in the body of the history and in the margins, with drawings of Churches, Gentlemen's Seats, miniature Portraits, ancient Seals, and Coats of Arms of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy blazoned in their proper colours, which was compiled by ROBERT HAWES, Gent. Steward of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the year 1712, and remains in the Collection of JOHN REVETT, of Brandeston-Hall, Esquire, who very generously permitted the editor to make a Transcript from it, for this occasion, to whom he begs leave to present his most grateful acknowledgements.

ANOTHER Copy of the preceding MS. was presented by Mr. Hawes, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall; a third, (on the credit of two respectable Gentlemen) is said to be in the Publick Library at Cambridge; and a fourth, in the Collection of the Marquis of Hertford.

MR. Hawes derived much information from the Records and MSS. at Pembroke-Hall, and was also greatly assisted in his researches, by the liberal communications of the Rev. Dr. TANNER Chancellor of Norwich, and JOHN REVETT, of Brandeston-Hall, Esq. Grandfather to the present Gentleman of that name.

THE Account of the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, was originally begun by MATTHEW WREN, President of that House, afterwards lord Bishop
of

of Ely, (see Strype's Life of Archbishop Grindal, pa. 308); augmented and continued by Mr. HAWES before mentioned; the Reverend RICHARD ATWOOD, A.M. Fellow of the College; and brought down to the year 1795, by the Reverend Dr. TURNER the present MASTER, to whom the editor is infinitely obliged, as also for his unexpected condescension, and success with the FELLOWS and SCHOLARS, in procuring for this Volume, the Plate containing the Portrait of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, drawn and engraved at their Expence, from the original Picture in Serjeants-Inn-Hall. The patronage and encouragement, which this Work has received, from that respectable Body, will ever be remembered by the editor, with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude.

By the same liberal attention shewn to the editor, he was permitted the inspection of a MS. Account of The HOUSEHOLD EXPENCES of the DUKE of NORFOLK, during a short period in the reign of HENRY VIII. as this relates solely to the domestic arrangements at his Seat at STOKE by NAYLAND, and not a single Article occurs which alludes to the Castle at Framlingham, no use was made of it whatever: besides, The NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK, long since in the hands of the Publick, containing so near a similarity, as to render extracts from the former, of no great importance.

THE following Gentlemen who either gave assistance with their Notes towards enlarging this Work, or promoted the Subscriptions, are also particularly intitled to the editor's Thanks. The Rev. Dr. FRANK, of Alderton; Rev. GEORGE CRABBE, of Great Glemham, who kindly communicated the FLORA, contained in the Appendix: as but few Catalogues of Plants growing in Suffolk hath been hitherto published, it is hoped the List there inserted, will not prove unacceptable to Gentlemen who are in the habit of exploring the delightful Science of Botany. CRAVEN ORD, Esq. of London, whose obliging readiness in giving extracts from his large Collection of Suffolk Antiquities, is above all praise, the editor not only on the present, but on former occasions having largely experienced his kindness and generosity: who first suggested the idea of the Plate of the Ich-nography of Framlingham Church, which was readily adopted, and is given to the Subscribers GRATIS, nine Plates only being promised in the Proposals, to which this being added, makes a tenth. Rev. GEORGE ASHBY, of Barrow; Rev. WILLIAM LAYTON, of Ipswich; JOHN MORPHEW, Esq. of Norwich; Rev.

WILLIAM BROWNE, NATHANIEL CLUBBE, Gent. and the Rev. SAMUEL SAY TOMS, all of Framlingham; to the latter Gentleman the Publick is much indebted, as also to an unknown Person, for the Account of Mr. Thomas Milles, (to be found also in the Appendix) who, till this time, hath lain under much unmerited reproach, merely on account of his religious opinions; tho' in all other respects he was ever accounted a worthy, honest, inoffensive man. Mr. TOMS's other Notes are interspersed under their proper heads.

A General History of the County of Suffolk would probably occupy the best part of a man's life, besides being attended with an incalculable expence, by the necessary information to be obtained, such as few individuals would care to engage in, without the certainty of being repaid for his labours. Every attempt therefore of exploring the History of a particular Town or District, which falls within a moderate expence, stands a fairer chance of succeeding with the Publick, than a more voluminous undertaking.

It remains only for the editor to return his most grateful Thanks to ALL his Subscribers, and to make some Apology to them for the long delay in publishing this Work, which was suspended with the hope of deriving much valuable information from the HOUSEHOLD BOOK before mentioned, in which he was greatly disappointed, expecting to have found some remarks on the ancient State and Order prevailing at Framlingham Castle, which, upon inspection, relates solely to another Place.

R. LODER.

WOODBIDGE,
1798.

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H I S T O R Y
O F
F R A M L I N G H A M.

C H A P. I.

The Situation of Framlingham, §. 1.—A Description of the Town, §. 2.—Its ancient Inhabitants, §. 3.—Their Religion, §. 4.—The Castle described, §. 5.—Formerly a Seat of the East-Anglian Kings, §. 6.—Why called Framlingham, §. 7.—East-Anglian Kings, or Half-Konings, §. 8. 9. 10. 11.—And Earls, §. 12. 13. before the Norman Conquest.

§. 1. **F**RAMLINGHAM is a Town of large bounds, containing upwards of 5000 acres of rich arable and pasture land, within the Hundred of Loes, and County of Suffolk, in the Diocese of Norwich; which County lieth on the eastern coast of Britain. And in the midst of that Town, is the Borough, pleasantly seated, but indifferently built, upon the side of a clay-hill, (distant from the equator, 52 degrees, and 15 minutes north latitude; and from the first general meridian, which passeth thro' Gratiofa, one of the Isles of the Azores 29 degrees of longitude) in a fruitful soil and healthful air, near the fountains or head of the river Ore. Whose springs arising from the hills, on the northern parts of the Town, falls into a Meer, containing several acres of land covered with water; whence the stream directing its course through the Borough, passeth on towards the south, with many windings and turnings 'till lost in the sea at Oreford, a port-town, which derived its name from this river.

§. 2. IN that part of the Borough, which lieth on the west side of the river, are two Alms-Houses, both of brick; one of them was erected in the year of our Lord 1654, by the Lords of the Manor of Framlingham, for Twelve Poor Persons, where every one of them hath a convenient habitation, Two Shillings weekly for maintenance, and yearly Forty Shillings a-piece, for a gown and firing, as long as they live, according to the testament of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight.*

B

BUT

*MS in Castle.

BUT the other Alms-House was built fifty years after the former, by the trustees of Thomas Milles, presently after his decease ; who had been by trade, a wheelwright, by religion, an anabaptist ; and in the time of the rebellion, a preacher, in a place called Lincoln's Barn, in this Town : But the wheelwright's Alms-House as far exceeds the knight's in magnificence, as the knight exceeded the wheelwright in quality ; tho' this house is not so capacious as the other ; being made only for Eight Poor Persons, where every one of them hath a pleasant dwelling place, Two Shillings and Six-pence weekly for maintenance, and yearly an outward garment, and Thirty Shillings for firing, during their lives, unless turned out before their death, by the trustees, for some misdemeanour.

THO' these poor persons are better fed, yet the other alms-people are better taught : For Sir Robert Hitcham consulted as well, the good of their souls, as of their bodies, by obliging them daily, to be present at Divine Service, in Framlingham Parish Church, at the hours of Eight, in the forenoon, and Four in the afternoon : And for that end and purpose, the Reader of Prayers there, hath Twenty Pounds yearly of his endowment to continue for ever : But Thomas Milles, like " Gallio, cared for none of these Things. "

FROM thence to the greater and better part of the Borough, where the Church, Castle, Market-Place, and Principal Houses are built, there is a passage over the River upon a Bridge of brick, called the Mill-Bridge. (from a Water-Mill anciently near that place) which hath been usually repaired by the Lords of the Manor.*

THE Market-Place is spacious, and almost a triangle, about which, the tradesmen have good houses, and convenient shops, for the sale of wares and merchandize, in the general line of trade ; interspersed with several reputable inns. Between the Market-Place and the Church stood a †Guild-Hall, being the Hall of a Guild, or Fraternity in time of Popery, incorporated by the Name of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Framlingham.

§ 3. THE

*Comput. Ball. 22 R. 2. Rot. Cur. Fram. 10 H. 7. And 1653. †Rot. Cur. Fram. 24 H. 8.

Extracts from *Old Wills*, of Bequests to the *Guild of St. Mary*, in *Framlingham*.

T. Jois Goddard, 20 Feb. 1493.---" Also I give and bequeth all my Londs & Tenements, Rents & Seruises, with th' Appurtenaunces within the Town of Framlingham aforesd. Or elsewher, after the Decease of me ye sd Jno. Goddard & Annes my Wife, holy to remain unto the Gild of our Lady in Framlm. in such wise, that it may be lawfully surrendred unto ye sd Gilde, & the same never to be alyenyd to any other Intent. "

T. Xtiana Durrant, 1497.---" Itm, Lego Gildæ Beatæ Mariæ, unum Pitellum vocat UMKYS."

§. 3. THE Inhabitants of this Place, when the Romans, under the conduct of Julius Cæsar, first invaded Britain, about fifty years before the Incarnation of our Lord Christ, were the Iceni, (some of the neighbouring villages, as Ike, (*Eyke*) and Iken, still retaining their Name) who joined in amity with the Romans, after they had conquered the Trinobantes and other parts of the Island; but remained free from their yoke: until *Prasutagus king of the Iceni, nominated by his testament, two of his daughters, and the emperor Nero, to be his heirs: supposing by this obsequiousness to secure his kingdom and house from all injuries and wrongs. Which, after his decease, fell out far otherwise, for his kingdom and house were spoiled by centurions and slaves. Boadicea his queen dowager was whipt, her daughters deflowered, and the chiefest of the Iceni were turned out of their ancient inheritances. These contumelious indignities, and the fear of worse, did so much exasperate queen Boadicea, that she stirred up the Trinobantes to rebellion, slew 70,000 of the Romans and their associates, rased Camalodunum their colony, and the free town Verulamium; the ninth legion she discomfited, and put to flight Catus Decianus the procurator; for which she returned thanks to her goddesses †Andraсте.

BUT at last Suetonius Paulinus the Roman governor having with him the fourteenth legion, the veteran soldiers of the twentieth, and the auxiliaries from parts next adjoining, (being about 10,000 strong) resolved to try the fortune of a main battle with her. And chosing his ground with a narrow entrance, or straight, like a gullet inclosed behind with a wood; he marshalled the legionary soldiers in thick ranks, compacted together, and placed the horsemen on either side like wings; being well assured, that he had no enemies but in the front, where their numerous forces lay encamped in an open plain; in the uttermost parts whereof, their wives were in carts, to be spectators of the victory.

FROM this straight the Romans did not stir one foot, but kept therein, as a sure defence, 'till the Britains had spent all their darts; and then falling out, as it were, in pointed battails, they beat down all that was in their way, and made head against them. And by reason of the carts placed about the plain, which blocked up the passages on every side, so great was the slaughter, that there were few less than 80,000 Britains slain; which so much discouraged the queen Boadicea, that she put a period to her life, with a cup of †poison; whereby her

B 2.

country

*Corn. Tacit. Annal. lib. 14. †Andraсте, or Andates called Venus Victrix by the Romans, had a Temple at Camalodunum, now Maldon, in Essex. †Tacitus lib. 14. But Dio saith, she died of Sickness.

country became a member of the Roman empire. Then the Romans divided Britain into three provinces, one of them was called *Maxima Cæsariensis*, the metropolis whereof, was York, of the Brigantes; another, *Britannia Prima*, and the metropolis thereof, was London, of the Trinobantes; and the other, *Britannia Secunda*, and its metropolis was *Caerlegion* of the Silures in Wales.

BUT in the 476th. year after Cæsar's first entry, in the reign of the emperor Valentinian the third, the Romans having transported their forces for the defence of France, and buried their treasure within the ground, left Britain defenceless, to the cruel rage of the Picts and Scots.* Whose force the Britains not able to withstand, and Vortigern, their king, fearing also the return of the Romans, he sent for the Saxons, in the fourth year of his reign, out of Germany, to aid him. Who, in the year of our Lord 428, and in the one and twentieth year of the reign of the emperor Theodosius the younger; under the conduct of Hengist and Horsa landed in Britain; where, after they had beaten the Picts and Scots, in one or two battles, and presuming upon the weakness of the Inhabitants, they entered into a league with the Picts, warred upon the Britains, (who had given them entertainment) and drove them out of the fruitfulest parts of their possessions; which they divided into seven kingdoms, and the country of the Iceni, became one of them, and was called *East-Anglia*, or the Kingdom of *East-England*.

§. 4. THE Religion of the Iceni, and the other Britains, when first invaded by the Romans, was Paganism, and a chaos of superstitions, meerly diabolical, their gods and goddesses were of deformed lineaments carrying stern and grim looks, as in number near equal, so in ugliness, much superior to the gods of Egypt. But none of them was so much adored amongst the Iceni, (especially by queen Boadicea) as *Andraste*, their goddess of victory, in whose sacred grove, they sacrificed prisoners alive in a most barbarous and savage manner.†

THE Religious Females, who vowed perpetual virginity, attended on the god *Senæ* or *Lenæ*; there being then amongst them, no solemn form of marriage, but a certain number of men, combining together, took to them an equal number of women, with whom they lived in common; yet, the children so born, were reputed the sons and daughters of those men, who first took their mothers, when virgins.‡

THEIR Priests were the §Druids, so called from *Drus*, an Oak, nothing being accounted

*Camd. Britan. 87. 127. †Dion, Neronis lib. 62. 704. ‡Cæsar Com. de Bello Gallico, lib. 5.

§Camd. Brit. 12. 14.

accounted more sacred with them, than the mistletoe of the oak. They commonly dwelt in oaken groves, and celebrated no sacrifice without the branches and leaves of those trees. They were also the interpreters of their rites and ceremonies; judges of all controversies; and instructors of their youth, who commonly remained under their discipline about twenty years; to whom they taught one good Principle,—*The Immortality of the Soul*,—with this Error, that after Death, it passed out of one man, into another.

THOSE, who had not been thus instructed, were not esteemed sufficiently qualified to manage the affairs of state. In their general assemblies, they usually did tear in pieces the last that came to their meeting, to oblige the rest to be more diligent. This spirit of cruelty did also appear, in their schools; for Herophilus, one of their doctors, taught anatomy, over the bodies of seven hundred living men, which he opened, to shew the secrets and wonders of nature.*

BUT these barbarous works of darkness, were dispelled by the light of the Gospel, which did shine early upon this people, even in the days of Tiberius Cæsar, not from Rome, but from Arimathea; for Joseph of Arimathea sent hither out of France, by St. Philip the Apostle, built a Church at Glastonbury;† and from thence those first seeds of ‡Christianity sown by Joseph, were dispersed by, Eluanus through the whole Isle; which being favoured by their king Lucius, (a tributary prince to the Romans) he requested Eleutherius bishop of Rome, by Eluanus and Meduinus, both Britains, that himself and his subjects might be instructed in the Christian Religion from the imperial city, where it was originally planted by those great Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Which acceptable request, the bishop readily granted; and a new supply of preachers, as Fugatius and Damianus by his appointment came from thence, with Eluanus, who was made bishop of Britain, and Meduinus, a doctor, for the farther propagation of the Gospel there in the year of our Lord 180.§ And then the Druids were removed, and Christian Preachers placed in their rooms; their twenty-eight ||Flamines or head priests which resided in their inferior cities, were turned to eight and

*Galtruchius, lib. 3. chap. 4. †Gildas, de Excid. & Conq. Brit. Godw. Catal. Epist. 1. Camd. Brit., 226. ‡'Tis more probable that Christianity was first planted in Britain by St. Paul. Stilling. de Origin. Britan. Cap. 1. 2. §Three British Bishops, Eborius of York, Restinus of London, and Adulfus of Camelodunum, and Arminius, a deacon, were at the Council at Arles, A. D. 330. Three British Bishops were also at the Council at Ariminum, An. 359. Spelm. Concil. 39.

||This Story of Flamines and Arch-Flamines is rejected by Sir H. Spelman, and Abp. Usher, and is not mentioned by Bede.

and twenty Bishops ; and their three Arch-Flamines, or Arch-Priests, to three Archbishops, having their Sees in London, York, and Caerlegion, the three most noble and metropolitan cities.

THE Christian Faith thus received by the Britains continued amongst them and flourished, for the space of 302 years, until the coming in of the Saxons ;* who, being Pagans, destroyed the Christians, beat down their †churches, killed their priests, and burnt the Holy Scriptures, leaving nothing undone, that tyranny could do ; which forced Theonus archbishop of London, and Theodosius archbishop of York, and the rest of the Christian Clergy, to flee into Wales and Cornwall, to be further off from the fury of the Saxons ; who extended their idolatry with their conquests.

THE sun they worshipped on Sunday ; and Monday had its name from an idol, ridiculously representing the moon ; Tuesday they dedicated to Tuifco, who conducted their forefathers out of Asia into Europe ; Woden was a warlike prince of the Saxons, whom they adored for the god of war, and from him Wednesday borrow its name ; Thor was a famous idol, not only of the Saxons, but of all the northern nations, and from him, Thursday hath its denomination ; Friday took its name from Friga, an idol representing both sexes, yet she was generally reputed a goddess ; and Seater, an ill-favoured idol, painted like an old envious knave, gave name to Saturday.‡ They had several other idols, as Ermenfowl ; Flint ; Fridegast ; Sive ; Prono ; Helmsteed ; Eoster, whom they worshipped in the month of April ; Hurthus, &c. And it was a common practice for a father to cut the throat of his son, upon the altars of these gods.

THUS Idolatry prevailed, about 143 years, where the Saxons had the dominion, until §Gregory, archdeacon of Rome passing through the market-place there, and espying certain beautiful children exposed to sale, he demanded from whence they came ? Answer was made, that they came out of Britain, where the inhabitants are all of that beauty. Then asked he, whether the people of that land are Christians ? It was answered, that they are Pagans. Then he inquired

*Fox's Acts and Mon. fol. 98. 104. †The first Churches in Britain, were built with wood, the walls walled, or interwoven, (after the manner of hurdles) with rods, and the roofs were thatched. Io. Asser, in vita Alfred. fo. 33. ‡Baker, 2. 3. pa. 555. Some modern Sectaries will not call the days of the week by these Names, because they were guilty of superstition, who first invented them ; but sure the Evangelist then was to blame, in naming the Sign Castor and Pollux, given with as much Superstition to that Ship wherein the Apostle sailed ; the one being now, for distinction of Days ; as the other was then, of Ships. §Beda, Polychronic. lib. 1. c. 8.

quired the name of the people? Reply was made, they are called Angli: It is well, (faith he) for they have angelical faces; and 'tis fit that such should be fellow-heirs with the Angels in Heaven. But what (faith he) is the name of the Province? The Answer was, that the people of that Province are called Deiri. Very well, (faith he) for these people are to be delivered *de Dei ira*.—Then he demanded, what was the name of the King? It was answered, Alle. Then, (faith he) an Alleluia must be sung in those Parts to the Praise of God.

AND soon after Gregory, being made pope, sent Austin the monk, in the year of our Lord 598, into Britain; where at his arrival he found the *bishopricks of Worcester, Llandaff, Bangor, Hereford, Llan-Elwy or St. Asaph, Llan-Badern, Morgan, and the archbishoprick of St. David's, (the archiepiscopal See being then translated from Caerlegion to Menevia for fear of the Saxons) supplied with very godly governors; whom Austin called together to a Synod, for the composing of some differences between the old and new come christians. Where Austin's proud carriage, after the romish manner, did so much offend the British Clergy, that they refused to join with him in the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity; which in process of time by the preaching of Austin, his associates and successors was happily effected, in that they were made Christians, though of the Romish Communion.†

FOR NO SOONER WAS Christ preached to the English Saxons, but with fervent zeal and devotion, they embraced his religion; and took not only incredible pains in propagating thereof, but also in celebrating Divine Service, and performing all functions, and duties of piety; building ‡Churches, and freely endowing them with lands and tythes sufficiently for the service of God; many stately monasteries and other religious houses were also founded, by their princes, nobles, and gentry, who bestowed upon them large revenues; yea, and divers of their kings and queens preferred a religious and monastical life before their crowns and sceptres.

NEITHER were the East-English, more backwards than the other Saxons, in such

*Episcopacy was in Britain, from the first planting of Christianity there. Stillingf. de Orig. Britan. fol. 83. †Fox's Acts, &c. fol. 104. 107. Three Welch Princes, Mouric, Morcant, and Guidnerth, were cursed and excommunicated for Murthers, by Oudoceus Bp. of Llandaff at a Synod by him called there, A. D. 560. Spelm. Concil. fo. 62. ‡Camd. Brit. 137. Most Churches before the Conquest were of timber, and had little strength or beauty, and so bad, that K. Alfred invented the use of lanthorns, to preserve Church Lights from being blown out by the wind, which got in at the holes and chinks. Jo. Asser. Sherb. in vita Alfred. fol. 33,

such religious duties, and works of piety, when gained to the Christian Faith; which was about fifteen years after the death of Austín, by Felix a Burgundian; who in the year of our Lord 630, placed his Episcopal See at Dunwich, twelve miles from Framlingham; whose successors for many years together, were Bishops over all East-England; until Bifus the fourth bishop there after Felix, when he became very aged and sickly withal, being not able to discharge so great a Jurisdiction, divided this Diocese into two Sees; the one continued still at Dunwich, and the other he placed at North-Elmham, whereof *St. Humbert was bishop, and secretary, to St. Edmund king of the East-Angles, who sometimes resided at Framlingham Castle.

§. 5. THE greatest piece of antiquity in the Borough of Framlingham, is the CASTLE, (see the View hereto annexed) whose inward buildings are now defaced and pulled down, there only remaining a Workhouse made of brick, for the use of the Parish Poor; and a few rooms inhabited by poor men and their wives, who have each of them an allowance of about One Shilling and Sixpence per week, from the Trustees of Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity: But the outward walls yet continuing are more like a Castle, than the ruins of one. And over the Castle Gate, are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Brews or Breos of Gower in Wales, quartered in one escutcheon; above the same, an helmet, and thereupon a lion passant; supported on either side with a lion; all fairly cut in stone.

THIS Castle containing an acre, a rod, and eleven perches of land, within the walls now standing, but anciently a much larger quantity before the other walls inclosing the same, were demolished, was in former ages very fair and beautiful, standing within a park, (long since disparked) on the north side of the Town; fortified with a double ditch, high banks, rampiers, and stone walls four and forty feet high, and eight feet thick; in these walls were thirteen towers, fourteen feet higher than the walls, built four square; whereof two were watch towers; one looking towards the east, and the other towards the west: and the rooms within the Castle were very commodious and necessary, capable to receive and contain abundance of people.†

IN the first court was a deep well of excellent workmanship, compassed with carved pillars, which supported its leaden roof, and though out of repair, was in being, in the year of our Lord 1651.‡ A Chapel stood in the same Court, adjoining to the east watch tower; which, in the reign of king Henry the eight,

was

*Weever. fol. 868. †Camd. Britan. 465. ‡Leverland's MS.

was hung with cloth of arras, of the History of Christ's Passion ; and a lamp of the value of seven shillings was usually burnt before the Altar there.* On the other side of the Court, towards the west watch tower, was the Hall, covered with lead, and over the gate thereof, were fairly cut on stone, the arms of Brotherton, impaled with Bouchier, quartering Louvain, supported with a lyon and an eagle :† divers other arms there were in the rest of the Buildings, some cut on stone, and some on timber, to be seen in the year of our Lord 1651 ; as Bygods, Brothertons, Segraves, Mowbrays, Howards, and St. Edmund's the King and Martyr.‡ Between the Hall and Chapel fronting the great Castle Gate, was a large chamber, with several rooms, and a cloyster under it, pulled down in the year of our Lord 1700 ; for which when standing, in the reign of king Henry the eight, there was one suit of hangings of the Story of Hercules ;§ which are supposed to be those still remaining at the seat of lord Howard of Walden.

OUT of the Castle were three passages, one a postern, with an iron gate, on the east side, over a private bridge into the park, where there were arbours, pleasant walks, and ¶trees planted for profit, and delight. Another passage was on the west side leading to a dungeon, and forth on to the Meer, which is now almost filled up with mire and weeds. But the largest passage, and most used, was, and is, that towards the south and Town ; there being formerly a portcullis over that gate, which was made in one of the strongest towers, and a draw-bridge without, defended by an half-moon of stone, about a man's height, standing in the year of our Lord 1657.¶¶

§. 6. THIS Castle considering its beauty, greatness, and strength in former ages, may reasonably be supposed to have been originally built, in the time of the Heptarchy, by some of the first Saxon kings of the East-Angles ; which kingdom containing Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire with the Isle of Ely, was first founded by Uffa, in the year of our Lord 575 ;** whose successors in so small a kingdom, could not safely permit a subject to be owner of so strong a place in the heart thereof. For ††Redwald the third king in succession from Uffa, kept his court at ††Rendlesham, a little village, yet within the jurisdiction of the present

C

Lords

*MS in Castro. †Comput. Ball. 5. H. 6. ‡Comput. Ball. 4. H. §Leverland's MS.

¶Mr. Evelyn, in his Discourse on Forest Trees, mentions, that "the County of Suffolk, and this Parish in particular, has been famous for producing the tallest and largest Oak Trees, perhaps in the World." Langley's Landed Gentleman's Companion, 8vo. pa. 187.

¶¶Leverland's MS. **Baker, 7. Cam. Brit. fo. 22. 157. ††Redwald began his Reign, A. D. 593. Strutt's Chron. vol. 1. fo. pa. 152. ††Camd. Brit. 465.

Lords of this Castle, and so near it, (being but seven miles distance) that upon any sudden invasion, he could retire hither for his security and defence; as did his successor king Edmund, in the year of our Lord 870.*

IN whose reign Lothbrok, a Dane of the royal blood of Denmark, being with his hawk, on the sea side, in a little boat, was driven by stormy weather on the coast of Norfolk, where he was taken and presented to king Edmund; who courteously entertained him, in his court; until Berick the King's falconer envying the dexterity of Lothbrok in that faculty of hawking, privately murdered him in a wood; which being discovered, Berick was put into Lothbrok's boat alone, without any tackling, and committed to the mercy of the sea; and, as it happened, was driven into Denmark, and there being taken in Lothbrok's boat, he was strictly examined about him; but Berick to excuse himself, falsely said, that Lothbrok was slain by king Edmund's commandment.†

WHEREUPON Hunguar and Hubba the sons of Lothbrok, gathering an innumerable army of the Danes (then Pagans) invaded Norfolk on every side, and sent to king Edmund, then at Thetford, this message.‡

"HUNGUAR, the victorious prince, terrible both by sea and land, having conquered other countries, and now arriving on the borders of Norfolk, where he intends to winter, do command you to divide with him, your old treasures, and your father's riches, and to rule under him; which, if you refuse to do, but contemn his power, strongly furnished with such an army, you shall be judged, as unworthy both of kingdom, and life."

KING Edmund hearing this message, was not a little astonished thereat, but calling his council about him, he consulted with them, especially with St. Humbert, bishop of Elmham, being then his secretary, what was best to be done.§ The Bishop fearing the King's life, exhorteth him with words, and divers examples, to agree to the proposals. But the King, upon this pausing sometime with himself, did at length by the messenger, return this answer. "Go, tell your lord, and let him know, that Edmund a Christian King for the love of temporal life, will not submit himself to a Pagan Duke, unless he first become a Christian."

THE messenger was no sooner out of the gates of Thetford, but he met Hunguar, who, commanding him to be short in delivering the answer, forthwith besieged

*Edmundus Rex ab Humberto, Elmanensi Episcopo Coronatus est. anno Ætat. 15. Dom. 856. Lelan. Itin. vol. 6. fo. 245. 247. †Fox's AEs. fol. 103. 126. Speed. 388. Spelman de Icenia, fol. 156. ‡R. Hoved. 232. W. Mal. 19. 136. H. Hunt. 200. Weever, 274. Spelman de Icenia, fo. 159. §Weever, 868.

Elder; and died a monk in the abbey of Glastonbury.* But was interred at (Headlege), now Hadleigh, in Suffolk.†

§. 9. **ETHELWOLD**, or Ethelwolf, the eldest son of Æthelstan king of the East-Angles, succeeded his father; and, in the reign of Edgar, king of England, that king, after the death of Elfede his queen, having heard, how great fame Elfrida, daughter to Ordgar, duke or earl of Devon, had for her beauty, privately sent this Ethelwold, as his chief confidant, to see, if she was such an one, as general report had represented her to be; who, accordingly went to her father's house in those parts, and finding her in all respects answerable to the character, which fame had given of her; he thought with himself, how to delude the king, and obtain her for his own wife. And thereupon he made his addresses to duke Ordgar her father to this purpose; who being an aged and infirm man, and discerning Ethelwold to be a comely person, and skilful in the exercise of arms, concluded, that he might be a fit match, for this his only daughter and heir, as being able to defend her rights, and so gave his assent thereunto, upon condition, that the King would consent.‡

HAVING thus far proceeded, Ethelwold returned, and told the king, that indeed she was a lady of beautiful countenance, but much deformed of body, for which the king being content to let her alone, Ethelwold entreated his good will, that he might have her himself; by which means a fair accession of lands and riches would come to his own estate; and soon obtaining his request, within a short space after, he married that lady; and having a son by her, prevailed with the king to be one of his godfathers, and then revealed the whole story to his wife; whereupon she much abated her after affections to him, though she made no words thereof.

At length the truth of these his actions being made known at the court, the King hastened speedily into Devonshire, under colour of hunting in those parts; whose coming Ethelwold suspecting, to prevent the king's displeasure, intreated his wife, with all the persuasions he could use, to clothe herself in such attire, as might be least ornamental to her. But she, considering with herself, that now was the time to make the most of her beauty, and longing to be Queen of England, would not be so much accessory to her own wrong; but decked herself, in her richest ornaments, which so much improved her beauty, that the King at the first

*Monast. Ang. 1. vol. 231. R. Hoved. 234. Leland Itin. tom. 2. 192. †Dugd. Bar. 1. vol. 16. R. Hoved. 244. W. Malmesb. 33. Speed 271. Baker, 12. Leland Itin. vol. 6. 238.

first fight was struck with such an admiration of her, that he could take little rest, his thoughts tending to nothing so much, as a full enjoyment of her.

FOR the accomplishment whereof, under pretence of stopping the irruptions of the Danes, then made into Northumberland, this prince Ethelwold was resolved on for the custody of York, and the adjacent country, but so the design was laid, that he should never return back; for passing through the forest of Werwell in Hampshire, he was set upon by certain armed men, sent thither by the king, to lie in wait for him, and there barbarously murdered; the news whereof soon reaching the king's ear, he sent for the lady, and with great joy made her his queen.

§. 10. AILWIN, the youngest brother of Ethelwold thus murdered, succeeded him; and was not only an Half-Koning, but Justice also of all England: * In his days died king Edgar, by whose death the crown of England descended upon Edward his eldest son; † who, being a hunting nigh Corf-Castle, left his attendants, to pay a visit to queen Elfrida, his mother-in-law, residing there with prince Ethelred her son; where, after a feigned welcome, she caused one of her servants to run a knife into the king's back, as he was drinking a cup of wine, on horseback, at his departure; whereby he fell from his horse, and his foot hanging in the stirrup, the horse dragged his body after him, as he galloped; which was found dead, in a deplorable condition, at the castle gate; thereby making a way for his half-brother, her own son, prince Ethelred, to the crown of England. Which murder the Queen confessed, being struck with remorse of conscience, and to expiate the guilt thereof, founded a monastery at Almesbury; as she had done at Werwell, for the murder of her first husband Ethelwold; the usual way in those days, to atone for the blackest actions. ‡

AND in the reign of Ethelred king of England, prince Ailwin departed this life, in the year of our Lord 993, and was buried in the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, on whose Tomb was this Epitaph.

“ Hic requiescit Ailwinus, incliti Regis Edgari cognatus totius Angliæ Aldermannus, et hujus Sacri Cœnobii miraculosus Fundator. ”

§. 11. ULFKETELL succeeded Ailwin, in the reign of king Ethelred, and in the year of our Lord 1004, when Sweyne king of Denmark, invaded England, and burnt Norwich; this prince so suddenly surpris'd, could not raise an army to oppose him; who was at his door, before he heard of the intended invasion, and thereupon

*Camd. Brit. 499. †Speed, 374. ‡Camd. Brit. 262. Monast. Ang. 1. vol. 156. Baker, 12.

thereupon taking council with the great men of his country, he did, by their advice, make peace with the Danish king; but after he had most perfidiously broken his faith, and burnt Thetford, Ulfkettel raised what power he could, and marched against the Danes, and though he could not equal them in number, yet adventured a battle; where, with great loss to the enemy, he had not an absolute victory, but destroyed so many of them, that they confessed, it was the bloodiest engagement, they ever were in.*

BUT in another battle with the Danes near Ipswich, in the year of our Lord 1010, prince Ulfketell's forces being too weak, were worsted; and the Danes, after much slaughter on both sides, became victors, and possessed themselves of the whole Province of the East-Angles.†

AT last, in the year of our Lord 1016, this valiant prince, with the flower of the English nobility and gentry, were cut in pieces by the Danes, in that fatal battle at (Assendune), now Ashdon, in Essex, where Edmund king of England (for his hardiness surnamed Ironside) was overthrown by Canute, the son of king Sweyne, through the treachery of Eadric Sreone earl of Mercia; who, not long after, murdered his natural sovereign lord king Edmund, and then saluted Canute king of all England, expecting to be advanced, for this disloyal action; and so he was, for the king did cause his head to be cut off, and set on the highest place about London; thereby performing an old promise, of advancing him above any lord of the land; which was to the general satisfaction of the people, rejoicing to see treason so justly rewarded.‡

§. 12. KING Canute thus possessed of this kingdom, made Turkill, a Danish earl, Earl of the East-Angles, whom they obeyed until his banishment into Denmark, where he was executed.§ This Earl was co-founder, with king Canute, of that Church, which was built upon the hill at Ashdon, in memory of that fatal overthrow.||

§. 13. THE next Earl of this Province, was Harold, son to Goodwin earl of Kent; he raised the East-Angles to aid the earl his father, against king Edward the Confessor. After whose death this Harold was chosen king of England, to the prejudice of the right heir, Edgar Atheling, grandchild to king Edmund Ironside.¶ But this new king, having reigned only nine months, with 60,974 courageous

*R. Hoved. 246. H. Hunt. 206. †H. Hunt. 207. R. Hoved. 247. The Barrows in which the slain are supposed to have been buried, may yet be seen near the Road leading from Ipswich to Woodbridge; and in the Road towards Nafton. ‡Dugdale, 1. vol. 18. W. Malmesb. 40. H. Hunt. 208. §W. Malmesb. 38. R. Hoved. 250. Camd. Brit. 442. ¶H. Hunt. 208. ¶¶R. Hoved. 253.

courageous Englishmen, valiantly fighting for the defence of their country, to preserve it from the calamity of foreign servitude; nobly lost their lives, near Hastings in Suffex,* being defeated by the power and policy of William duke of Normandy, from thence called The Conqueror;† who, at the request of king Harold's mother, granted her the dead body of her son, after much search found amongst the thickest heaps of the slain; which she interred at Waltham Abbey founded by him, in his life time; in honour of an holy cross, by a miracle brought thither, as the report goes.‡

C H A P. II.

The Conquest of England, §. 1.—The Conqueror's Reservations on Grants of Lands, §. 2.—Imitated by his Nobles, §. 3.—The Conqueror, and his Sons, Lords of Framlingham, §. 4. 'till granted to Roger Bygod.

§. 1. **A**FTER this honourable death of King Harold, the state of England received an alteration of laws, customs, fashions, manner of living, language and writing; with new forms of fights, fortifications, buildings, and generally an innovation in all things, but Religion, which continued according to the Romish superstition. The lands within the kingdom were forfeited, the Conqueror obtaining them all, by right of conquest, or *Jus Gladii*, (the lands of the Clergy, and in the County of Kent, only excepted) whereof he gave liberally to such Normans, as were with him in the battle of Hastings; and that little, which remained was put under the yoke of perpetual servitude.§

WHAT part thereof, the conquered Nation possessed, they obtained, not as seeming to be their right by succession, or inheritance, but as a reward for their merits, or by some intervening agreement. And for the Conqueror's more certain information of the value of his whole realm, he caused the quantities and qualities of those lands, with whatever issued out of, or belonged to the same, to be registered in a Book yet extant, called *Domes-day*, begun in the fourteenth, and finished in the twentieth year of his reign.||

§. 2. SUCH parcels of land, as the Conqueror did dispose of to his nobles and other subjects, were granted with such politick reservations or tenures, as made that

*W. Malmesb. 53. †M. Paris, 4. ‡Weever, 642. Camd. Brit. 439. §Daniel, 22.
Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 154. Cam. Brit. 152. Daniel, 39. Ingulph. 512. M. Paris, 6.
||Garvas Tilb. l. 1. Bracton, lib. 1. 7. Daniel, 40. R. Hoved. 263. Cam. Brit. 153. M. Paris, 11.

that fure to him, which he had conquered : for his subjects being a mixture of feveral nations of feveral difpofitions, he thought nothing could more unite them together, and to himfelf and fucceffors, than marriage ; and therefore upon a grant of any parcel of land, he referved to himfelf, and fucceffors, Kings of England, when fuch a grantee died, leaving his heir within age (that is) a male, under one and twenty years ; or a female, under fourteen years, and unmarried ; the difpofal of that heir in marriage.*

AND for a future prevention of the difcontinuance of warlike exercifes for defence of the realm, which was the principal caufe of king Harold's loofing it ; † where a large portion of land, was granted, the grantee was to keep an horfe for military fervice continually, and ferve upon him perfonally, when the king went to war, or to excufe his own perfon, find another in his ftead ; or upon failure of performing either, he was to pay *Esquage*, (that is) a certain fum of money for fuch default, affeffed by Parliament. But, if he left a fon, or daughter within age, he or fhe, or his or her eftate, was to be in ward to the King, and the fervice by himfelf provided for, until the fon was of age, and trained up to, and made fit for, the fervice he was to perform ; or the daughter by his confent, had taken fuch an hufband, whole fidelity he was affured of, and by whom fhe might perform the fervice, fhe was bound to, by vertue of her fee ; and, if the heir was of age, he paid a Relief.

AN oath and a vow were alfo referved, to bind grantees, and their heirs, the more to faithfulness, and loyalty ; the vow, was called *homage* ; and the oath, *fealty* ; and, for a perpetual recognition of the Conqueror's royal bounty, by every heir's fucceeding his ancestor, in fuch lands, the king was to have *Primier Seifin*, which was one year's profit of the lands fo granted. And until payment thereof, the king poffeffed the fame, and that was the caufe of fuing *Livery*. ‡—*Aid-money* alfo the king had of fuch grantees, and their heirs, to make his eldeft fon a knight ; or to marry his eldeft daughter. And fuch tenures were known by the name of *Knights Service in Capite*, becaufe thofe lands were holden *de perfonâ Regis*, who is *Caput Reipublicæ*.

As this tenure by Knights Service in Capite, generally was a great fafety to the crown ; fo the Conqueror inftituted other tenures alfo in Capite, neceffary to his eftate ; § for other lands he granted to be holden of him, and his fucceffors, by fome fpecial office, or fervice, to be done to the king's perfon, or in his houle, or in

*Coke's Inf. 1. fol. 75. †Daniel 21. 22. ‡Coke's Inf. 1. fo. 77. §Coke's Inf. 1. fo. 106. 108.

in the field ; or to plough his lands, or repair his castles, or to pay annually rents, gloves, horses, &c. And this property was incident to these tenures, that the ancient tenants could not alien their lands, without the king's licence, if they did so, the king had a fine for every such contempt, and might seize the land and retain it, until the fine was paid ; and the reason was, because the king would have a liberty in the choice of his tenants, who were to do to him, those special services.

§. 3. THE Nobles of the realm having received great quantities of land from the Conqueror, did imitate his reservations, as near as they could, for to make their respective lands, compleat habitations ; on part thereof they built their mansions, or manor houses, and to supply themselves with power, and necessaries for their houses ; they did give great parcels of those lands to their friends and servants reserving thereout annual rents, military services of men and horses, homage, fealty, marriage, and wardship.* And such were called tenants by knight's service, not of the person of the lord, but of his manor ; and lesser parcels thereof were granted to others, to plough their lords lands, work for them in harvest, repair their houses, parks, pales, &c. or to give their lords for provision, capons, hens, eggs, roses, &c. or to pay a certain rent, &c. and such were called tenants in *Socage*.† And these tenants, as well as those by knight's service, were to pay to their lords, aid-money, escuage, and reliefs. The Relief of tenant in socage, was one year's rent ; and of the other, five pounds for every knight's fee, or after that rate for more or less, at the entrance of every heir. But these knight's fees were not all of the same value, some greater and some lesser, according to the beneficence of the king, or those who held of him in capite, to their tenants in military service ;‡ some were scanty allowances, for their performances and services ; and others had plentifully, much more than would recompence their deservings. And afterwards, by the king's licence, some lords let part of those lands, to fee-farm, so called, for that a farm-rent which answered the yearly value thereof, was reserved upon the grant in fee ; or by the same licence, they changed part of their capite, or knight's service, lands into frank-farms, being lands, of which the nature of the fee was altered by feoffment, from military service, for certain annual services ; for which homage, wardship, marriage, relief, or other service, not contained in the feoffment, could not be demanded ; hence proceeded *Freeholds*, and *Rents*, called *Free-Rents*, due to Lords of Manors at this day.

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*Coke's Inst. 1. fo. 75.

†Coke's Inst. 1. fo. 69. 86.

‡Selden. Tit. Hon. fo. 572.

BUT those lands, which the lords kept for themselves, and properly their demefnes, were manured by their bondmen, or villains, and how they should hold them, was appointed at the Courts of their Manors, by making an Entry upon the Roll of the remembrances of the acts of the court; yet still in the lords power to take those lands away; and therefore they were termed tenants at will, by Copy of Court-Roll. But in process of time, having obtained freedom of their persons, and gained a custom, by use of occupying their lands, they are now called *Copyholders*,* and are so privileged, that observing the customs and performing their services, their lords cannot deprive them of their lands; otherwise they are subject still to forfeitures; for these Estates are wholly ruled by Customs, or rather by those laws, which were imposed by their Lords, when Manors were at first created. The lord's house was the *Aula*, *Hall*, or Court, and all the tenants, if need required, were bound to attend there, every three weeks, but generally at the feasts of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel; and that is the reason, why those Courts, kept at these times, were and are called, *Curia Generales*, or *General Courts*.

THE Lords of these Manors were barons,† and held either in capite of the king, or most commonly of other great barons, as of their honours or heads of their baronies, by certain tenures, and liable to certain forfeitures; and the greater barons in like manner did hold of the king in capite. These tenants in capite, though no formal barons, were constituent parts of Great Councils and Parliaments until the forty-ninth year of the reign of king Henry the third;‡ about which time the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses were called to that Great Council; whereby the strength and power of those great lords, who held of the king in capite, were lessened, and the king secured against the tumultuous, insolent, and seditious practices of his barons.

§. 4. SUCH an original had the Manor of Framlingham, for the defence and maintenance of the Castle there; which standing not far from the sea coast, subject to the Danish invasions, the Conqueror kept in his own hands, as well to restrain that part of the oppressed English Nation, within the bounds of their obedience; as to defend it from the Danes, who pretended a right thereunto.§ The same reasons moved king William Rufus, the Conqueror's second son, and successor, not to dispose of this Castle and Manor. But his third son king Henry the

*Coke's Inst. 1. fo. 60. †Grand Customar. Normand. Chap. 34. 35. 53. ‡Cl. 49. H. 3. m. 8. §Holinsh. fo. 6.

the first, having obliged the English, and not fearing the Danes, granted the same to Roger Bigod,* to be holden of the king in capite.

C H A P. III.

Roger Bigod, §. 1.—William Bigod, §. 2.—Hugh Bigod, §. 3.—Roger Bigod, §. 4.—Hugh Bigod, §. 5.—Roger Bigod, §. 6.—Roger Bigod, §. 7.—Alice Bigod, §. 8.—King Edward the Second, §. 9. Lords and Lady of Framlingham, 'till granted to the Lord Thomas of Brotherton.

§. 1. **W**HEN Charles king of France, surnamed *Simplex*, confirmed the Dutchy of Normandy, to Rollo prince of the Normans, to be holden of that king by homage, this Rollo refused to kiss the king's foot, as his homager; which, his friends present persuading him to perform, for so great a benefit; he answered, *ne se by God*; this expression the king and his courtiers interpreting, *No by God*; derided him, and corruptly repeating his speech, called him *Bigod*; whence the Normans at this day are named *Bigodi*:† And from them descended the first nobleman, surnamed *Bigod*, who settled in England, and continued that name; which was Roger Bigod, the Conqueror's cousin, in whose reign, he possessed six lordships in Essex, and one hundred and seventeen in Suffolk.‡

THIS Roger Bigod, after the Conqueror's death, in the first year of the reign of king William Rufus, adhering to those noblemen who put themselves in arms against that king,§ fortified the castle of Norwich, and made himself strong in Norfolk, wasting the country thereabouts, in favour and on the behalf of the Conqueror's eldest son Robert duke of Normandy, (for his civilities surnamed *Curtois*) who claimed the crown of England, as heir to his father;|| but king William gaining the affections of his English subjects, by granting them former freedoms, soon broke the neck of all the Norman conspiracies, and learnt the conquered first to beat their conquerors. At length the two brothers, by the mediation of the French king; agreed, that the survivor of them should succeed in the dominions both of England and Normandy.¶

BUT this agreement was frustrated after the death of king William, by their

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*Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 132. Camd. Brit. 467. †Camd. Brit. fol. 144. ‡H. Hunt. 211. Domesday in Eisdem Com. MS. penes Craven Ord, Esq. §R. Hoved. 264. ||Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 132. W. Malmes. 68. Daniel, 45. 46. Holinsh. 17. H. Hunt. 213. ¶Baker, 32.

youngest brother prince Henry, who being then in England, obtained the crown, and was anointed King, whilst duke Robert was absent, and engaged in the Holy War;* where he refused the kingdom of Jerusalem for that of England, and the duke, returning in order to recover the same, was received with great applause into his Duchy of Normandy, and had a great party in England of the Norman nobility.† The King, fearing the ill consequences thereof, did so ingratiate himself with his people, that many of his nobles stood firm to him, especially this Roger Bigod, though on the same account he had opposed the late king, for which cause he had Framlingham in Suffolk by his Grant, was a witness to his laws, and the king's sewer, and steward of his household.‡

AFTERWARDS Roger Bigod,§ by the advice of the king, Maud his queen, Edgar Atheling's neice, (who unwillingly left a cloister for a crown) Herbert bishop of Norwich, and Adeliza or Alice his own lady, the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Grantmaismil, did found a Priory of Black Canons at Thetford, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, in the third year of that king's reign.|| He did also give to the monks at Rochester, his Church of St. Felix, at Waltune, now Walton, in Suffolk.¶ And departing this life about four years after, being the year of our Lord 1107, he was buried in his Priory at Thetford, with this Epitaph.**

•Clauderis exiguo Rogere Bigote sepulchro
Et rerum cedit portio parva tibi.
Divitiæ, sanguis, facundia, gratia Regum
Intereunt, mortem fallere nemo potest.
Divitiæ mentes subvertunt, erigat ergo
Te pietas, virtus, consiliumque Dei.—

§. 2. WILLIAM Bigod his eldest son and heir succeeded him;†† he was steward of the household to king Henry the first, and in the twentieth year of his reign, perished at sea,‡‡ with prince William, the king's only son, then seventeen years of age, Mary countess of Perch, his daughter, the prince's sister, and other lords and ladies, to the number of one hundred and eighty passengers, in their return to England, from the conquest of Normandy, then won from the right heir, the son of Robert Curtois, the king's eldest brother, (a brother, whom the king

*Daniel, 51. †M. Paris, 55. 56. ‡W. Malmesb. 88. M. Paris, 56. Cart. Antiq. S. n. 14. Weever, 829. §Monast. Ang. 1 vol. 664. Daniel, 51. Camd. Brit. 581. ||Speed, 797. ¶Monast. Ang. 1 vol. 29. **Weever, 829. ††Monast. Ang. 1 vol. 664. ‡‡Camd. Brit. 612. R. Hoved. 273. Daniel, 55. Baker, 42. W. Malmesb. 93. Speed, 439.

king kept a prisoner twenty-six years, whereof the most part he lived without sight, having his eyes put out, whereby he was left only to melancholy thoughts).^{*} But whether this misfortune at sea, happened by the carelessness, or drunkenness of the sailors, is uncertain, yet the prince so well shifted for himself, as to get away into the boat, and was out of danger, but hearing the lamentable cries of his sister, compassion wrought so in him, that turning about the boat, to take her in, it sunk, being overcharged with the multitude, and none escaped, but a butcher, who swimming all night upon a mast, arrived safe on the shore.† This accident coming so suddenly upon the king, in the midst of his imagined glory and happiness, might make his conscience reflect upon the supplantation and suppression of his brother, and nephew; whose miseries were now partly repaid, by the extinction of his own issue male; yet this influence it had on the king's mind, that he was never seen to laugh afterwards.‡

[*Hic Willielmus Bigodꝑ concedit Ecclesiam de utraq; Framingham majori et minori, ¶Ecclesiam de Keleshal, &c. Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Thetfordensis, et Monachis Cluniacensibus in ea, Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam.*]

§. 3. HUGH Bigod the brother and heir of William, thus drowned, succeeded him, and was also steward of the household to king Henry the first.¶ The Arms he did bear, were, Or. a plain Cross, Gules.

BUT after the death of king Henry, which happened to be in Normandy, this Hugh Bigod,** became the principal instrument of the advancing Stephen earl of Bulloigne to the crown, for being steward of the household, (an office which gave him great repute) he hastened into England, and in the presence of William Corbel archbishop of Canterbury, averred upon his oath, that king Henry on his death-bed, upon some dislike conceived against his only daughter Maud the emperess (so called, because first married unto the emperor Henry the fourth, and then wife to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou) did disinherit her, and appoint Stephen his nephew, to be his heir, whereupon the Archbishop (too credulous) solemnly anointed him King.†† And to requite this great service, king Stephen soon after advanced Hugh Bigod to the Earldom of the East-Angles;‡‡ for by that title, Comes East-Anglorum, and Consul, he was stiled.

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^{*}M. Paris, 63. †Holinsh. fo. 41. ‡Daniel, 55. §Monast. Ang. i vol. 664. ¶Two Villages near Norwich. ¶¶Dugd. Bar. i vol. 133. **Speed, 446. M. Paris, 74. Holinsh. 47. ††Godw. Episc. 39. ‡‡R. Hoved. 276. 279. M. Paris, 78.

BUT before the King had compleated the first year of his reign, he fell into a lethargy, which occasioned a report, that he was dead, whereby he lost more than his health; the earl of Anjou took this opportunity to surprize certain places in Normandy, and his preparations to recover his wife's right, made this kingdom waver.*

UPON this, the Earl of the East-Angles fortified his castle, at Norwich,† and willing to be on the rising side, joined with Geoffrey Magnavill or Mandevill earl of Effex, Robert earl of Glocester (the last king's natural son), Ralph earl of Chester, Robert de Morly, and other noblemen;‡ who did take part with the emperers; and in a fierce battle at Lincoln, they took king Stephen prisoner, whom the emperers sent to Bristol castle, where the king was hardly used.§ In the mean time, his Queen, not looking that fortune should fall into her lap, but industrious to procure it, with the forces raised by prince Eustace her son, in Kent, and the assistance of the Londoners (disgusted at the proud carriage of their new sovereign) marched to, and raised the siege of Winchester, then attacked by the emperers, whose army was there overthrown; and the emperers herself to escape from thence, was forced to condescend to be laid on the back of an horse, like a dead corpse, and so conveyed to Glocester;|| whilst Robert earl of Glocester her brother, disdaining to flie, was taken, and not long after, exchanged for king Stephen.¶

THE King, being now out of captivity, the first thing he did, was to look for the Emperers, to requite the kindness she had shewed him in prison; and hearing, that she was in Oxford, he laid seige to that town, though in winter and a snow; where the emperers was reduced to such distress, that she had no way to free herself, but by flight; ** and no way to flie, without danger of her life; and therefore she covered herself, and four servants, who attended her, in white clothes of the colour of the snow, whereby they past the watches unespied, and got safe to her friends, at Wallingford. But these dangerous escapes, made such an impression of fear upon her spirits; that she never had a mind to appear upon the stage of war any more;†† but left the farther prosecution of it, to her son prince Henry duke of Normandy, whom she had by the earl of Anjou.

BUT before duke Henry had time to invade England, for the recovery of his, or rather his mother's right, a council was summoned at Rheims, whereunto Theobald archbishop of Canterbury (who had twice opposed the pope) was called;

*Daniel, 59. †M. Paris, 78. H. Hunt. 222. ‡Daniel, 62. §H. Hunt. 224. 225.
R. Hoved. 279. ||Baker, 47. 48. ¶Daniel, 64. **M. Paris, 79. ††Daniel, 66.

led;* but Henry bishop of Winchester king Stephen's brother, by vertue of his power legantine, had often contended with him, in the pope's behalf, and first dealt with the pope, in no wise to dispense with his absence; and then with the king, to forbid his passage, and stay him at home; which was done accordingly. But such were those times, that it was safer then to offend the king, than the pope. Yet so cunningly the archbishop handled the matter, (that over-sea he got) though wait was laid for him, in all the ports of England, and was at the Council in good time; where he was informed, that the king, for this offence, had seized his rents and revenues;† which proceedings very much troubled the archbishop, who continuing his journey homewards, landed in Norfolk; where he was courteously received; and honourably entertained by Hugh Bigod in his Castle at Framlingham; during his abode there, the archbishop did ‡ *interdict* all the king's dominions, and would not revoke the sentence, until Robert bishop of London, Hilary bishop of Chichester, and William bishop of Norwich, with many other noblemen, waited upon him at Framlingham, and there an agreement was concluded upon between the king and the archbishop.

Soon after the conclusion of this agreement, Henry duke of Normandy, having settled his affairs on the other side of the sea, arrived on this side with an army, which being augmented by his mother's party in this kingdom, he took several towns, and castles, and Hugh Bigod also joined him, with his interest; and defended his castle at Ipswich, against king Stephen, into whose hands it was at last surrendered, before the duke could relieve it.§

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*Godw. Episc. 40. †Weever, 217. ‡Holinsh. fo. 57. §Holinsh. 61. Leland Itin. tom. 2. 272.

‡*Interdict* is a general Excommunication of a whole Country or Province: *Knighton* tells us, *Anno* 1208, that the Pope excommunicated King John, and all his adherents, *Et totam terram Angli-
canam supposuit interdicto*, which began the first Sunday after *Easter*, and continued six years and one month; during all which time, nothing was done in the Churches besides Baptism and Confessions of dying People: The Form of it is thus:

“ In the name of *Christ*, We (the bishop) in the behalf of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and in behalf of St. *Peter* the chief of the apostles, and in our own behalf, do excommunicate and *interdict* this church, and all the chapels thereunto belonging, that no man from henceforth may have leave either of God, or St. *Peter*, the chief of the apostles, to sing mass, or to hear it, or in any wise to administer any divine office, nor to receive God's tithes without our leave. And whoever shall presume to sing or hear mass, or perform any divine office, or receive God's tithes, contrary to this *interdict* on the part of God the Father Almighty, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and on the behalf of St. *Peter*, and all the saints; let him be excommunicated and accursed, and separated from all Christian society, and from entering into holy mother church, where there is forgiveness of sins; and let him be *anathema maranatha* for ever with the devils in hell. *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.* ” DU CANGE.

24 LORDS AND LADY OF FRAMLINGHAM, SINCE THE CONQUEST.

DURING these civil wars, prince Eustace the king's only legitimate son died suddenly,* whereby the king inclined to a peace with the duke, which was effected by the mediation of the archbishop of Canterbury and other lords;† and thereby it was agreed on, that the king should remain King of England for life, and the duke succeed as his adopted son; that the partakers of either sides should enjoy their estates, according to their ancient titles; and that William, the king's son by a concubine, should have the whole earldom of Norfolk, except the third penny of that county; whereof Hugh Bigod was earl.‡ But this peace was not long concluded before the king died; whom the duke according to the former agreement succeeded in the kingdom, by the name of king Henry the second,§ though in the life time of his mother the emperess, of whom little mention is made in her son's reign, save only, that she resigned the kingdom to him, died in the year of our Lord 1186, and lieth buried at Reading, on whose tomb was engraven this Distichon,

Magna ortu, majorq; viro, fed maxima partu,

Hic jacet Henrici filia, sponfa, parens.||

THIS King in the first year of his reign, resumed all such lands as did belong to the crown;¶ whereupon Hugh Bigod the year following resigned his Castles into the king's hands; which he restored unto him again, yet notwithstanding this royal bounty, (an obligation on the good, but not on the ambitious) Hugh Bigod** did in the nineteenth year of the king's reign join with prince Henry, the king's eldest son, who married the French king's daughter, and was crowned king in his father's life time, in that unnatural war, stirred up by Lewis the French king against king Henry the father; for king Lewis taking part with his son-in-law, sent Robert earl of Leicester into England with an army of Flemings, and other foreigners, to the assistance of Hugh Bigod,†† that both of them might, as well by force, as by fair promises, and gentle persuasions, bring the whole realm of England to the obedience of king Henry the son.

THE earl of Leicester pursuing the design, landed at Walton‡‡ in Suffolk, with his army, and marched through the country unto Framlingham Castle; where he was received by the earl of Norfolk,§§ and there, being his head-quarters, he forely infested the parts adjacent; only Dunwich was then fortified in such a manner, as it somewhat restrained him.|||| But his power being much increased

*Holinsh. 60. †Daniel, 66. ‡Camd. Brit. 482. §M. Paris, 92. 146. Baker, 40.

¶Camd. Brit. 284. ¶Daniel, 68. M. Paris, 96. **Cart. Antiq. S. n. 13. Daniel, 78, 79. 84.

86. ††Holinsh. 89. ‡‡Leland Itin. tom. 2. 372. §§R. Hoved. 306. 307. |||Weever, 718. 777.

creased by the arrival of more Flemings,* he took leave of the earl of Norfolk, intending to pass through the country into Leicestershire to aid his friends there, having great confidence in his Flemings; who thought England their own; for when they came into any large plain, where they rested, taking one another by the hands and leading a dance, they would sing in their country language,

Hop, hop Wilkine, hop Wilkine

England is mine and thine.

But before they got into Leicestershire, their mirth was turned into mourning, for 10,000 of the Flemings were slain, and the whole army put to flight at Fornham, near St. Edmund's Bury, by Richard de Lucy chief justice of England; who did take the earl of Leicester, his lady, and divers other great persons prisoners there, and sent them to king Henry the father, then in his dutchy of Normandy.

AFTER this victory, the nobles of England with a very great army marched against the earl of Norfolk† to abate his insolency, but by means of his bribes, he procured a truce; and in the mean time having raised 14,000 Flemings, passed through Essex into Kent, and so to Dover, and there took shipping, and was transported into France; but not long after he returned again, and with the assistance of the Flemings did assault and take the city of Norwich, thereby obtaining great riches, especially in ready-money, and burnt the city, anno Dom. 1174.‡

KING Henry the father being informed of the Earl's proceedings, with all possible speed passed over the sea into England, and assembling his people on all sides, ordered their rendezvous at St. Edmund's Bury; § whence the king with this army, marched to and demolished the earl's castles at Ipswich and Walton, and advancing towards his other places of strength at Framlingham and Bungay; where the earl not able to make opposition against the king's forces, and despairing of relief, surrendered those Castles,|| having but 500 soldiers therein, into the king's hands, the latter of which had been raised to the ground, had not the earl given a great sum of money and pledges withal for his loyalty to his sovereign; who thereupon created him Earl¶ again, the Charter of whose creation runs thus:

“ Know yee, that we have made Hugh Bigod, Earle of Norfolk, *to wit*, of the third penie of Norwic, and Norfolk, as freely as any Earle of England holdeth his Countie.”

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*Holinfh. 90. †Ibid. 90. 91. 92. ‡Leland Itin. tom. 2. 184. §Camd. Brit. 464.
Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133. R. Roved. 308. Daniel, 87. ||Camd. Brit. 468. ¶Ibid. 166.

THESE disturbances being thus happily composed, Hugh Bigod did take a journey into the Holy Land, with the earl of Flanders, against the Infidels;* but died soon after his return, very aged, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the second, and was buried in that great monastery at Thetford,† dedicated to St. Andrew, for black monks of the order of Cluny, which was of his own foundation; to whose memory the following inscription was engraven upon his funeral monument there.

Orate pro anima religiosissimi viri Hugonis Bigod, Fundatoris huius Monasterij, Seneschalli Hospitij prepotentissimo Principi Henrico Conquestoris filio Anglie Regi, et Comitis Norfolcie, qui quidem Hugo obiit pridie Kalend. Martii anno milesimo centesimo septuagesimo octauo. Propter miserecordiam Iesu requiescat in pace. ‡

By his wife Juliana, the daughter of Almeric de Vere chamberlain to king Henry the first, he had two sons, Roger and William: William departed this life, the same year with his father, and was interred at Thetford.

§. 4. ROGER the eldest son and heir of Hugh Bigod deceased, succeeded his father in his estate, some few years before the death of young king Henry, who departed this life in the twenty-eight year of his father's reign, not without great repentance and sorrow for his late rebellious practices; yet after his decease his next brother Richard, instigated by queen Eleanor his mother, (who continually vexed the king by reason of his unlawful love to the fair lady Rosamond his paramour) confederating with Philip the French king, raised new broils; which ended at last in an agreement. But queen Eleanor having put Rosamond to death, did suffer a penance of twelve years imprisonment, in her husband's reign, 'till after his demise she was delivered out of custody, by her son and his successor king Richard the first.§ Who in the first year of his reign constituted, or rather confirmed this Roger Bigod || earl of Norfolk, as fully as Hugh his father enjoyed that honour, in the time of king Henry the second; and the king did also render unto him the office of steward of his household, to hold as freely, as Roger his grandfather, or Hugh his father, held the same.

AND before that year expired, the king sent this Earl, ¶ one of his ambassadors to Philip the French king, to desire aid towards the recovery of the Holy Land,** from the Infidel-Saracens, (a meretorious undertaking in those days) where both
kings,

*Dugd. Bar. i vol. 133. Leland Itin. tom. 2. 373. †Speed, 794. ‡Weever, 828. 829.

§Baker, 6s. ||Cart. Antiq. S. n. 14. ¶Dugd. Bar. i vol. 133. **Fuller's Holy War, l. 3. c. 7.

kings, stirred up by the pope, did arrive with a great army and navy. And king Richard being made sensible by this navigation of the miseries which merchants and mariners undergo at sea, * for ever quitted his claim unto *Rex*, before that time belonging to the crown, scorning to make advantage of such pitiful accidents, † as to strip poor mariners out of those rags of their estates, which the mercy and modesty of the winds and waves had left them.

BUT king Richard in his return from the Holy Land, ‡ was taken captive in Germany; and when tidings thereof came into England, this earl went thither to wait upon his sovereign; and after the king's return, attended him with the rest of his nobles, in the Great Council held at Nottingham; and was at his second coronation, one of those four lords, who carried the silken canopy over his head.

THE earl of Norfolk § was also present at the coronation of king John, king Richard's brother and successor; and in the second year of his reign, was, together with Philip bishop of Durham, sent with letters of safe conduct to William king of Scots, to require his speedy repair unto Lincoln (where the king then held his parliament) to do his homage to king John, which the Scottish king did accordingly, on a hill besides Lincoln. || And in the fifteenth year of the king's reign, the earl attended the king into Poitou in France, which province then revolted to him.

ABOUT two years after, this Earl, ¶ taking part with the rebellious barons against his sovereign, (who died soon after not without suspicion of poison) was one of those, which met together in an hostile manner, first at Stamford, next at Brackley, and discerning their own power, they exacted from the king those strict covenants, whereby the government was put into the hands of twenty-five of their party, himself being one; ** for which unparalleled insolence, he was with the rest of his confederates, excommunicated by pope Innocent the third.

AND in the fifth year of the reign of king Henry the third, the eldest son and successor of king John, a determination being made in the Great Council then held at Oxford, of that dispute, which had in former times been raised, concerning the stewardship of the king's household, between this Earl †† and the earl of Leicester: command was given to Ralph earl of Chester (who had then the custody of the earldom of Leicester) that he should render to the earl of Norfolk, the remainder of the ten knights fees belonging unto that office; which was done

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accordingly.

*R. Hoved. 386. †Braet. l. 2. c. 5. ‡R. Hoved. 413. 414. 419. 420. §Ibid. 451. 461. Holinsh. 162. Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133. ||Baker, 71. ¶Holinsh. 186. **Lel. Coll. 1 vol. 841. M. Paris, 277. ††Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133.

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accordingly. But the earl did not live long to enjoy this additional estate; for the same year he died, and was buried with his fathers in the monastery at Thetford.* This Earl married Isabel the daughter of Hamelyn Plantagenet earl of Warren; base son of Geoffrey earl of Anjou, and half-brother to king Henry the second. He had another wife, whose name was Ide.

§. 5. HUGH Bigod, the son and heir of the last earl, succeeded his father, and performing his homage in the fifth year of the reign of king Henry the third, had livery of his father's inheritance; † and two years after that, being with the king's army in Wales, he had Scutage or Escuage, levied upon all his tenants, which held of him by knights service.‡ But in the ninth year of the king's reign, the earl departed this life, and was interred with his ancestors at Thetford; § leaving issue by Maud his wife, (this Maud, quorundam æmulorum instinctu, ut discitur, was divorced from the earl, and died 1248) the eldest daughter and co-heir of William Marshall earl of Pembroke, two sons, Roger and Hugh: || Hugh the youngest son professing the law, was in the one and fortieth year of the king's reign, by the prevalent power of the barons made Chief Justice of England; where he was no sooner placed, but procured that four knights in every County should inquire of the oppressions of the poor, done by great men; and under their hands and seals certify the same, by a certain day to the baronage, that redress might be made of their grievances; yet notwithstanding this specious and popular pretence, these barons themselves were totidem tyranni.

§. 6. ROGER Bigod the eldest son and heir of Hugh, late earl of Norfolk, succeeded his father in all his honours; and being by his mother's side, descended from the Marshalls earls of Pembroke, he did bear their Arms, ¶ which were, Party per Pale, Or. and Vert, a Lion ramp. Gu. armed and langued Az.** But some of this Family of the Bigods, did also bear a Lion saliant, in their Arms.†† This Earl in the tenth year of the reign of king Henry the third, had Livery of Framlingham Castle, by the King's special precept, as followeth.

“Rex omnibus has Literas visuris salutem. ‡‡ Sciatis nos reddidisse Rogero Bygod §§ filio et hæredi Hugonis Bygod comitis Norfolciæ, Castrum suum de Framlingham, quod fuit in manu nostra occasione mortis ipsius Hugonis patris sui,

*Weever, 829. †Rot. Fin. 5. H. 3. m. 3. ‡Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133. M. Paris, 324. §Weever, 829. ||Monast. Angl. 1 vol. 725. Leland Itin. tom. 2. fo. 375. Daniel, 149. ¶Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133. **MS. in Castro. ††Camd. Brit. 474. ‡‡Rot. Pat. 10. H. 3. m. 1.

§§ This Earl constituted Roger Picot of Framlingham Magna in Norfolk, Marechal of his Household or Castle of Framlingham, unto him and his Heirs, lawfully begotten. By Deed without Date.

fui, custodiendum per manum dilecti et fidelis nostri H. de Burgo, justiciarii nostri, usque ad ætatem prædicti Rogeri Bygod, et eidem Rogero tunc tradendum, percipiendo singulis annis, ad custodiam prædicti Castri, viginti libras, per manus custodis terræ ipsius Rogeri scilicet, decem libras ad Pascham et decem libras ad Festum Sancti Michaelis; nisi de consensu nostro, ante quàm ad plenam ætatem pervenerit, idem H. de Burgo justiciarius noster dicto Rogero dictum Castrum reddiderit. In cujus, &c."

BESIDES the King did in the seventeenth year of his reign, gird this Earl * with the sword of knighthood; and about two years after, there being great animosities between the nobles of England, a Tournament † was held at Blith, in Nottinghamshire, where the lords of the south sided against those of the north, in which tournament, they falling to hostility, the southern lords had the better of the day; but in that action none behaved himself more gallantly, than the earl of Norfolk, for which he was so much taken notice of, in respect of his singular skill in those warlike exercises, that not long after Peter de Savoy ‡ (an alien, the queen's uncle) then earl of Richmond, to make trial of his valour, desired to tilt with him in a tournament held at Northampton, in the five and twentieth year of the king's reign.

THE next year, being with the king in France, he § was at that famous skirmish between the English and French, near Zantoign, where the English achieved no little honour in obtaining a victory over the French, though far inferior to them in number; but the earl of Norfolk || being longer detained there from his own country, than he well liked of, in the seven and twentieth year of the king's reign, did, with some others of the English nobility, represent to the king, their desire to return home; and had liberty accordingly.

THIS Earl ¶ was one of those five commissioners, who were sent from the kingdom of England to the Council at Lyons, to complain of that great burden, under which this realm then groaned from the See of Rome; by the pope's receiving from hence yearly sixty thousand marks, (more than the revenues of the crown of England at that time) and in his passage thither he was uncivilly treated by the earl of Gifnes in France; but finding no redress of their grievances at that council, he returned from thence with discontent, declaring, that this realm would no longer be subject to those intollerable exactions; and in order to be freed from them,

*Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 133.
590. ||Holinsh. 229.

†Holinsh. 222. M. Paris, 443.
¶M. Paris, 659. 681.

‡Daniel, 135. §M. Paris,

them, the earl joined with other lords the next year, in subscribing the following Letter to the Pope.

* “ Sanctissimo Patri ac Domino in Christo, charissimo Innocentio Dei gratiâ universalis ecclesiæ summo Pontifici, devoti filii sui, comes Cornubiæ Richardus, Simo de Monteforti comes Legrecestriæ, H. de Bohun comes Herefordiæ et Essexiæ, R. Bygod comes Norfolciæ, R. comes Gloverniæ, R. comes Wintoniæ, W. comes Albemariæ, H. comes Oxoniensis, et alii totius Angliæ Regni barones, proceres, et magnates, ac nobiles portuum maris habitatores; nec non et clerus et populus universus salutem, et debitam tanto Pontifici in omnibus reverentiam. Sic Mater Ecclesia tenetur filios suos confovere, ipsos sub alas suas congregando, ut filii sui non degenerent in obsequio matris suæ; sed pro matre, si necesse fuerit, manum suam mittant ad fortia, et arma et scutum assumentes pro defensione suâ cuilibet discrimini se opponat, de cujus uberibus lac sugunt consolationis, et ad ipsius dependent ubera pietatis. Mater enim filiorum uteri sui debet reminisci, nisi secus fiat, lactis pabulum subtrahendo, videatur novercari. Pater enim a filiis suis suam subtrahens pietatem, non pater sed vitricus merito debet appellari, cum filios naturales spurios reputat aut privignos. Id circo pater reverende currus Israel et auriga ejus ad asylum vestræ pietatis recurrimus confidenter, clamantes post vos, implorantes etiam humiliter et devotè, quatenus ob spem retributionis divinæ, voces clamantium post vos dignemini miserecorditer exaudire; et gravaminibus, injuriis, et oppressionibus, Regno Angliæ et domino nostro Regi, multipliciter impositis ac illatis, velitis salubre remedium adhibere: Alioquin necesse est ut veniant scandala, clamore populi tam dominum regem, quam nos intollerabiliter impellente: Quoniam, nisi de gravaminibus domino regi et regno illatis, Rex et Regnum citius liberentur, oportebit nos ponere murum pro domo domini, et libertate regni: Quod quidem ob Apostolicæ Sedis reverentiam hucusq; facere distulimus nec ultra reditum Nunciòrum nostrorum, qui propter hoc ad Sedem Apostolicam mittuntur, dissimulare poterimus, quin Regni Angliæ tam clero quam populo, qui tallia nulla tenus sustinebant, pro viribus nostris subveniamus: Et nisi citius prædicta pervos corrigantur, pro certo teneat vestra sanctitas, quod non immeritò timeri potest, quod tam Ecclesiæ Romanæ quam domino Regi, tale periculum imminebit, quod eidem remedium, quod absit, de facili non poterit adhiberi.”

BUT this Letter did not prevail with the pope to alter his measures, for instead of redressing their grievances, he augmented them, sending to the English clergy

clergy to provide him soldiers ; and with horse and armour, some five, some ten, some fifteen, and pay them their wages one whole year ; * and espying certain Aurifrisia beautiful to behold, among the ornaments of some Englishmen then at Rome ; he asked, where they were made ? They answered, in England. Then said the pope, Vere hortus noster deliciarum est Anglia : Vere puteus inexhaustus est, et ubi multa abundant multa possunt extorqueri. So his holiness being enticed with the concupiscence of his eyes, sent to almost all the abbots of the Cisterci, an order in England, for some of them, as if they should cost nothing ; nor content herewith, he suspended the bishops from collation of benefices, 'till abundance of Romans and other strangers were provided for ; who, when placed in benefices, which were none of the least, wholly neglected the pastoral office, fleecing their flock instead of feeding them ; which occasioned Robert Grossthead† bishop of Lincoln to write an Epistle to the pope, wherein, he sharply rebuked the vices and hypocrisies of the Court of Rome ; but when this epistle came to the pope's audience, he being not able to contain himself, said : Who is this doctish, furd, absurd old man, that with such rash presumption judgeth our acts ? By Saint Peter and Saint Paul, if my good nature did not stay me, I should hurl him into such a confusion, that he should be the fable of the world, an astonishment ! an example ! a wonderment ! Is not the king of England our vassal, or to say more, our slave ? who is able at our beck to imprison him, and to make him a slave to shame and reproach ? But Ægidius Hispanus, one of his cardinals, made a reply, saying, Our good lord, 'tis not expedient that we should decree any hard matter against the bishop ; for (that we may confess the truth) those things which he saith are true, we cannot condemn him, he is a catholick ; yea, and a most holy man, more religious than we, and more holy than we, more excellent, and of a more excellent life ; so that he is supposed amongst all the prelates of the world, not to have his better, nor yet his equal : the whole clergy of France and England knoweth so much. The truth of such an Epistle, which peradventure is already known to many, will be able to move many against us : for he is counted a great philosopher, perfectly learned in greek and latin, a zealous lover of righteousness, a reader in schools of divinity, a preacher among the people, a lover of chastity, and a persecutor of Simonists. Then the other cardinals, whose conscience did touch them, gave counsel to the pope, that he should wink at, and dissemble the matter, least some tumult should be raised upon this occasion, especially because it is well known, That once there shall a departure come.

BUT

*M. Paris, 683.

†Ibid. 843. 844.

BUT the same year that the Earl of Norfolk, and others of the English nobility sent their said unsuccessful Letter to Rome ; the king, after frequent sollicitations, did bestow the office and honour of Marshal of England upon this Earl, * who claimed the same in right of Maud, his mother, (right heir to the last earl-marshal of England) into whose hands the marshal's rod was solemnly given ; which he delivered over to this earl her son ; and for this preferment, he did homage to the king.

AND in the two and thirtieth year of the king's reign, the Earl Marshal † was in that great convention of parliament held at London, wherein many complaints were made against the king's proceedings, and for the breach of his promises about the reformation of the government, and the ratification of their laws and liberties. Whereupon the King confirmed the Charter of their Liberties granted by his late father king John, in the most ceremonial and solemn manner that religion and state could possibly devise ; and the terrible sentence of excommunication was pronounced against the infringers thereof. ‡

ABOUT which time, the Earl Marshal § having advertisement that the earl of Gifnes was arrived in England, he caused him to be taken prisoner, by reason whereof a great complaint was made to the king ; whereupon the earl marshal being sent for to make answer thereunto, he told the king, that when he went his ambassador to the Council at Lyons, riding through the territories of the earl of Gifnes, instead of kind usage for the many favours he had received from the king, he was shamefully dealt with, having his horse and servants detained, until he had satisfied unreasonable demands for his passage ; which incivility he had now only retaliated to him, passing through his lands. Saying further to the king, Sir, I do hold my lands as freely of you, as he holds his of the French king ; and am an earl, as well as he ; how happens it then, that he hath power to make merchandize of the ways and air unto passengers ? Which the earl of Gifnes hearing, became silent and blushed, having nothing to reply.

BUT in the nine and thirtieth year of the king's reign, this earl marshal || making a just apology for Robert de Ros, a great baron of that age, then charged with a crime, which endangered his life, had very harsh language given him by the king, being openly called, traitor. Whereat with a stern countenance, he told the king, that he lied ; and that he never was, nor would be a traitor ; adding,

*M. Paris, 705. †Ibid. 743. ‡About this time K. H. III. was at Framlingham, where he granted Free Warren to the Prior and Convent of Norwich, by Charter, dated at Framlingham, 30. Mar. An. 32. Regni sui. §M. Paris, 769. ||Ibid. 916.

ing, if you do nothing but what the law warranteth, you can do me no harm. Yes, (quoth the king) I can thresh out your corn and sell it ; and so humble you. To which, he replied, if you do so, I will send you the heads of your threshers. But by the interposing of the lords then present, this heat soon passed over ; and shortly after, the earl was sent on an embassy to the French king.

THERE having been for some time a contention between the king and his barons, concerning those Ordinances called *Provisiones Oxonienses* ; this Earl * was by them made governor of Orford Castle in Suffolk ; but undertaking, with other great men, that the king should submit to the determination of Lewis the French king concerning those Ordinances, which the French king condemned ; the Earl † joined with his sovereign against Simon Montford earl of Leicester, Hugh Spencer, Ralph Basset, and other barons, who took the king, prince Edward his son, and other lords prisoners in the battle at Lewes ; and to cover their treason, ‡ they first hatched this damnable opinion, that homage and allegiance were due to the king more by reason of his politick capacity, than by reason of his person : but the earl marshal escaped by flight, as not long after the prince did, out of prison ; and the prince being now at liberty, raised an army, and in a bloody battle at Evesham, slew Montford, with eleven barons, routed their army, and delivered the king his father out of captivity, where he had been by them detained a year and half.

AND about five years after this victory, being the four and fiftieth year of the king's reign, this earl marshal § died without issue, having had his bones put out of joint at a tournament, and was buried at Thetford, if his last will and testament was performed. His wife was Isabel, daughter to William king of Scots.

§. 7. THE last earl dying without issue, Roger Bigod his nephew, the son of Hugh, the late earl's brother, succeeded as heir to his uncle ; and upon doing his homage, had livery of that very great inheritance, being then five and twenty years of age. ||

ABOUT eleven years after this, being the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the first, the eldest son and successor of king Henry the third : Lewis Beaumont, a Frenchman, obtained of the Pope, the bishoprick of Durham ; but was so unlearned, that he could not read the Bulls and Instruments of his consecration ; ¶ for coming to the word *Metropolitica*, after he had stood long puffing and
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blowing,

* M. Paris, 955. † Rogerus Bigot capto rege, fugit ad Castrum de Pevenesey, et inde in Franciam. Leland Itin. tom. 2. fol. 378. ‡ Coke's Rep. v. ii. fo. 11. § Weever, 829. ¶ Rot. Fin. 54. H. 3. m. 2. ¶ Antiq. Brit. 240.

blowing, and could not pronounce it, he said in French, *soit purdit*, (that is) let it stand for spoken; and so passed it over. Then coming to this dangerous word, *enigmate*; he said to the bystanders, *Per Saint Lowys, il n'est pas curtois qui ceste parolle ici escrit*; (that is) By Saint Lewis, he was not a courteous man, who wrote this word here. But though he had small latin, yet he yielded the pope much gold; for he gave bond to pay him more than he was able to discharge in fourteen years. And five years after the undeserved preferment of this bishop, the Earl of Norfolk claimed to have Warren in Framlingham, Ike, Saham, and Hoo, by prescription, which was allowed him by the Justices in Eire. *

Now the King, in the five and twentieth year of his reign, required certain of his lords to go to war in Gascoign, † which then needed a present supply, by reason of the death of Edmond earl of Lancaster, ‡ surnamed Crook-back, or rather, Crouch-back, (from his wearing a Cross, anciently called a Crouch, on his back, as the custom then was, of those persons, who intended to go to the Holy War) the king's younger brother, and governor of that country. But every lord made an apology to excuse himself; whereupon the king fell into such a passion, that he swore, that they should either go, or else he would dispose of their lands to others, more obedient to their sovereign; upon this, Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, high constable of England, and this Roger Bigod, earl-marshal, being present, told the king, that they were not obliged to go to war out of their country, unless his highness went in person; and if he did, they would attend him, otherwise not; which answer offended the king more; and the lords being urged again, the earl-marshal protested, that he would willingly go thither with the king, and march before him in the van of his army, as by right of inheritance he ought to do. But the king told him plainly, that he should go with another, though he went not himself in person. I am not so bound to do, (said the earl) neither will I take that journey without you. Then the king swore, By God, Sir Earl, you shall either go, or hang: By God, Sir King, (said the earl) I will neither go, nor hang. And then, without leave, these two earls departed from the court, and assembling many noblemen, and others, to the number of thirty bannerets, and fifteen hundred men at arms, stood on their guard; which army the earls at last withdrew into their countries, where they kept such a stir, § against the government, that they would not permit the king's officers to take wool, leather, or other taxes, || against the owner's consent, and also forbade those officers,

* Pl. Coron. 14. E. 1. Rot. 36.
|| Camd. Brit. 482.

† Daniel, 155.

‡ Baker, 99.

§ Holinsh. 302.

cers, on pain of loosing their heads, to adventure within their jurisdictions.

DURING these disorders, the king commanded those earls * to attend him into Flanders, but they refused, excusing themselves by a messenger, which was followed by a writing, that contained the grievances of all the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, lords, barons, and of all the commonalty, as well for summoning them to serve by unjust means ; as also for the unreasonable taxes, subsidies, impositions, and payments daily sustained ; particularly, the impost augmented upon the custom of wool, because, for every sack of whole wool, there was paid forty shillings, and for every sack of broken wool, a mark ; and wool being esteemed worth in value half the riches of the realm, the custom thereof would amount to a fifth part of the whole.

WHEREUNTO the king returned answer, † that he could not alter any thing, without the advice of his council, whereof some were already passed over into Flanders, and the rest were at London ; and though, they themselves would not attend him into Flanders, yet he required them to do nothing in his absence, which might be prejudicial to the realm ; for he trusted by God's favour, to return again with safety, and set all things in good order.

NOTWITHSTANDING the king's request, the two earls would not be quiet in his absence, but upon such conditions, as they themselves prescribed, which were ; that the king should confirm MAGNA CHARTA et CHARTA de FORESTA ; and that he should not charge his subjects so freely at his pleasure, as formerly, without consent of the states in parliament ; and also that a pardon should be given them, for denying to go with him into Flanders. Which being sent over sea to the king ; he, compelled by necessity, yielded to the iniquity of the times, granted the said Articles, and confirmed them under his Great Seal ; and then the same were ratified by the Parliament holden not long after at York ; where the violators of them were pronounced cursed.

Soon after the ratification of these charters, Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford departed this life, leaving his companion Roger Bigod, earl-marshal, greatly in debt, contracted whilst he stood in opposition against the king ; and being now earnestly called upon, to repay such sums of money as he had borrowed of his brother John Bigod, ‡ (who was very rich, by reason of such benefices and spiritual promotions as he had in his hands) the earl, having no children, took such displeasure thereat, that to disappoint his brother of his inheritance (which he formerly designed him) and partly to atone for his past faults, he made the king

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his

* Holinsh. 304.

† Ibid. 305.

‡ Ibid. 312.

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his heir, by a special instrument * bearing date at Colchester, in the abbey of St. John, on the twelfth day of April, in the thirtieth year of the king's reign ; whereby he granted to the king and his heirs, all his Castles, Towns, Manors, Lands, and Tenements whatsoever, whereof he had an estate in fee, as well in England, as in Wales ; and did also render and release to the king, all his right to the honour and title he had in the name of Earl and Earldom of Norfolk ; as also to the Marshalship of England : upon condition, that the king paying his debts, and adding to his estate, other lands of the annual value of a thousand marks ; should re-grant the Earldom of Norfolk and Marshalship of England, unto the said earl, and the heirs of his body ; † and also all his Castles, Manors, Lands, and Tenements in England and Wales, unto the said Earl and Alice his wife, and the issue of their two bodies begotten ; and for want of such issue ; the remainder thereof to the King and his heirs.

WHICH Premises the king re-granted accordingly to the said Earl, ‡ who died without issue, in the five and thirtieth year of the king's reign, and was buried with his ancestors at Thetford, § by Aliva his first wife, the daughter of Philip lord Basset. Whereby the Earldom of Norfolk, and Marshalship of England reverted to the king, who died soon after the earl.

§. 8. ALICE Bigod countess dowager of Norfolk, the last wife of the late earl, survived him, and held all his Castles, Manors, Lands and Tenements in England and Wales, during her life, according to the Grant of king Edward the first, the remainder to that king and his heirs ; which, after the decease of the countess, about the third year of the reign of his son and successor king Edward the second, descended upon this king, as heir to his father, the late king. She was daughter to the earl of Heynault.

§. 9. KING Edward the second, after the death of Alice Bigod, late countess dowager of Norfolk, seized upon all the Castles, Manors, Lands and Tenements, which she had for life, and were the late earl of Norfolk's ; and the same year, the king made John de Buteturt || Governor of Framlingham Castle : this John de Buteturt was confederate with Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in surprising Piers de Gaveston, a Frenchman, whom this king (contrary to the charge given him by the king, his late father, on his death-bed) did call out of banishment, and being his greatest favourite, advanced him to the dignity of earl of Cornwall,

* Claus. 30. E. 1. in dorfo, m. 14. † Holinsh. 312. ‡ Rot. Chart. 30. E. 1. n. 24. 28. 29.
§ Weever, 829. || Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 63.

Cornwall, lord of Man, and lord chamberlain ; to the dissatisfaction of the nobility in general ; who envied him not so much for his advancement in honours, as they hated him for insolency in manners, by scoffing upon them ; * calling, Thomas earl of Lancaster, (the eldest son and heir of Edmund Crouch-back) the *Stage-player* ; the earl of Lincoln, *bursten-belley* ; the earl of Pembroke, *Joseph the Jew* ; the earl of Warwick, the *black-dog of Arden*, &c. Whereupon he was forced to secure himself in Scarborough castle, from the furious barons ; who besieged the castle, which he surrendered, and begged he might once more speak with the king, which Pembroke granted ; but as Gaveston was going under the guard of some of the earl's servants, he was taken from them by Warwick, and beheaded.

THIS king granted all the Castles, Villages, Honours, Manors, Lands and Tenements, late Roger Bigod's, to the lord Thomas of Brotherton. †

C H A P. IV.

Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, §. 1.—Mary, Countess of Norfolk, §. 2.—William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, §. 3.—Margaret, Dutcheß of Norfolk, §. 4. Lords and Ladies of Framlingham, until it descended to Thomas Lord Mowbray.

§. 1. THOMAS of Brotherton, the fifth son of king Edward the first, but his eldest son, by Margaret his second queen, the daughter of Philip the Hardy, and sister to Philip the Fair, kings of France ; was called Thomas, from Thomas de Corbridge, archbishop of York, who christened him, and gave him his name ; and Brotherton, from a little village in Yorkshire, where he was born, upon the first day of June, in the eight and twentieth year of his father's reign : he was, according to the designation and command of the king his father, honoured with the titles of Marshal of England, and Earl of Norfolk, ‡ by his half-brother king Edward the second, who, upon the sixteenth day of December, in the sixth year of his reign, and about the thirteenth year of Brotherton's age, did make him this Grant.

“ § Rex Archiepiscopis, &c. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac Charta nostra confirmasse Thomæ de Brotherton fratri nostro charissimo, omnia Castra, Villas, Maneria, Burgos, Honores, Terras, et Tenementa, cum pertinentibus, quæ fuerunt Rogeri le Bigod quondam Comitis Norfolciæ, et Marischalli Angliæ, in Angliâ et Walliâ : et quæ ad manus celebri memorie domini Edwardi, quondam

* Baker, 110. † Rot. Chart. 6. E. 2. ‡ Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 63. § Rot. Chart. 6. E. 2. m. 15.

dam regis Angliæ, patris nostri, per concessionem, redditionem, remissionem, et quietam clamationem ejusdem comitis eidem patri nostro, factas, devenerunt : habenda et tenenda eidem Thomæ et hæredibus suis de corpore suo legitimè procreatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, omnia Castra, Villas, Maneria, Burgos, Honores, Terras, et Tenementa, cum pertinentibus, quæ dictus comes tenuit de dicto patre nostro ante concessionem, redditionem, remissionem, et quietam clamationem prædictas : cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, domorum religiosarum, et hospitalium, et omnibus libertatibus et aliis pertinentibus suis quibuscunque quocunque nomine censeantur ; adeò liberè sicut prædictus comes ea tenuit, antequàm ea prædicto patri nostro concessit, reddidit, remisit, et quietè clamavit, sicut prædictum est, imperpetuum. In cujus, &c."

NEXT year this Earl * procured the King's Licence for a Fair yearly at Framlingham, upon Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitfun-week : and for a Free-Warren in all his Demefn-Lands there.

AND in the ninth year of the king's reign, the Earl † had a patent for the office of Marshal of England in special tail, bearing date the tenth day of February, at Lincoln : which was about ten years before that king was deposed, being the first example in England of a deposed king, no less dishonourable to the state, than to himself : for the parliament then assembled, did agree to elect his eldest son prince Edward to be king in his place, contrary to their allegiance : for allegiance is a duty, that every subject, under what form of government soever, by the law of nature oweth to his Country, and consequently to the sovereign power thereof ; and it doth not arise originally from the oath of allegiance, but it is so intrinsecal, proper, and essential a duty, and (as it were) fundamental, to the relation of a subject, quâ talis, as that the very name of a subject doth, after a sort, import it, insomuch that it hath thereupon gained, in common usage of speech, the stile of natural allegiance : and accordingly, by the Laws of this Realm, ‡ in every indictment of high-treason against a natural born subject, the criminal is said to offend *contra naturalem ligeantiam*. So that allegiance is due to the natural ; not to the political person of the king ; as the rebellious barons pretended, in the reign of king Henry the third. §

BUT the Prince refused their election, unless his Father would freely resign ; and soon after followed, not only the resignation, but also the murder of the king ; yet the prince, by the name of king Edward the third, began his reign, not at his

* Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 63.
Vent. Rep. II. fo. 3.

† Rot. Chart. 9. E. 2. n. 83.
§ Walsingh. 127.

‡ Coke's Rep. VII. 4. 5.

his father's death, but at his deposition : which great crime cannot be imputed to this king, being then but fourteen years of age ; but rather to queen Isabel,* his mother, and her minion Roger lord Mortimer, (though countenanced by a parliament and a forced resignation) who usurped all to themselves : notwithstanding for a mere shew of the contrary, twelve great men † were elected, to manage the affairs of state, 'till the young king was fit to govern of himself : and of that number, this lord Thomas of Brotherton was one ; who, in the first year of the king's reign, having been in that expedition then made into Scotland, did obtain a confirmation ‡ in tail-general of all the Castles, Manors, and Lands, late Roger Bigod's earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, then valued at fix thousand marks per annum : § and was also made the king's Sewer. This Thomas Earl of Norfolk did bear for his Arms,—Gules, three Lions passant guardant Or. a file of three points Ar.

AND in the twelfth year of the king's reign, he departed this life, and was interred in the Abbey || of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, where once stood a goodly monument erected to his memory. He married two wives, the first of them was Alice, the daughter of Sir Roger Halys of Harwich, knight, and by her had and left issue Edward, Margaret, and Alice. Edward was after his father's decease, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, ¶ but died the king's ward the same year his father died : whereby his sisters Margaret, and Alice, were his coheirs. Alice the youngest daughter married Edward de Montague, by whom she had issue the lady Joan, her only daughter and heir, born at Bungay, in Suffolk, and there baptized, in the three and twentieth year of this king's reign.

§. 2. MARY the daughter of William lord Ros, (widow to William lord Brewes of Bember and Gower) the second wife of Thomas of Brotherton, survived her husband, Brotherton, and had for her life the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, by another Grant ** of king Edward the second, to the said Thomas and Mary, and the heirs of the said Thomas. And in the Rolls †† of the Court of that Manor, she is stiled, *Maria Comitissa Norfolciæ et Mariscballa Angliæ*. This Lady afterwards married Sir Ralph Cobham, knight, by whom she had Sir John Cobham, commonly called, the Son of Mary, the Countess-Marshal ; ‡‡ but she died in the six and thirtieth year of the reign of king Edward the third.

AFTER

* Tho. Moor, 601. † Daniel, 185. ‡ Rot. Chart. 1. E. 3. n. 83. § Rot. Cur. Fram. 6. E. 3. £4000. || Weever, 726. ¶ Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 63. ** Ibid. †† Rot. Cur. Fram. 20. & 25. E. 3. ‡‡ Rot. Fin. 36. E. 3. m. 21.

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AFTER the decease of this Lady, an assignation being made of the * Castles, Manors, and Lands (which she held for life) of the inheritance of the daughters and coheirs of Brotherton, her former husband ; the Castle of Framlingham, with the Manors of Hoo, Holeslee, Doningworth, and Cratfield in Suffolk, were assigned to the Lady Joan de Montacue, then married to William Ufford earl of Suffolk, the only daughter and heir of Alice one of those coheirs, who died in the life time of the said Lady Mary, her mother-in-law.

§. 3. WILLIAM Ufford earl of Suffolk (whose grandfather Robert, a younger son of John de Peyton, assumed his surname from the Lordship of Ufford, † in that County, where then he had his habitation) having married the Lady Joan de Montacue, had in her right, the Castle and Manor of Framlingham ‡ after the decease of the Lady Mary, late countess dowager of Norfolk ; and after the death of the Lady Joan his wife, whom the earl survived, he held the same during his life, as Tenant by the Curtesy of England. And in the § Rolls of the Court of the said Manor, he is stiled, *Willielmus Comes Suffolciæ, Dominus de Framlingham, et Eye* : His Arms were, Sa. a Cross enrailed Or.

THIS Earl || built Parham Church, about two miles from Framlingham : and for such religious and other good actions, he was much in the favour of all men. ¶ So that the rebels, headed by John Litterer, a dyer, in the reign of king Richard the second, (the son of Edward prince of Wales, the eldest son of king Edward the third) to countenance their proceedings, designed to have brought the earl into their conspiracy ; but he being full of loyalty and honour, which left no room for rebellious thoughts, ** upon advertisement of their intentions, suddenly arose from supper to prevent a surprisal, and escaped : but many other lords and knights were taken, and compelled to be sworn to, and march with, these rebels : as the lord Scales, the lord Morley, Sir John Brewis, Sir Stephen Hales, and Sir Robert Salle : this Sir Robert Salle, not enduring their insolencies, had his brains dashed out by a country clown his bondman. Whereby such a terror was brought on the rest, that they were glad to carry themselves the more submissively to their captain Litterer, who stiled himself King of the Commons, and counted it a preferment for any man, to serve him at his table, in taking the assay of his meats and drinks with kneeling humbly before him : until these rebels were dispersed by Henry Spencer, bishop of Norwich, their ringleaders executed, and the country quieted.

AND

* Dugd, Bar. 2 vol. 64.
§. R. 2. n. 57.

† Ibid. 49.

|| Weever, 753.

‡ Rot. Cur. Fram. 44. E. 3.

¶ Baker, 143.

** Walsingh. 254.

§ Esch.

AND this Earl, by his testament, dated on Tuesday next after the Festival of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of king Richard the second, bequeathed his body to be buried at Campsey-Abbey, * in Suffolk, under the arch of St. Nicholas's Chapel, behind the tomb of his father and mother : and not many months after, being made choice of by the commons in parliament, to represent to the lords what they deemed of great importance for the welfare of the realm, in ascending the steps up to their house, he fell down dead, to the great amazement and sorrow of all persons, rich and poor, (being well before to all appearance) which surprising accident happened the fifteenth day of February, in the fifth year of the king's reign. †

AND leaving no issue surviving him, the issue of his three sisters were his heirs, viz. Sir Robert Willoughby, knight, the son of Cecily ; Robert lord Scales, the son of Catherine ; and Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, the son of Margaret ; the daughters of Robert Ufford, late earl of Suffolk. Whereby the Castle and Manor of Framlingham according to the Grant of king Edward the second, descended to the Lady Margaret, the other daughter of Thomas of Brotherton.

§. 4. THE Lady Margaret, the eldest daughter, and only surviving heir of Thomas of Brotherton, soon after the decease of the late earl of Suffolk, kept her first Court at Framlingham, in the fifth year of king Richard's reign ; and in the ‡ Rolls of that Court she is stiled, *Margareta Mariscballa Comitissa Norfolciæ*.

HER first husband was John lord Segrave, § whose ancestors did take that name from a lordship in Leicestershire, where they had their chief residence ; and the Arms he did bear, were, Sa. a Lion rampant Ar. crowned Or. He departed this life in the seven and twentieth year of the reign of king Edward the third, and by the said Lady Margaret, left issue Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, at the same time married to John lord Mowbray of Axholm (descended of an ancient family originally called De'Albiny, || from Nigel de Albiny, whose mother was a Mowbray, which family of the Mowbrays came over with the Conqueror, and for that reason, by the special command of king Henry the first, they assumed the name of Mowbray) which lord Mowbray ¶ doing his fealty, had livery of all her lands that year.

AFTER the death of John lord Segrave, his widow the Lady Margaret ** married Sir Walter Manny, knight, (whose Arms were, Or. 3 Cheveronels, Sa.) lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, and knight companion of the

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* Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 47. 49. † Baker, 144. ‡ Rot. Cur. Fram. 5. R. 2. § Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 676.
 || Camd. Brit. 723. Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 122. ¶ Rot. Fin. 27. E. 3. m. 9. ** Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 64.

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most noble Order of the Garter. He founded the Charter-House,* and was buried there in the year of our Lord 1371: his funeral obsequies were performed with great solemnity, king Edward the third, and all the Princes and Princeffes his children being present, with the greatest prelates and barons of the realm: for though he was a foreigner, yet with singular commendations he had served that king in his French wars, and was employed by him on several embassies.

THE Arms of this Lady, were, Gu. three Lions passant guardant, Or. a file of five points, Ar.: between two collateral escutcheons; that on the dexter side charged with the Coat of her first husband; and that on the sinister side with the Arms of her second husband: supported by an Angel. And at the coronation of king Richard the second, she exhibited a petition† for the Marshalship of England to be executed by her deputy, and to have the fees and emoluments belonging thereunto. But that office being granted to her Father‡ and his issue male; and the time before the coronation too short to determine the matter, Henry lord Piercy was appointed to execute the same: and though her petition was then rejected, yet the king in the one and twentieth year of his reign, advanced her to the title of Dutcheß of Norfolk§ for life, with an assignation of forty marks per annum out of the issues of that County: but the next year death deprived her of this dignity, and laid her honours in the dust. Her body was buried with her last husband in the Charter-House,|| having had issue by him, Thomas Manny, their only son, drowned in his minority at Deptford, or (according to an Old Writing¶ in Framlingham Castle) at Chesterford; and a daughter, Anne Manny, married to John lord Hastings earl of Pembroke. Whereupon the Castles, Honours, Manors, and Lands of the late Dutcheß, descended upon Thomas lord Mowbray.

C H A P. V.

Thomas Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, §. 1.—Elizabeth, Dutcheß of Norfolk, §. 2.—Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, §. 3.—Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, §. 4.—Henry Prince of Wales, §. 5.—John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, §. 6.—John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, §. 7.—John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, §. 8.—Anne Mowbray, Dutcheß of York and Norfolk, §. 9. Lords and Ladies of Framlingham, 'till its descent upon John Lord Howard.

§. 1. **T**HOMAS lord Mowbray, the son of John lord Mowbray of Axholm, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John lord Segrave,

* Weever, 433. † Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 64. ‡ Speed, 592. § Chart. 21. R. 2. || Weever, 433. She died in Framlingham Castle. Leland. Collect. fo. 193. ¶ MS. in Castro.

Segrave, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas of Brotherton, fifth son of king Edward the first, was advanced to the Earldom of Nottingham,* by king Richard the second, upon the twelfth day of February, in the sixth year of his reign, *per cincturam gladii, habendum* to him and the heirs male of his body. And the title and office of Earl-Marshal of England was granted to him with the same *habendum* in the ninth year of the king's reign. And afterwards he was made captain of the town of Calice; † then styling himself, Thomas Earl-Marshal and Nottingham, Captain of the Town of Calice, &c. And the Arms he did bear, were, Gu. a Lion rampant, Ar. armed and langued Az.

THIS Earl, about the nineteenth year of the king's reign, was sent ambassador, with other lords, to the French king, to treat of a marriage between the king of England, and the lady Isabella, the French king's daughter, where they were honourably entertained; and there the earl-marshal, by letters of procuration, married that lady, in king Richard's name; and from thenceforth she was called Queen of England.

BUT within the space of two years after, Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of king Edward the third, duke of Gloucester, earl of Buckingham, Essex, and Northampton, and constable of England, the king's uncle, (too nice and severe an observer of his nephew's actions) Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, this earl-marshal ‡ (who had married the earl of Arundel's daughter) and other lords, assembled at Arundel Castle; where they conspired to take the king prisoner, and hang the lords of his council; which conspiracy was soon after discovered to the king, by the earl-marshal.

WHEREUPON the king, the earl-marshal, and a great company of armed men and archers, immediately marched all night to the duke of Gloucester's house at Plashie, in Essex; where they arrived early in the morning before the duke and his dutchess were out of their bed: but the duke surpris'd at the king's unexpected coming, forthwith arose, and casting a mantle about his shoulders went down to the king, and with humble reverence told him, That his Grace was welcome. The king courteously received the duke, and desired him to make himself ready to ride with him a small journey, about his affairs; in the mean time the dutchess and her ladies came down and waited on the king, with whom he talked very pleasantly, until the duke returned; and then the king took his leave of the dutchess and her ladies, intreating them to go again to their lodgings, for that it was early, and he could not stay any longer, and so he remounted his horse: but the duke was no sooner out of his castle-gate, but arrested in the

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* Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 129. 603. † Holinsh. 485. 486. ‡ Monast. Angl. 2 vol. 194. Holinsh. 488.

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base court, by the earl-marshal,* at the king's command, and conveyed to Calice, where after some time, without judgment, he lost his life, being either strangled, or smothered with pillows, in the night, (a proper time for such works of darkness) by the directions of the earl-marshal, † his murderers pretending that he died of a palsy; and the earl-marshal to shew his innocency, and grief for the death of the duke his cousin, did put himself into deep mourning; and conveyed his body with great funeral pomp into England, which was buried in the Collegiate Church of Plashie, ‡ of his own foundation, in a goodly sepulchre provided by himself in his life time; where the lady Eleanor his dutchess (the daughter and coheir of Humphry Bohun, earl of Essex, Hereford, and Northampton) lieth also interred; who after the death of the duke her husband, retired from the world, and became a nun in the abbey of Barking in Essex.

BUT the earl of Arundel, § being apprehended, was not so dealt withal, for he was publickly arraigned, and afterwards put to death on Tower Hill: whither divers lords resorted to see his execution, and amongst them was his son-in-law the earl-marshal; to whom the earl of Arundel said: Truly it would have been more decent for you to be absent, than present at your father-in-law's execution; but the time will come ere long, that as many shall wonder at your misfortune, as they do now at mine. ¶ The constancy of this earl's carriage and behaviour at his arraignment, passage to execution, and at that fatal place (wherein he did not discolour the honour of his blood with any degenerate or reflecting action, look, or word) increased the envy of his death upon his malicious enemies.

FOR these, so acceptable services to the court, the earl-marshal gained great favours there; so that the king did not only create him duke of Norfolk, ¶ to him and his heirs male, but also granted to him, the castles, manors, and lands,** which were the late earl of Arundel's. And did give him also the Arms †† of St. Edward the king and confessor (which were, Az. a Cross Patonce, between five Martlets, Or.) *Id circò, armabi partita portavit, (viz.) Sancti Edwardi, et domini Mareſchalli Angliæ, cum duabus pennis †† ſcamonis erectis, et ſuper criſtam leonem, et duo parva ſcuta cum leonibus, exutraq; parte-predictorum Armorum.*

BUT the Duke, §§ thus set up with honours and riches, soon irrecoverably fell, as generally all earthly greatness doth, whose foundation was laid in blood: for

* Baker, 152. † Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 170. ‡ Weever, 638. 627. § Baker, 153. ¶ Weever, 418. ¶ Rot. Pat. 21. R. 2. ** Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 129. †† Monast. Angl. 2 vol. 194. Vincent, 389. †† Osfrich §§ Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 119.

for Henry of Bolingbroke earl of Derby and duke of Hereford (the only son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster the fourth son of king Edward the third, by the lady Blanch his dutchess the daughter of Henry Plantagenet duke of Lancaster, the son of Edmund surnamed Crook-back the second son of king Henry the third) much resenting not only the death of his cousin-german, Richard Fitzalan earl of Arundel, but also the barbarous murder of his uncle and brother-in-law Thomas of Woodstock late duke of Gloucester, (the sister of whose dutchess he had married) and the bad courses taken by his other cousin-german king Richard, did on a time express his dislike of these proceedings to the duke of Norfolk, saying: * that king Richard little esteemed the princes and nobles of his realm, and as much as in him lay, sought occasions, invented causes, and privately practised how to destroy the greater part of them: to some threatening death, to others banishment. Besides what a blot it was to his honour, and damage to the public, to suffer his realm to lose its ancient fame and renown by sloth and negligence: so that all things both in time of peace and war, as well within, as without the realm, waxed worse and worse, and never had any prosperous success: and, because noblemen murmured, the commons grudged, and all men wondered at his unprincely actions, he desired the duke of Norfolk, who was one of the king's privy council, and very intimate with, and acceptable to his royal person, for to advise him to turn the leaf, and take a better lesson. When the duke of Norfolk had heard this discourse, he took it not in good part, (being too conscious to himself of his own ill practices) but supposing he had gotten a tale, which well improved, would procure him † greater favour of the king than ever he had, at that time dissembled the matter; but seeing a fit opportunity soon after, was glad thereof, (as tale-bearers are, when they have any thing proper for their mischievous purposes to instill into the ears of others) and told the king, what he had heard, and to aggravate and make the offence the greater, he added much, but diminished nothing.

Upon this, the king called to him the duke of Hereford, and caused his accuser to report openly the words, which were by him rehearsed, as he had before related them to the king: but when the duke of Hereford heard the words reported otherwise, than he either did think, or said: he paused a good while looking stedfastly upon the king, whom at last the duke humbly requested, to conceive no mistrust in him, until he had seen and heard more: then turning himself to his accuser, he declared word by word, what he had said, and shewed the

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* Hall, 2.

† Baker, 155. MS in Castro.

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cause and occasion, why he so spoke; denying all the other new inventions alledged against him: affirming, that if the king pleased to permit and suffer him, he would prove his accuser untrue, unjust, and a false forger of lies, and seditious tales, by the stroke of a spear and dint of a sword. And the duke of Norfolk also affirmed constantly, that what he had spoken was true; and refused not the challenge. So a duel or combat was agreed upon between them; but the king laboured to make them friends again, and not prevailing, gave way to proceed in combat, and the place to be at Coventry, where at the day and hour appointed, the duke of Hereford mounted on a white horse, trapped with green and blue velvet, embroidered sumptuously with swans and antelopes of goldsmiths work, and armed at all points approached the lifts; of whom the duke of Surry, then marshal, demanded, Who he was? Answer was made, I am Henry duke of Hereford, who am come hither to do my devoir against Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk as a traitor untrue to God, the king, his realm, and me. And then he swore upon the Holy Evangelists, that his quarrel was true and just, and thereupon required to enter the Lifts; where, in a chair of green velvet he sat down and reposed himself.

Soon after, came the duke of Norfolk, his horse trapped with crimson velvet, embroidered richly with lyons of silver (his Arms) and mulberry-trees (his Rebus to express his surname), and when he had taken his oath before the duke of Aumerl, then constable, that his quarrel was just, he also entered the Lifts, and sat down in his chair of crimson velvet, curtained about with white, and red damask.

In the mean time the Marshal viewed their spears, to see that they were of an equal length; which done, the heralds, in the king's presence, proclaimed, that they should mount on horseback to the combat; but when they set forward, and had their spears in their rests, the king cast down his warder, and the heralds cried, stay, stay. And then the king caused their spears to be taken from them, and deliberated with his council, what was proper to be determined in so weighty a matter: after two hours debate, at the very bars and entry of the Lifts, by the voice of an herald, it was in the king's name proclaimed, that both of them should be banished, Hereford for ten years, (whereof four were afterwards released) and Norfolk for ever. It being a custom in those days to punish the delinquencies of great men, by banishment out of the realm, a punishment not more grievous to subjects, than dangerous to their sovereigns; for thereby such subjects have means afforded them, to work so closely in the mines of revenge, that their prince is blown up before their working can be discovered, as it happened to this king.

Now

Now this censure was passed against the duke of Norfolk,* on the same day twelve-month in which he had taken order to put the duke of Gloucester to death; whereupon he went into Germany, and the duke of Hereford into France: and there the latter hearing of his father the duke of Lancaster's death, he assumed the title of Duke of Lancaster; and not long after, (king Richard being then in Ireland) was sent for by such of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, as were dissatisfied with their lawful sovereign, who promised their assistance to the duke, † in case he would accept of the government: whereunto he was also solicited by Thomas Arundel the exiled archbishop of Canterbury, (brother to the earl of Arundel lately beheaded) then a companion with him in banishment.

THE duke of Lancaster having this encouragement, and a considerable aid from the duke of Brittany in France, with whom he had contracted friendship during his exile there, returned into England, and surprised king Richard, whom he took prisoner, and sent to the Tower of London, though a parliament was then called in his name. In which parliament many heinous points of misgovernment were laid to the king's charge; ‡ particularly the deaths of the duke of Gloucester, and earl of Arundel, for which he was thought worthy to be deposed; with intimation, how fit it might be for him, to resign his right in the government to the duke of Lancaster, laying claim thereunto, as heir of Edmund Crookback, the eldest son of king Henry the third, deprived thereof for deformity of body. Which resignation was unwillingly made by the king, however both houses of parliament gave their assent unto it: But Thomas Merks bishop of Carlisle, a loyal and learned prelate, who was always against king Richard's deposing, rose up in the parliament house, and said,

§ "MY LORDS, The matter now propounded is of marvellous weight and consequence; wherein there are two points chiefly to be considered; the first, " Whether king Richard be sufficiently put out of his throne; the second, Whether the duke of Lancaster be lawfully taken in. For the first, how can that " be sufficiently done, when there is no power sufficient to do it? The parliament " cannot, for of the parliament the king is the head; and can the body put " down the head? You will say, But the head may bow itself down; and may " the king resign? It is true; but what force is in that which is done by force? " and who knows not that king Richard's resignation was no other? But suppose he be sufficiently out, yet how comes the duke of Lancaster to be lawfully in? If you say by conquest, you speak treason; for what conquest without arms?

* Baker, 154. † Hall, 3. ‡ Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 121. § Baker, 162.

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“ arms? and can a subject take arms against his lawful sovereign, and not be
 “ treason? If you say, by election of the state, you speak not reason; for what
 “ power hath the state to elect, while any is living that hath right to succeed?
 “ But such a successor is not the earl of Lancaster, as descended from Edmund
 “ Crouchback, the elder son of king Henry the third, though put by the crown
 “ for deformity of his body; for who knows not the falseness of this allegation?
 “ seeing it is a thing notorious, that this Edmund was neither the elder brother,
 “ nor yet crook-backt, (though called so for some other reason) but a goodly
 “ personage, and without any deformity. And your selves cannot forget a thing
 “ so lately done, who it was that in the fourth year of king Richard was decla-
 “ red by Parliament to be heir to the crown, in case king Richard should die
 “ without issue. But why then is not that claim made? because *Silent leges in-*
 “ *ter arma*, What disputing of titles against the stream of power? But howsoever
 “ it is extreme injustice, that king Richard should be condemned, without being
 “ heard, or once allowed to make his defence. And now, my Lords I have spo-
 “ ken thus at this time, that you may consider of it before it be too late; for as
 “ yet it is in your power to undo that justly, which you have unjustly done.”

THIS speech was little regarded by the house, it passed but as one man's opi-
 nion; for powers and favour can set up and maintain a king, though they can-
 not create a right. And the bishop was forthwith attached by the lord-marshal *
 and committed to ward, in the abbey of St. Alban's: where he continued his
 loyal affection to his distressed master; for soon after his enlargement, he joined
 with John Holland duke of Exeter, and other noblemen, in a conspiracy against
 king Henry: which being discovered to the destruction of all the rest, he only
 was pardoned: perhaps in regard of his calling, (for never any Bishop hitherto
 was put to death by order of Law) or in admiration of his faithful constancy, (for
 virtue will be honoured even of her enemies) and the memory of so gallant an
 action will never die, as long as fidelity and loyalty have any esteem in the world.
 As for king Richard, and Edmund Mortimer earl of March, declared by the par-
 liament next heir to the crown, as descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, the
 third son of king Edward the third, enough was spoken by the bishop to ruin
 them, for king Richard was soon after murdered; and the earl † secured himself
 by retiring far off to his lordship of Wigmore.

BUT on went the parliament with their design, and crowned the duke of Lan-
 caster, upon that day of the month, whereon the year before he had been ba-
 nished;

* Baker, 161. Earl of Westmorland.

† Baker, 162.

nished ; by the name of king Henry the fourth ; and entailed the crown to him, and the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten. And also did restore Thomas Fitzalan * earl of Arundel, to his father's inheritance.

ABOUT which time, the duke of Norfolk full of sorrow and grief, died at Venice in Italy, of the pestilence, in his return from Jerusalem, seized of great possessions, and in fee-tail of the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, and Hundred of Loes, holden of the king in Capite : † And was buried in the Abbey of St. George in that City.

THIS duke had two wives, the first of which, was Elizabeth, the daughter of John le Strange of Blackmere, but she died on the three and twentieth day of August, in the seventh year of the reign of king Richard the second, without issue. His second wife (who survived him) was Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, sister to Thomas earl of Arundel, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John ; and two daughters ; Margaret, married to Sir Robert Howard : and Isabel, to Sir James Berkly, knights.

§. 2. ELIZABETH dutchess dowager of Norfolk was neice to Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the daughters of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surry, lately beheaded, whom he had by the lady Elizabeth his countess, the daughter of William Bohun earl of Northampton.

THE first husband of this dutchess was † William de Montacute eldest son to William earl of Salisbury, who being unfortunately slain in a tilting at Windfor by the earl his father ; she married the duke of Norfolk, then Earl-Marshal and of Nottingham ; after whose decease, the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, with the Hundred of Loes, were assigned to her for part of her dower : which Castle standing near the sea, and being subject to the incursions of enemies, king Henry the fourth did give her § in exchange for the same, an equivalent in the Counties of Derby, Buckingham, and Leicester.

THEN the dutchess married Sir Robert Gowfell, or Coushill, (who had been an esquire to the late duke her deceased husband) ; and afterwards Sir Gerard Uffleet. She departed this life upon the eight day of July, in the third year of the reign of king Henry the sixth : having issue by Sir Robert Gowfell, Elizabeth, their daughter, who did marry Sir Robert Wingfield, knight ; as their daughter Elizabeth Wingfield did Sir John Paulet, knight. For whom there was a stately

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monument

* Rot. Parl. 1. H. 4. † Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 130. Esch. 1. H. 4. n. 71. † Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 320. Ibid. 130.

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monument erected in the Priory-Church of Letheringham, * within the Hundred of Loes, anciently very fair, but now defaced, whereon several escutcheons, and this fragment of an Inscription lately remained :

..... Elizabethæ Arundel Ducissæ Norfolciæ, et Johannis Paulet militis, qui quidem Johannes obiit x. Maii, m. cccc. lxxxi. ac domina Elizabethæ Wingfield uxor prædicti Johannis filia

§. 3. AFTER the exchange thus made, between the king and the dütcheß, he granted the Castle and Manor of Framlingham to Sir Thomas Erpingham, of Erpingham, in the county of Norfolk, knight, who came with him out of France against king Richard : and accordingly he kept his first † Court for the said Manor, in the first year of king Henry's reign.

THIS Knight exercised the office of lord great chamberlain at this king's coronation, ‡ and gave him water when he washed, both before and after dinner ; taking for his fees, the bason, ewer, towels, and other things belonging to his office : § and not long after was made knight companion of the most noble Order of the Garter.

AND so great was his experience in war, || that king Henry the fifth (the son and successor of king Henry the fourth) committed to his management the ranging of the English army, at the battle of Agincourt in France ; where he marched before them on horseback, with a warder in his hand ; which, when he threw up into the air, the whole army shouted to the battle ; and then he returned to the king's assistance, who led the main body himself, and obtained a glorious victory ; whereof more hereafter.

§. 4. BUT long before that battle, Thomas Mowbray, (commonly called the Earl-Marshal) the eldest son and heir of the late duke of Norfolk, having married the lady Constance, the daughter of John Holland, first of that name, duke of Exeter, ¶ and neice to king Henry the fourth ; was by that king received into favour, and had the Castle and Manor of Framlingham of his Grant, in the fifth year of his reign, which year the earl kept his first ** Court there, using no other title but Earl-Marshal, Nottingham, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and of Gower : a part of Glamorganshire in Wales, which came to this Family by a marriage with Aliva †† the daughter and coheir of William Breos or Brews, of Gower, whose Arms were, Az. a Lion rampant between eight Cros-Crofflets fitchee, Or.

YET

* Weever, 755. † Rot. Cur. Fram. 1. H. 4. ‡ Holinsh. 510. § Weever, 856. || Speed, 632. Hall, 49. ¶ Weever, 425. ** Rot. Cur. Fram. 5. H. 4. †† Camd. Brit. 646.

YET royal favours, and a near relation by marriage to his sovereign, could not blot out of the earl's memory, his father's misfortunes, the original cause whereof he imputed to the king, of whom thinking to be revenged, he fell into worse circumstances himself; for this earl, * together with Henry Piercy earl of Northumberland, Richard Scroop archbishop of York, the lords Hastings, Faulconbridge, and Bardolf, with divers others, appointed to meet at York-wold-downs, and there bid defiance to king Henry; articles of grievances were framed, and set up in all places where they came, containing specious pretences for redressing public abuses, which drew multitudes to be partakers of this enterprize.

WHEREUPON Ralph Nevil earl of Westmorland, and other noblemen making head against them, did march into a plain in the forest of Galtree, and encamped right against the archbishop and his forces, being 20,000 men. But the earl of Westmorland seeing the enemies power to be far greater than theirs, sent to the archbishop, demanding the reason why he raised forces against the king? who answered, that his forces were not against the king, but for his own defence; whom the king by instigation of sycophants had threatened; and withal he sent him a scroll of their grievances; which Westmorland read, and seemed to approve, desiring a conference with him. The archbishop (too credulous) granted thereto, and persuaded the earl-marshal to accompany him thither; where the articles were read, and allowed of: and Westmorland pretending to commiserate the soldiers, having been in armour all day, and weary, wished the archbishop to acquaint his party, as he would his own, with this their mutual agreement, and so shaking hands, and friendly drinking together, the soldiers were ordered to disband, and repair home. Which they had no sooner done, but a troop of horse making a shew to depart, and wheeling about, returned; and being come in sight of the earl of Westmorland, arrested both the archbishop and the earl-marshal, whom he brought prisoners to the king, then at Pomfret, who carried them with him to York, where they were both beheaded: and the earl's † head was set upon the walls of that City: but his body was buried in the Cathedral Church there, in the sixth year of the king's reign.

For this offence, the earl's real and personal estate became forfeited to the king, who seized the same, together with a white horse, then valued at forty pounds, and a grey horse at twenty pounds, (great sums in those days) both in Framlingham Castle. ‡

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BUT

* Baker, 166.

† Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 130.

‡ Rot. Cur. Fram. 6. H. 4.

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BUT his countess * the lady Constance survived him, and after the death of the earl (who left no issue behind him) she married John lord Grey of Ruthyn, (from whom the Greys earls of Kent are descended) and died in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Henry the sixth.

§. 5. THE king being thus seized of the late earl's real estate, granted the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, parcel thereof, to his eldest son Henry prince of Wales, duke of Aquitaine and Cornwall, and earl of Chester: who kept his first † Court there, in the sixth year of his father's reign.

§. 6. BUT king Henry the fourth considering the badness of his title to the imperial crown of this realm, and desirous to support his dignity, had not only ingratiated himself into the favour of the popish clergy, by passing an Act of Parliament for the Writ † *de Hæretico comburendo*, to burn those persons, who opposed popery, (whereof William Sawtree, priest, was the first that suffered, in the second year of his reign) but used also his utmost endeavours to reconcile the disaffected nobility unto him, by obligations of gratitude, for the greater security of his royal estate. And therefore in the fourteenth year of his reign, he did grant all the Castles, Manors, and Lands, which the late earl had forfeited; unto John Mowbray § his brother and heir: who then used the same title his brother did, for in the stile of his first || Court holden at Framlingham the same year, he is called John Earl-Marshal, Nottingham, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and of Gower.

SOON after the king fell sick, and during the time of his sickness, commanded the crown to be brought and laid by him; which, prince Henry supposing him dead, took away; but the king recovering his senses again, asked for it, and had it restored by the prince, wishing him long life to wear it: whereat the king answered sighing, What right I had to it, God knows. The prince thereupon replied, if you die, my sword shall maintain it mine. Well (said the king) I refer all to God; but, on my blessing, be sure to administer justice ¶ indifferently, and be not sparing in mercy: and so turning himself about said, God bless thee, and have mercy on me; with which words he expired. And the prince by the name of king Henry the fifth succeeded him. Who, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the Earldom of Nottingham, and office of Earl-Marshal upon the said John Mowbray.

THIS

* Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 80. Esch. Derb. 2. E. 4. † Rot. Cur. Fram. 6. H. 4. ‡ Fox's Acts
& Mon. 477. 481. § Claus. 14. H. 4. m. 3. || Rot. Cur. Fram. 14. H. 4. ¶ Walsingh. 382.

THIS earl,* being with that king (who claimed the crown and kingdom of France) at the siege of the town of Harfleur in France, seated on the mouth of the river Seine : which was surrendered to the king in the third year of his reign ; became distempered with the flux, by eating too much fruit there, as divers other great persons, and others then were : which indisposition of body, obliged him to return into England, for recovery of his health, before the famous battle at Agincourt, which happened soon after, where the king obtained a glorious victory over the French ; † there being of that side 4000 princes, nobles, knights, and esquires, slain ; (whereof 120 did bear banners, amongst whom were four dukes, nine earls, and one archbishop) with 10,000 private soldiers ; abundance also were taken prisoners, though the French were in number six times, some authors say, ten times more than the English, who lost not above fifteen hundred men, whereof the chiefest were, Edward Plantagenet duke of York, and Michael de la Pole earl of Suffolk.

AFTER this battle, and the earl's ‡ recovery of his health, he returned into France, and commanded part of the king's army at the siege of Caen, a strong town in Normandy, which was soon taken, and the spoil thereof distributed amongst the soldiers ; and in those parts the earl continued 'till the king's death ; whom his son king Henry the sixth, at the age of eight months, succeeded in the kingdom.

AND in the third year of his reign, this earl § preferred a petition in parliament to be restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, as next heir-male, his father dying without attainder : which petition being heard, he was by Authority of Parliament declared duke of Norfolk, as the son of Thomas duke of Norfolk his father, and heir to Thomas his brother. ¶ And the next year being of full age, he had Livery of all his Lands.

Two years afterwards, several persons were apprehended in Suffolk and Norfolk upon suspicion of heresy, as John Waddon, priest, Bartholomew Monke, and William Scuts, who were committed to the custody of the duke of Norfolk at Framlingham Castle : ¶ whereof John Waddon was burnt, by virtue of the new Writ *de Hæretico comburendo*, for preaching against the popish religion : and the rest were forced to abjure the principles of a better.

AND

* Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 130. Hall, 45. † Speed, 633. Hall, 52. Baker, 174. 175.

‡ Baker, 177. § Rot. Parl. 3. H. 6. m. 4. This Duke was near drowning, by striking on the Piles at London Bridge, and lost many Servants. Leland. Itin. tom. 1. part. 2. fo. 706.

¶ Rot. Fin. 4. H. 6. m. 11.

¶ Fox's Acts & Mon. 607. 610.

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AND about the tenth year of the king's age and reign, the duke of Norfolk, * and several other dukes, earls, barons, and noblemen of England and France, accompanied the king to Paris; where, he was with the usual ceremonies crowned king of France, and received the homage and fealty of all the French nobility then present, and of the inhabitants of Paris, and the parts adjacent.

BUT the next year, upon the nineteenth day of October, the duke of Norfolk † died seized of the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, with the Hundred of Loes: and was buried in the Abbey of the Carthusians ‡ within the Isle of Axholm; leaving issue by the lady Catherine his wife, the daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmorland, (who survived her husband) John duke of Norfolk. § And after the duke's decease, she married Thomas Strangways, esquire; then John Viscount Beaumont; and lastly, Sir John Widvil, knight, brother to Anthony earl Rivers.

§. 7. JOHN Mowbray duke of Norfolk, the late duke's son and heir, of the age of seventeen years, succeeded his father: who being then under age, the custody of him || was granted to Humphry duke of Gloucester, earl of Henault, Holland, Zeeland, and Pembroke, lord of Friesland, great chamberlain of England; the fourth son of king Henry the fourth; a due observer of justice; and a father and protector of the church and kingdom. He kept his first ¶ Court for the Manor of Framlingham, in the eleventh year of the king, his nephew's reign. But the untimely death of this good duke (after he had governed the realm five and twenty years with great commendations) procured by the envy of Margaret of Anjou, his nephew's queen, was construed to be the original cause of that king's misfortunes, had not the usurpation of the crown by his grandfather admitted of another interpretation.

BUT the duke of Norfolk, having accomplished his full age in the fifteenth year of the king's reign, did then hold his first ** Court at Framlingham. And two years after that, was sent ambassador into Picardy, to treat of a peace between the kings of England and France. †† And within six years following, upon confirmation of the title of Duke of Norfolk, to him and the heirs male of his body, he had a ‡‡ Grant of place and seat in Parliament, and elsewhere, next to the duke of Exeter.

Now

* Holinsh. 606. † Esch. 11. H. 6. n. 43. ‡ Standing near Millwood Park, in a Tomb of Alabaster. Leland. Itin. tom. 1. fo. 41. § Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 130. || Weever, 555. ¶ Rot. Cur. Fram. 11. H. 6. ** Ibid. 15. H. 6. †† Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 131. ‡‡ Pat. 23. H. 6. p. 8. m. 5.

Now after the death of good duke Humphry, the grand prop of the red-rose tree, Richard Plantagenet duke of York, * began to set on foot his royal title to the crown, (as descended from Mortimer earl of March, on whom the crown was settled by Act of Parliament † in the reign of king Richard the second, in case the king died without issue) and to maintain that title by his sword. Which filled this realm with confusion and blood, and put the people a long time in doubt, what side to take, for sometimes the king's party prevailed, and sometime the duke of York's.

WHEREUPON the duke of Norfolk ‡ went on pilgrimage unto Rome: and during his stay there, several noblemen here, for security of their estates, did convey them over to others in trust, § to such uses as they thought fit to limit, for to avoid the forfeiture thereof to the adverse-prevailing side: which course this duke (whose inclinations were for the House of York) did pursue after his return from Rome: and accordingly settled the Castle and Manor of Framlingham upon John Stafford archbishop of Canterbury, Humphry Stafford duke of Buckingham, and other Feoffees, who kept their first ¶ Court there, in trust for the duke of Norfolk and his heirs, in the six and twentieth year of king Henry's reign.

THOUGH this king was a religious prince, yet very unfortunate, born to troubles, miseries, and calamities in this world, no undertaking ever prospering where he was present; from whence it may be inferred, that prosperity is not always an inseparable companion to men of piety. For the duke of York having had a private conference with the duke of Norfolk, Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and others his assured friends, it was resolved, that the duke of York should as yet conceal his claim to the crown, and pretend only the removal of Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset, and other evil counsellors about the king. ¶

WHEREUPON the duke of York with a strong party marched towards London; and at St. Alban's, the king with the dukes of Somerset and Buckingham and an army of 8000 met him, where both armies joining battle, the king's party was defeated, the duke of Somerset, the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Stafford, and about 5000 royalists were slain; the king was shot in the neck with an arrow, and fled unto a poor house near at hand: where the duke of York, the earls of Salisbury and Warwick found him, and on their knees begged his royal pardon,

* Baker, 212. † Rot. Parl. 4. R. 2. ‡ Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 131. § This Duke having broken his allegiance to the King, his Dutcheſs was made Regent of her Lord, and all his Affairs were transacted only in her Name. Leland. Itin. tom. 1. 707. ¶ Rot. Cur. Fram. 26. H. 6. ¶ Baker, 193. 194.

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pardon, declaring, that now the common enemy was dead, they had no more to require at his hands. Whereunto, the king affrighted, answered; let there be no more killings, and I will do what you will have me. So an accommodation between them was made, by the mediation of the archbishop of Canterbury, and ratified under the great seal; for which a solemn procession was also made, whereat the king was present, with the crown on his head. Before him went Henry Beaufort duke of Somerset (the eldest son of the late duke slain at St. Alban's) and the earl of Salisbury hand in hand; so likewise did John Holland duke of Exeter, and the earl of Warwick; and so one competitor with another. And after the king followed the queen, led by the duke of York; with shew of a perfect reconciliation; but on both sides dissembled: for presently after an affray fell out between a servant of the earl of Warwick's and a courtier, who in the encounter was dangerously wounded, and the earl's man fled; the king's servants seeing their companion hurt, and the offender gone; did watch the earl's coming from the council-table, and assaulted him, but he escaped to London; from whence the queen commanded him to be sent to the Tower: which the earl foreseeing fled to the duke of York, acquainting him and the earl of Salisbury with the queen's malice against them, and advised them to stand upon their guard.

UPON this, the duke of York, (no longer concealing his design) and the earl of Salisbury took the field, whom the earl of Warwick joined with most of the forces of Calice, (whereof he was governor) and two eminent soldiers John Blount, and Andrew Trollop, old experienced captains in the French wars. The king also with the dukes of Somerset and Exeter drew his forces to Worcester: and from thence the bishop of Salisbury was sent by the king with a general pardon to his adversaries, if they would lay down their arms and become loyal subjects. Who answered, that the king's indemnity signified little, so long as the queen had a predominant power in all things. But pardon being again offered to all that would abandon the duke of York; Trollop first accepted it, and, with all the Callicians, submitted to the king, and by him all the designs of the duke of York were discovered: which so much discouraged the duke, that he fled into Ireland, as Edward earl of March, his eldest son, with the earls of Salisbury, and Warwick, did to Calice.

BUT the three earls soon after returned from thence into England, and raised their scattered forces; which, the king, with the assistance of the dukes of Somerset and Buckingham, at the head of a great army encountered at Northampton; where, after a dubious fight of two hours, upon the fall of the duke of Buckingham,

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ingham, the king's army was put to flight, and himself taken prisoner and committed to the custody of the duke of Norfolk, and earl of Warwick; and the earl of Shrewsbury, John viscount Beaumont, &c. slain.

WHILE the king was a prisoner, his queen, with the assistance of the dukes of Somerset and Exeter, raised an army in the north, of 18000 English and Scots, and marched towards the town of Wakefield, against the duke of York, who was lately returned from Ireland; and in open Parliament boldly, had claimed the crown: but when the duke approached near the queen's army, he was advised by Salisbury to retire, until his recruits arrived from Wales: yet contrary to this good counsel, he went on, and engaging with the queen's forces upon Wakefield Green, was there slain, and his whole army routed. His young son Edmund earl of Rutland, begging his life upon his knees, was stabbed to death by John lord Clifford; the earl of Salisbury was taken prisoner, and in cold blood beheaded at Pomfret; and the dead body of the duke was, with much derision, abused; and his head crowned with a paper diadem; and then placed upon the walls of York.

FROM thence the queen with her victorious army, marched to St. Albans, where the duke of Norfolk and earl of Warwick were, with the king in their army, ready to give her battle. But fortune so favoured the queen, that she defeated them at Barnet Heath; and had no man of note slain on her side, but Sir John Grey of Groby; whereby the king was delivered out of his captivity, and with great joy, received by the queen.

THE Londoners hearing these things, and withal, that the queen's army designed to plunder their city; they, with the noblemen present, did persuade the earl of March (the most prosperous branch of the White Rose Tree) to accept of the crown, and proclaimed him king, by the name of Edward the fourth. Who, before he had leisure to be crowned, was forced to march against his enemies, with the duke of Norfolk, * the earl of Warwick, the lord Faulconbridge, and an army of 40,600 men, whereof the lord Faulconbridge and Sir Walter Blount led the van, (the duke of Norfolk, to whom that place was assigned, being then dangerously sick) and on Palm Sunday, in the year of our Lord 1460, they came into a plain, between Towton and Saxton, from whence they had a full survey of king Henry's army, which was 60,000 strong, commanded by the duke of Somerset, the earl of Northumberland, and the lord Clifford.

WHEN each party perceived the other, they shouted so, that the earth rang again with the echo thereof: and proclamations were made through both hosts,

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that

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that no quarter should be given, nor prisoner taken; every man determining either to conquer, or die in the field: so the battle was joined, valiantly fought on both sides, and continued doubtful ten hours: victory knowing not which side to grace with a triumph, 'till the earl of Northumberland was slain, and with him the lords * Beaumont, Grey, Dacres, and Wells, Sir John Nevil, Andrew Trollop, and many other knights and esquires of king Henry's party. The dukes of Somerset and Exeter fled, leaving the victory to king Edward, but the bloodiest that England ever felt since the conquest, for there fell that day 36,076 persons: † no prisoner being taken, but the earl of Devonshire, (who was afterwards beheaded, and his head set upon the gates of York). This battle was in a manner unnatural, for in it, the son fought against the father, the brother against the brother, the nephew against the uncle, and the tenant against his lord.

FROM this bloody battle king Henry ‡ escaped into Scotland; and king Edward returning in triumph to London, was on the twenty-eight day of June, in the year of our Lord 1461, with the usual solemnity anointed and crowned king, at Westminster. And, being not unmindful of his friends, who advanced him to that dignity, he did, in the first year of his reign, make the duke of Norfolk, § Justice Itinerant of all the Forests on the south side of Trent.

BUT the duke ¶ lived not long to enjoy his new office, for he died the same year, and lieth entombed at Thetford, ¶ with the lady Anne or Eleanor his wife, the daughter of William Bouchier earl of Ewe, and sister to Henry Bouchier earl of Essex; having issue by her, John Mowbray, of the age of seventeen years, at his father's decease.

§. 8. JOHN Mowbray duke of Norfolk, the son and heir of the last duke, was in his father's life time, created by king Henry the sixth, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, earl of Surry and of Warren, ** as lineally descended from those earls, whose Arms were, Checky Or. and Az.

KING Edward †† being thus seated upon the throne, and now about three and twenty years of age, was advised by his council to marry; and for all personal qualities, and many reasons of state, they recommended to him the lady Bona, daughter to Lewis duke of Savoy, and sister to Carlotta queen of France, then residing in the French court. And to treat of this marriage, the earl of Warwick

* He was not slain in this Battle, but taken Prisoner. Dugd. Bar. vol. 2. fo. 54. † Hall, 189. ‡ Baker, 204. § Pat. 1. E. 4. p. 2. m. 18. ¶ Esch. 1. E. 4. ¶ Weever, 230. ** Camd. Brit. 304. †† Baker, 205 206.

Warwick was immediately dispatched into France : and the French king very readily assented to his proposals.

BUT in the mean time king Edward coming to the manor of Grafton, was so charmed there, with the lady Elizabeth Grey, (the young widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, slain on king Henry's side, in the last battle at St. Alban's) where she, becoming a suitor to him, for some lands, which were settled by her late husband for her jointure, and then seized on by the king's officers ; did prevail so over him, by her modesty, beauty, and graceful behaviour, that the scene changed ; and he became a suitor to her. Which, the king's mother hearing of, she endeavoured to dissuade her son from this match, by telling him ; that the young lady is a widow, and hath children already. By God's blessed lady, (said the king) I am a bachelor, and have some too ; and so each of us have a proof, that neither of us is like to be barren. Then his mother charged him with Bigamy, as being contracted to the lady Elizabeth Lucy. Let the bishop (saith he) lay that to my charge, when I come to take Orders, for I understand 'tis forbidden a priest ; but never heard it was forbidden a prince. But love bringing upon his mind a forgetfulness of all circumstances, he soon advanced her to be his queen, and then created her father, Sir Richard Widvil, earl Rivers, and her son Sir Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset.

Now the earl of Warwick at his return into England, finding his ambassage frustrated, the lady Bona deluded, the French king abused, and himself made the disgraceful instrument of all this, which he repented to a high degree : but dissimbled his discontent, 'till a fit opportunity offered itself to restore king Henry again to the crown, which unfortunate King * led by the left hand of destiny, upon what other motives was never known, adventuring about this time in disguise to come into England, and shifting from place to place, was at length discovered and taken by one Cantlow, or Talbot, who brought the king towards London, with his legs tied under the horses belly : whom the earl of Warwick (though now privately his best friend) met by the way, and conveyed him to the Tower of London.

DURING king Henry's imprisonment, the earl of Warwick went into France, and being assisted by the French king, returned and landed at Dartmouth, marching northwards : whom king Edward pursued ; but finding, few that willingly adhered to him, and what flocking there was from all parts to the earl of Warwick, he forsook his army and fled into Flanders, to Charles duke of Burgundy,

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who had married his sister, the lady Margaret. Upon this, the earl of Warwick hastened to London, and queen Elizabeth retired to a sanctuary at Westminster, (where she was delivered of prince Edward). And then king Henry was restored again to the crown, which he enjoyed not above six months, before king Edward (furnished with 18 ships, 2,000 Dutchmen, and 50,000 florins of gold, by his brother-in-law, the duke of Burgundy) landed at Ravenspur, * in Yorkshire, from whence coming to York, and finding there cold entertainment, he changed his pretence, swearing deeply, and receiving the Sacrament upon it, that he came not to disturb king Henry, but only to recover his own inheritance: and, in every place where he came, proclaimed king Henry, wearing an ostrich feather, which was prince Edward's livery. By this means, he got to London, and was joyfully received of the citizens, who delivered king Henry into his hands.

THE earl of Warwick hearing this bad news, advanced with his army to Barnet; where king Edward (having king Henry with him a prisoner) gave him battle: and there the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis Montacute, both valiantly, at a dear rate, sold their lives; above 10,000 men on both sides, being there slain. But the duke of Somerset and the earl of Oxford escaped, and fled into Wales. And king Henry was committed to his former prison the Tower; where he spent the time religiously, in expectation of a better and more durable crown, than that he had lost. And so great was the Christian patience of this captive king there, that when a rude fellow struck him, the king made no other reply than this, "Friend you are to blame to insult a prisoner, thou hast injured thyself, more than me, in striking the Lord's anointed." †

THE same year, the duke of Norfolk ‡ did sit as marshal of England, at the condemnation of Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset, John Longstrother prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Sir Thomas Tresham, Sir Jarvis Clifton, and others, beheaded at Tewkesbury, for endeavouring the restoration of the House of Lancaster again by arms, to the imperial crown of this realm. Where their last hopes perished, for their army was overthrown, king Henry's queen taken prisoner, prince Edward their only son and heir murdered, and not long after, his royal father, king Henry the sixth, in a barbarous manner, by king Edward's brother, Richard duke of Gloucester, who surprised king Henry at his devotion, in his old prison, the Tower; nothing at all troubled with his losses and crosses; and there struck him into the heart with his dagger. So the grave at last afforded this good king a place of rest, after he could find none in his life-time: "for there the wicked

* Baker, 209. 210.

† Holinsh. 691.

‡ Baker, 212.

ed cease from troubling ; and there the weary are at rest ; there the prisoners rest together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor ; the small and great are there ; and the servant is free from his master."

WITHIN two years after this barbarous murder, the duke of Norfolk * departed this life, at his Castle of Framlingham, in the fifteenth year of king Edward's reign, and was buried at Thetford : leaving issue, by the lady Elizabeth his dutchess, the daughter of John lord Talbot earl of Shrewsbury ; the lady Anne Mowbray, † their only daughter and heir. Whereby his honours, fell to the king, for the want of issue-male ; and his inheritance, to his said daughter.

§. 9. THIS lady Anne Mowbray, the richest and most noble match of that time, being about four years old, at her father's decease, was, two years after, married to Richard duke of York, the king's second son ; in the presence of the king, the queen, the prince, and princesses, the king's daughters ; accompanied with many dukes, earls, barons, and ladies : the young lady was led by the earl of Lincoln on the right hand, and on the left by the earl Rivers, unto St. Stephen's Chapel : where, at the door, the bishop of Norwich received her ; and Dr. Coke declared, that the high and mighty prince Richard duke of York, ought not to be wedded to that high and excellent princess, for they were within the Degrees of Marriage, the one at the fourth, and the other at the third ; for which cause he forbade the spousal, without there were a special licence from the pope, and a dispensation for the nighness of blood. Then the dean of the king's chapel shewed an ample Bull, authorising them to proceed *ad contractum et matrimonium*. Whereupon the bishop asked, who would give the princess to the Church and to him ? which being done by the king ; he proceeded to the high Altar to Mass ; and when the ceremonies were over, the duke of Gloucester led the bride on the right hand, and the duke of Buckingham on the left, to St. Edward's chamber, where a stately feast was prepared for them.

THEN the duke of York ‡ did receive of the king, his father, the additional titles of duke of Norfolk, earl of Warren, Surry, and Nottingham, and Earl-Marshal of England ; and in right of his lady, he was lord of Segrave, Mowbray, and of Gower. His Arms were, France and England, a Label of 3 Points Argent, charged with a Canton in the first File, Gules.

ABOUT which time the § Castle and Manor of Framlingham, were settled by Act

* Weever, 830.

† Holinsh. 1233.

‡ Coke's Entry 422. Weever, 520. 832.

§ Rot. Cur. Fram. 17. E. 4.

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Act of Parliament, upon Thomas Bouchier, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, and Others, in trust, for the dutchefs and her heirs.

BUT the duke and his dutchefs * lived not long to enjoy these honours, both dying in their tender years, without issue: she lieth buried in the Chapel of St. Erasmus, in the Abbey Church at Westminster: whereby the inheritance † of that great family, whereof she was the last, fell to John lord Howard, and William lord Barklay, descended from the two daughters of Thomas Mowbray, first, of that name, duke of Norfolk.

AND the duke of York, together with his brother king Edward the fifth, ‡ after the death of their father, king Edward the fourth, were both murdered in the Tower of London, at the command of king Richard the third, (brother to the late king) their unnatural and ambitious uncle, by Forest and Dighton, unmerciful villains, who coming in the night into the chamber, where the two princes were asleep, having nobody about them, but Black-Will, a bloody rascal; they suddenly wrapt the princes up in their bed clothes, and keeping forcibly the feather beds and pillows down to their mouths, so stifled them, that their breath failing, they gave up their innocent souls to God. § But where their bodies were buried, was unknown, 'till the reign of king Charles the second, in whose time they were casually found, || about nine feet deep, under the stairs ascending to the Chapel in the Tower, from whence they were removed to king Henry the seventh's Chapel at Westminster, where their remains are now deposited, in a marble urn; with the following Inscription engraved on the pedestal:

H. S. S.

¶ “ Reliquiæ Edwardi V. Regis Angliæ, & Richardi Ducis Eboracensis: Hos
 “ Fratres Germanos Turre Londinensi conclusos, injectisque Culcitrīs suffo-
 “ catos, abdite & inhoneste cumulari iussit Patruus Richardus perfidus Regni
 “ Prædo; Ossa desideratorum diu & multum quæsitæ post annos 190, &c. Sca-
 “ larum in ruderibus, (Scalæ istæ ad Sacellum Turris albæ nuper ducebant)
 “ alte defossa, judiciis certissimis reperta 17 Die Julii, Anno Dom. 1674.
 “ Carolus II. Rex, clementissimus acerbam Sortem miseratus inter avita Mo-
 “ numenta, Principibus infælicissimis iusta perfolvit; Anno Domini 1678.
 “ Annoque Regni sui 30. ”

C H A P.

* Camd. Brit. 430. 483. † Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 131. ‡ Baker, 227. Hall, part 2. 28.
 Weever, 520. § Grafton, fo. 27. || Dugd. Bar. 2 vol. 167. ¶ Antiq. West. Ab. 8vo. pa. 99.

C H A P. VI.

John Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, §. 1.—John Vere, Earl of Oxford, §. 2.—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, §. 3.—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, §. 4.—King Edward the Sixth, §. 5.—Queen Mary, §. 6. Lords and Lady of Framlingham, until the last Duke was restored.

§. 1. JOHN lord Howard, the son and heir of Sir Robert Howard, knight, and the lady Margaret his wife, the eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray first, of that name, late duke of Norfolk; was in the tenth year of the reign of king Edward the fourth, made admiral * against the Lancastrians, then making head again, by reason of the revolt of the earl of Warwick; and preparing to return out of France powerfully into England; where they landed, notwithstanding this admiral; and restored king Henry the sixth to the crown, which he enjoyed not above six months, but was deprived thereof by king Edward a second time, as formerly mentioned.

AND about two years after, this admiral † was first summoned to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm; and installed a knight of the garter. And having been very faithful to the House of York, during the whole reign of king Edward, he continued no less loyal to king Richard the third, after he had unjustly usurped the crown; and though, he had no hand in those evil contrivances and barbarous actions, whereby it was effected, yet he was constituted lord high steward of England ‡ at the coronation of that usurper; who, in the first year of his reign, did confer on him, the title of duke of Norfolk, and dignity of earl-marshal, as the next cousin in blood, and one of the heirs to the late dutches of York and Norfolk. And made him also lord admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain for life. And his eldest son, earl of Surry. § This duke's Arms were, Gu. a Bend between 6 Cros. Croflets, fitchee, Ar.

SOON after the decease of his cousin, the late dutches of York, the duke ¶ made partition with William lord Barkly, of all the Castles, Manors, Lands and Tenements, whereof the said dutches died seised; whereby the Castle, Lordships, and Manors of Framlingham cum Saxsted, Kelfall, Hacheston, Pefenhall, Bungay, Kittleburgh, Soham, Cratfield, Hollesly cum Sutton, Staverton cum Bromswell, Stonham, Walton cum Tremlay, Doningworth, Hoo, and the Hundred of Loes, with

* Pat. 10. E. 4. m. 13. † Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 266. ‡ Pat. 1. R. 3. p. 1. m. 12. Chart.
§. R. 3. m. 1. Pat. 1. R. 3. p. 1. m. 18. § Ibid. ¶ MS in Castro.

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with their appurtenances in the County of Suffolk, were allotted, appointed, and assigned to the said duke, and his heirs; which partition afterwards was confirmed by Act of Parliament. *

As the duke gained great preferments in this reign, so others were deprived of those, which they justly had enjoyed, especially John Morton bishop of Ely, † one of king Edward's executors, and a person of so much loyalty, as no ways to be drawn to the disinheriting of his royal master's children, for which cause, he was in the first year of king's Richard's reign, committed to safe custody in the castle of Brecknock in Wales: where he remained several months, contriving the prosperity of this realm, by the advancement of the right heir of his master's house, to the crown.

THE same year the duke of Norfolk kept his first ‡ Court for the Manor of Framlingham, where, in the Court Rolls he is stiled, John Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshall, Admiral, and Marshal of England, and Lord of Howard.

BUT the bishop § at length, designing to put his contrivance in execution, did make his escape into France, to Henry Tudor earl of Richmond, (the son of Edmund earl of Richmond, by Margaret his wife, the only daughter of John duke of Somerset, the son of John earl of Somerset, the son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster) to whom the bishop, with other noblemen, proposed the deposition or destruction of the usurper; and a marriage for him, with the lady Elizabeth the eldest daughter of king Edward the fourth; which the earl of Richmond agreed to, and obliged himself by an oath to perform it, as soon as he should be quietly settled in the kingdom.

THE report of these transactions beyond sea being brought unto king Richard, he made his addresses to the lady Elizabeth his neice, to obtain her in marriage, and thereby to disappoint the earl's designs, which quickened his motions to land in England, and give battle to the usurper. So both armies met in a plain near Bosworth, where the king's van was led by the duke of Norfolk, defended by archers, commanded by his eldest son Thomas earl of Surry, the king himself managed the battle, and the rear was led by the earl of Northumberland and Sir Thomas Brackenbury lieutenant of the Tower.

THE earl's army did but little exceed in number one half of king Richard's; yet, for the greater shew, his van was made open and thin, whereof John earl of Oxford had the leading, the earl himself commanded the battle, Sir Gilbert Talbot the right wing, and Sir John Savage the left: and the rear was brought
up

* Rot. Parl. 4. & 19. H. 7. † Baker, 226. ‡ Rot. Car. Fram. 1. R. 3. § Baker, 232.

up by Jasper earl of Pembroke, half-brother to king Henry the sixth.

THE king to encourage his soldiers, made a solemn oration unto them, and so did the earl of Richmond: after these military exhortations ended, the king furiously charged the enemy, and then were the arrows let flie on both sides, and those spent, they fell to the sword: but the earl of Oxford * having sustained the charge, and fearing least his men should be encompassed, gave orders, that no soldiers should go above ten foot from his colours, and then valiantly charging the king's party again in form of a wedge, he put them to the rout, the duke of Norfolk being slain, and soon after him, his master king Richard, though he might have saved himself by flight, yet out of an undaunted courage refused it, saying, he would that day put an end to all battles, or else loose his life. But the earl of Surry made his escape.

THE earl of Northumberland (whose inclinations were for the other side) would not fight, as likewise many others, which followed the king more for fear than love; and this was foreseen by some, who warned the duke of Norfolk to refrain from that battle, by causing these Verses to be set upon the duke's gate, the night before he went to the king's army:

Jack of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Dickon thy Master is bought, and sold.

BUT he † regarding more his oath, his honour, and his promise made to the king, like a gentleman, and a faithful subject to his prince, absented not himself from his master, but as he faithfully lived under him, so he manfully died with him: and though his service was ill placed in aiding a tyrannous usurper; yet because he had upon his fealty undertaken to fight in his quarrel, he thought the loss of his life less, than that of his honour.

AFTER the earl of Richmond ‡ had obtained the victory, he knighted several persons in the field, and then kneeling down, gave to Almighty God, hearty thanks for his success, commanding that all the wounded should be cured: and so marched to the town of Leicester, § whither the dead body of king Richard was carried naked behind a pursuivant at arms, having his head and arms on one side of the horse, and his legs on the other; sprinkled all over with mire and blood: and there he was buried in the Grey Friars Church, with such funeral pomp as he had bestowed upon his nephews.

FROM thence the earl ¶ went to Westminster, where he was with great solemnity anointed and crowned king, with the consent as well of the commons, as

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of

* Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 198. † Weaver, 640. ‡ Hall, 2 part, 57, 59. § Baker, 233. ¶ Ibid. 236.

of the nobility, by the name of king Henry the seventh : according to a prophecy of king Henry the sixth, who seeing him, when a child, said to the princes about him, (though there were then many heirs of the royal blood before him) " Lo, surely this is he,* to whom both we and our adversaries, leaving the possession of all things, shall in time to come give place." And then he married the lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of king Edward the fourth : whereby the two noble Houses of York and Lancaster and consequently the White, and Red Roses, were united in one ; whose contention had consumed almost all the nobility of the land.

BUT the duke of Norfolk † was honourably interred in the Abbey of Thetford, leaving issue by the lady Catherine his first wife, the daughter of William lord Molins, Thomas earl of Surry, and four daughters, (viz.) Anne, married to Sir Edmund Gorge ; Isabel, to Sir Robert Mortimer ; Jane, to John Timperly, esquire ; and Margaret, to Sir John Windham. And the lady Catherine ‡ their mother lieth buried in the south part of the Church of Stoke juxta Neyland, between the high Altar and Quire, under a stone monument, with her similitude, and this Inscription :

" Under this Stone is buried the body of the right honorable woman and Lady Catherine, sometime wife unto the right high and mighty Prince Lord John Howard Duke of Norfolk, and mother unto the right noble and puissant Prince, Lord Thomas Howard, Duke also of Norfolk. Which Lady departed this present life, Ann. Dom. 1452. "

The duke's second wife, was Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Chedworth, knight, by whom he had the lady Catherine their only daughter, married to John Bouchier lord Berners. This dutchess survived the duke, and after his decease, married John Noreys, esquire, and died about the ninth year of king Henry the seventh's reign, and was buried also at Stoke aforeaid.

THOUGH the earl of Surry, § after the battle at Bosworth, submitted to king Henry, yet for his great familiarity and acquaintance with king Richard, he was committed to the Tower, where he continued a prisoner, three years and an half.

§. 2. KING Henry being thus displeased with the House of Norfolk, caused the earl of Surry, and his father the late duke, to be both attainted by Act of Parliament, || in the first year of his reign : and then granted the said duke's estate, at Framlingham, and other places, to John Vere or Veer, earl of Oxford, as followeth :

" * Rex

* Hall, 2 part. 211. † Dugd Bar. 3 vol. 266. ‡ Weever, 774. § Baker, 233. || Rot. Parl. 1. H. 7.

" * **REX** omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod nos considerantes laudabilia servitia, quæ charissimus consanguineus noster Johannes de Veer comes Oxoniæ, magnus camerarius noster, ante hæc tempora nobis impendit, in diesq; impendere non desistit, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem damus et concedimus eidem consanguineo nostro, Castrum, Dominium, et Manerium, de Framlingham; ac Manerià de Kelsale, Hachefton, Pefenhall, Walton cum Tremley; ac Hundredum de Loofe, in Comitatu Suffolciæ, &c. quæ nuper fuerunt Johannis nuper Ducis Norfolciæ, et quæ ratione foris facturæ ipsius nuper Ducis, et virtute cujusdam Actus in Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium, anno regni nostri primo, tento, ad manus nostras devenerunt, seu de venire debuerunt, aut debent, &c. una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus Ecclesiarum, Capellarum, Cantuariarum, et aliorum Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum quorumcunq; curiis letarum, visuum francorum plegiorum; libertatibus, franchesiis, proficuis, warrennis, et commoditatibus omnibus; prædictis Castro, Dominio, Maneriis, Hundredo, &c. aut eorum cuilibet, pertinentibus sive spectantibus, habenda et tenenda prædicta, Castrum, Dominium, Maneria, Hundredum, &c. cum pertinentibus, eidem consanguineo nostro, et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, per servitia tot feodorum militum, ac tot et tanta alia servitia; perque ante viceffimum diem Augusti, ultimum præteritum, de progenitoribus, seu prædecessoribus nostris, seu eorum aliquo, seu alia persona, vel aliis personis quibuscunque seperatim tenebantur, imperpetuum, &c. "

THIS earl of Oxford, † (whose Arms were, Quarterly, Gu. and Or. in the first a Mullet, Ar.) was one of those noblemen, who adhered to, and fought for king Henry the sixth: and, for that cause, was with his brothers attainted by Act of Parliament ‡ in the reign of king Edward the fourth: who granted part of his estate to John Howard late duke of Norfolk, and imprisoned the earl in the castle of Hamms in Picardy, (then belonging to the crown of England) where he continued a prisoner, 'till his escape to the earl of Richmond (then in France), by whom, when king of England, he was made lord great chamberlain, and soon restored to all his possessions: § and was chosen not only for a privy counsellor, but also for a commissioner, to execute the office of lord high steward at that king's and his queen's coronations.

He was constable of the Tower of London, had a grant and confirmation of the Castle of Colchester, which Maud the emperess gave to Almeric de Vere his

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ancestor;

* Rot. Pat. 1. H. 7. † Dugd. Bar. 1. vol. 197. ‡ Reg. Parl. 14 E. 4. § Ibid. 1. H. 7.

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ancestor; and was also lord high admiral of England, Ireland, and the dutchy of Aquitain for life. *

§. 3. BUT in the fourth year of king Henry's reign, Thomas late earl of Surry, was restored by Act of Parliament, to the title of Earl of Surry, and to those Castles, Manors, Lordships, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments which were of his wife's inheritance, or the late duke, his father's, granted to John earl of Oxford. †

Now the earl of Surry ‡ having obtained the king's favour, was sent with a strong power to suppress an insurrection, the same year in the north, occasioned by the assessing of a subsidy, (wherein the earl of Northumberland was murdered by the fury of the multitude) which he did effectually, and took their captain John a Chambre prisoner, and hanged him on a gibbet at York.

THE same year a § Court was kept for the Manor of Framlingham, by John Morton (then translated from the bishoprick of Ely, by the king for his good services, done for him, and the whole realm, to be archbishop of Canterbury) and other Feoffees, to the use of the said earl of Surry.

THEN this earl, || was, by the king in the eleventh year of his reign, commanded to oppose the king of Scots, who had entered and cruelly spoiled Northumberland and Durham, in the quarrel of Perkin Warbeck, (pretending himself to be Richard duke of York, youngest son of king Edward the fourth, whom he resembled both in body and face) and besieged the castle of Norham. Whereupon the earl of Surry, taking with him, Ralph earl of Westmorland, Thomas lord Dacres, Ralph lord Nevil, George lord Strange, with many other lords and knights, and an army of about 20,000 men, he marched towards the Scots, and not only forced them to raise the siege, but followed them also into Scotland, where he defaced the castle of Cawdestrians, the towers of Hetenhall, Edington, and Fulden: and by composition took the strong castle of Hayton, and rased it to the ground. And thither the Scottish king sent Marchemont and another Herald to the earl; proffering him at his election, either to fight army against army, or only they two in a single combat: on condition, that if the victory fell to the king, and the earl was taken prisoner, he should deliver Berwick for his ransom; and if the contrary happened, he should have a king's ransom. Whereunto the earl answered, That the town of Berwick was the king his master's, and therefore not for him to dispose of; but his offer of single combat, he willingly

* Dugd. Bar. 1 vol. 199. † Rot. Parl. 4. H. 7. m. 1. ‡ Holinsh. 769. § Rot. Cur. Fram. 4. H. 7. || Baker, 244.

lingly accepted, and did think himself highly honoured by such a match; but the king having no design to perform either, fled in the night farther into Scotland, and then the earl returned to Berwick.

Soon after Peter Hyalas, a man of great learning and policy, was sent ambassador to the king of Scots, from the king of Spain, to mediate a peace between the two kings of England and Scotland: to which both kings inclining, a truce was concluded for certain years, provided, Perkin Warbeck and his adherents were excluded the Scottish dominions. Upon this, Perkin, with the lady Catherine his wife, the daughter of Alexander Gordon earl of Huntley, the king of Scots near kinswoman, sailed into Ireland, and from thence into England, where they were both taken prisoners, he, confessing himself to be an impostor, and, after several attempts to escape from prison, was deservedly hanged at Tyburn: but she, in consideration of her innocence, youth, beauty, and blood, had a competent maintenance from the king of England, who commiserated her misfortunes.

ABOUT two years after Perkin Warbeck's execution, the earl of Surry had that great office of lord treasurer of England conferred upon him.* And in the twenty-second year of the king's reign, he obtained a special livery of all the lands, whereof his father died seised; † and was also one of the king's executors. ‡ And continued in such favour with his son and successor king Henry the eight, that he made him in the first year of his reign, one of his privy council; § had his patent for lord treasurer renewed; || and the year after, was constituted Earl-Marshal of England for life.

AND, upon that expedition made by king Henry the eight, ¶ in the fourth year of his reign, into France; when Turwyn and Tournay were taken: the earl of Surry ** was made the king's lieutenant in the north parts of England, to observe the motions of the Scots, during the king's absence; for their constant custom was at such times, to ravage those parts; and accordingly the Scottish king, James the fourth, (brother-in-law to the king of England) did take this opportunity, by the instigation of the French king, and with 60, (some say) 100,000 men, approached the borders, and laid siege to Norham Castle, which for want of gunpowder, was delivered up to him. But soon after the earl of Surry having assembled an army of 26,000 men, with whom also the lord Thomas Howard lord admiral and 1000 expert soldiers joined themselves; and daily increasing by the

* Pat. 16. H. 7. p. 2. m. 12. † Ibid. 22. H. 7. p. 3. ‡ Baker, 248. 254. § Pat. 1. H. 8. p. 1. m. 18. || Ibid. 2. H. 8. p. 2. ¶ Hall, 5. H. 8. fo. 37. ** Baker, 260.

the arrival of more lords and knights, he appointed to every one his station. And then was informed that king James was removed six miles from Norham, and lay encamped upon a great mountain called Flodden, on the edge of the mountain Cheviot; where he had so strongly intrenched himself, that it was impossible to come near him, but with great disadvantage; for at the foot of the hill, on the left hand, was a great marsh ground full of reeds and water; on the right hand was the river Till, so swift and deep, that it was not fordable; on the back side were such craggy rocks and thick woods, as not to be assaulted there; and the front of the camp was defended with great cannon. Being in such a strong place, the earl of Surry found there was no possibility of a battle, unless he could draw the king from the hill; and therefore he called a council of war, by which it was determined to send Rouge-Croix, a pursuivant at arms, with a trumpet to the king for to tell him; that having violated his faith and league, and in an hostile manner entered England, he resolved on Friday following to give him battle, if he would accept it: whereunto the king by his pursuivant Ilay, returned answer, That at the day prefixed he should find him ready for battle, as he desired; and that he would willingly have come to such an encounter, if he had been at Edinburgh; but though he gave this answer, yet he would not leave the strong hold, he was in, but kept himself still upon the hill. At last the lord Thomas Howard having viewed the country, told the earl his father, that if he would fetch but a small compass, and come with the army on the back of his enemies, he should either force the king to come down from his hold, or else prevent him receiving supplies out of Scotland. Whose advice the earl followed, and king James perceiving their design, thought it stood not with his honour to be fore-stalled out of his own realm; whereupon firing his huts, he dislodged covertly, and by the benefit of the smoak got to another hill, but not so steep as the former; which the earl of Surry * determined to mount, and fight the Scots, before they had leisure to fortify their camp; and for the encouragement of his soldiers made this speech:

“Your valour and experience (worthy captains and companions in arms) need not any exhortation or directions, you know your enemies, and the manner of their fighting, as well as their treachery and infidelity. Their king, (a true Scot) contrary to his league lately made with the king our master (presuming upon his multitude, and the weakness this realm is reduced to, by the absence of our sovereign now in France) have with fire and sword invaded these his dominions,

nions, at the instigation of the French king, to divert our king's victorious arms from the taking of his cities. But if we measure valour not by number, but by courage, then undoubtedly a few resolute men, will easily conquer a multitude of cowards; especially considering our cause is just, being for the defence and preservation of our native country from ruin and destruction; whereunto we are all obliged by the laws of God and man. And which way soever the wheel of fortune turns, we shall be sure of fame, glory, and renown: for if the victory falls to our side, your courageous actions will be spoken of through all Christendom; but if the contrary happens, no shame or reproach can be cast upon us, for being overcome by so great an army; yet if it chance to be so, we will leave their triumphant laurels deeply dyed with their own blood. As for me, I assure you all, that no ransom shall be paid for my person, never a Scot shall triumph over me as his captive; for this day I will either die honourably in the field of battle; or else, by God's assistance, gain the victory, which consists not in the puissance of men, but in Him alone, who always favoureth the justice of the cause. Therefore confide in Him, prepare yourselves to the battle, and courageously fight your enemies; for at this time all England prayeth for our prosperous success."

THIS speech being ended, the earl divided his army into three battles; the van was led by the lord Thomas Howard, and the commanders under him, were the lords Clifford, Conyers, Latimer, Scroop of Upsal, Ogle, and Lumley, Sir Nicholas Appleyard, Sir Stephen Bull, Sir Henry Shyreburn, Sir William Sidney, Sir Edward Echyngham, Sir William Bulmer, with the power of the bishoprick of Durham, Sir William Gascoign, Sir Christopher Ward, Sir John Everingham, Sir Thomas Metham, Sir Walter Griffith, with many Others.

AND to the van were added two wings; the captain of the right wing was Sir Edmund Howard (the earl's third son) marshal of the host, and under him were Sir John Booth, Sir Thomas Butler, Brian Tunstall, Ralph Brearton, John Laurence, Richard Bold, Richard Don, John Bygod, Thomas Fitzwilliams, John Clarvys, Brian Stapleton, Robert Warcop, and Richard Chalmely, esquires, with the men of Hull, and the king's tenants of Hatfield. And the left wing was commanded by Sir Marmaduke Constable, his sons, and kinsmen, with 1,000 men of Lancashire.

BUT the main battle the general himself managed, with the lord Scroop of Bolton, Sir Philip Tilney, Sir George Darcy, Sir Thomas Barkeby, Sir John Raclif, Sir Christopher Pickering, Sir Richard Tempest, Sir John Stanly, with the bishop of Ely's servants, Lionel Percy with the abbot of Whitby's tenants, Sir
William

William Gascoign the younger, Sir Guy Dawny, Sir John Normavil, Sir Nini-an Markanvil, Sir John Willoughby, and Others.

THE rear of the army was commanded by Sir Edward Stanly, with the troops of the county palatine of Lancashire. And the lord Dacres with his horsemen, was set apart as a reserve upon all occasions; but the cannon was placed in the front of the army, and in such other places, as was thought most convenient; and in this order they advanced towards the Scots.

ON the other side, king James depended much on the advantage of the ground, thought the English very rash to venture a battle, upon such a disadvantage: and then to encourage his soldiers, who were of themselves so forward that they needed no encouragement, he spoke to them as followeth:

"Most valiant and courageous subjects, I cannot but both rejoice, and lament for the chances and fortunes of these two armies now in view of each other: I rejoice for the victory approaching to our side, and lament the miseries and calamities of the other, occasioned by their rashness and foolhardiness; for we cannot but be victorious and triumphant conquerors: none ever saw so flourishing an army as this come out of Scotland. Is not here the glory and flower of our nation now in arms? (according to our alliance lately renewed with our cousin the French king, for his and our mutual defence) to force the king of England our brother to desist from attempting further against our said cousin and ancient ally; who have not offended our brother so much, as he have offended us: for by his commands was Sir Andrew Barton slain, our ships and artillery withheld, as well as our wife's legacy, and the damage done by his subjects to ours, meet hitherto with no redress, though in a friendly manner oftentimes requested: so that absolute necessity compels us, to have recourse to arms, there being no other means left to make our brother do right to us, our allies, and subjects. Wherefore with undaunted courages, fight our, and your enemies, who are not able to withstand your force."

THIS military oration being finished, the king divided his army, and the main battle was managed by himself; to which he appointed two wings. The right wing was commanded by the earls of Crawford and Montros; and the left, by the earls of Lenox and Argyle, together with the lord Humes lord chamberlain. And so confident were the Scots of the victory, that the king first, after him the lords, and then others, sent away their horses, thinking they should have no occasion for them. Which confidence was afterwards in all probability their overthrow. For the battle being joined, Sir Edmund Howard in ascending the hill,

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was so assaulted by the lord chamberlain with 10,000 men, that he was thrice felled to the ground, left almost alone, and in great danger of death, had not the lord Dacres come in with his horsemen, and trod down the Scotch battle of spears on foot, which he could not have done, had they kept their horses.

AND as that part of the Scotch army led by the earls of Crawford and Montros, were with pure fighting put to flight by Thomas lord Howard, where the earls of Crawford and Montros were slain; so Sir Edward Stanly did as courageously put to flight the battle led by the earls of Lenox and Argyle, where those two earls were also slain.

KING James notwithstanding maintained the fight still, with great resolution against the earl of Surry, until Sir Adam Forman his standard-bearer was knocked down; and then, not fainting but despairing of success, he rushed into the thickest of his enemies, amongst whom, manfully fighting, he was likewise slain; and to make his death the more honourable, there died with him, 3 bishops, 2 abbots, 12 earls, 17 lords, 400 knights, and many gentlemen, besides the common people, in all about 8,000 persons; and almost as many were taken prisoners.* The lord Humes and the earl of Huntly got horses, and escaped, with the rest of their army, which fled towards Scotland.

NEITHER was this victory without loss of blood to the English, for at least 1,000 of them were slain; and (that which in a defeat was strange) many also were taken prisoners; for in pursuing the Scots, they went rashly so far, that they knew not which way to return; and so by bands of Scots, who fought not that day, were set upon and taken. When the battle was over, (which happened on Friday the 9th day of September, 1513), the earl of Surry returned thanks to Almighty God, for that great victory. And then knighted several valiant gentlemen in the field, who had signalized themselves in that action.

THE king of Scots thus slain, had married the lady Margaret, the eldest daughter of king Henry the seventh, and sister to the present king of England, and might have enjoyed many happy days, had he kept himself firm to his alliance with England; but being carried away by the inveterate spleen between the two nations of England and Scotland, and the inclinations of his people to the French interest, he ended his days, tho' honourably, yet miserably, under many wounds; and though the place of his interment is not certainly known, yet he had an Epitaph bestowed upon him, as followeth:

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* "Fama

* Weever, 838.

* "Fama orbem replet, mortem fors occulit, at tu
 Define scrutari quod tegit ossa solum.
 Si mihi dent animo non impar fata Sepulchrum,
 Augusta est tumulo terra Britanna meo."

which was more than his brother-in-law the king of England had, though the place of his interment is not unknown, for he lieth at Windfor † without Epitaph or Tomb, (though one was prepared for him in his life time) as a just reward for him, who did subvert so many stately and ancient monuments and tombs as were in the Churches and Chapels belonging to those Religious Houses, which he caused to be dissolved, wherein the nobility and gentry were generally buried.

AFTER this battle, and king Henry's return out of France, for the great services done in his absence by the earl of Surry, the king created him duke of Norfolk; ‡ and made a special Grant § to him and the heirs male of his body, of an honourable augmentation to his Arms, to bear on the Bend, a Demy-Lion Gu. pierced thro' the mouth with an Arrow, within a double tressure counter-flow-er'd; as the Arms of Scotland.

THIS duke || performed the office of lord high steward upon the trial of Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham, the last high constable of England, (descended from the lord Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of king Edward the third) for high treason; and gave sentence of death upon him, but not without tears. The chief points of his indictment were, for compassing the king's death, and saying, that if the king died, without issue, he expected to be king himself. Which crimes were contrived by and imputed to the malice of Thomas Wolsey, ¶ (a butcher's son, of Ipswich) then Cardinal and Archbishop of York; whose pride was so intollerable, that when the king had washed in a basin of water, which this duke of Buckingham held for him; presently after the king had done, the cardinal dipped his hands into the same water; but the duke disdain- ing to hold the water for him, spilt some of it upon his shoes, with which, the cardinal incensed, threatned the duke, that he would set upon his skirts. Next day the duke, that the king might take notice of the cardinal's malice, came to court very richly apparelled, but without skirts to his doublet, contrary to the fashion in those days: the king seeing him, demanded, what he meant by that strange fashion? The duke answered, That it was done by way of prevention, for now the cardinal could not set upon his skirts. But this jest cost him his head.

And

* Weever, 395. † Speed, 784. ‡ Herb. 49. Pat. 5. H. 8. p. 2. m. 18. § Ibid.
 || Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 268. Holinsh. 865. ¶ Baker, 267.

And when the emperor Charles the fifth heard the news thereof, he said, That the butcher's boy had killed the best buck in England.

BUT the duke of Norfolk * behaved himself so innoensively and prudently at court, that he continued of the king's privy council 'till eighty years of age; and then being full of days and honour, went to Framlingham Castle, where he kept a very noble house 'till his death. And by his testament dated the 31st day of May, in the twelfth year of the king's reign, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the Church of the Priory of Thetford, † appointing his executors to erect a tomb there, with the images of himself and Agnes his second wife, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Tilney, knight, allowing for the charge and cost thereof, £133. 6. 8. Also he gave to his son and heir apparent, One suit of Hangings of the Story of Hercules, (see pa. 9.) made for the great Chamber at Framlingham Castle. And departing this life at his said Castle, upon the 21st day of May, in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Henry the eight, he was interred at Thetford accordingly. ‡ After his decease, no person could demand so much as a groat, for any debt he had contracted, or require restitution for any injury he had done, in his life time.

THIS duke § had two wives; the first, was Elizabeth the daughter of, and sole heir of, Sir Frederic Tilney, knight, widow of Humphry Bouchier lord Berners, (whose body was interred in the nuns quire of the minories, without Aldgate, in London) by whom he had issue, eight sons, (viz.) Thomas Howard earl of Surry; Sir Edward Howard knight of the garter, and lord admiral of England, (drowned in an engagement at sea, with the French, upon their coast); Sir Edmund Howard knight, marshal of the host, in the battle at Flodden; (his other five sons, Henry, John, Charles, Henry, and Richard, all dying young); and two daughters, (viz.) Elizabeth, married to Thomas viscount Rochford; and Muriel, married first to John Grey viscount Lisle, afterwards to Sir Thomas Knevet, knight.

HIS second wife was Agnes, the daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, knight, by whom he had issue, William Howard, (created baron of Effingham by queen Mary); Thomas Howard, (who was attainted of treason, and died in the Tower); Richard Howard, buried at Lambeth; Anne, married to John Vere earl of Oxford; Dorothy, to Edward earl of Derby; Elizabeth, to Henry earl of Suffex; and Catherine, first to Sir Rice ap Thomas, afterwards to Henry earl of Bridgwater.

§. 4. THOMAS Howard duke of Norfolk and earl of Surry, the eldest son and heir

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* Weever, 840. † Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 268. ‡ See a long Account of the Funeral of this Noble Duke, in Martin's History of Thetford.

§ Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 268. 272.

heir of the late duke, by Elizabeth his first wife, succeeded his father in his estate and honours. And in his father's life time, in the third year of the reign of king Henry the eight, this duke, then lord Howard, * commanded a ship of that squadron (whereof his second brother Sir Edward Howard was admiral) which chased, fought with, and took that famous Scotch pirate Sir Andrew Barton, knight, † who maintained a bloody fight; the obstinate pirate (tho' so grievously wounded, that he died on the place) encouraging his men with his whistle, even to his last breath; whose death much offended the Scottish king, which being understood by the lord Howard, when the earl of Surry his father sent an herald to offer battle to the Scots at Flodden; this lord particularly desired the herald to tell the king of Scots, that in regard he could not meet with any of his ships at sea, he thought fit to land, to the end he might justify Sir Andrew Barton's death, adding, that as he looked for no mercy from his enemies, so he would spare none, but the king only, if he came into his hands; and to make all this good, would be in the van of the army, and accordingly was so; for which great services, king Henry in the fifth year of his reign created him earl of Surry, ‡ his father at the same time being made duke of Norfolk.

WHEN Gerald Fitz-Gerald earl of Kildare was displaced from his office of lord deputy of Ireland, in the twelfth year of king Henry's reign; this earl of Surry § was constituted deputy in his stead, by the procurement of Cardinal Wolsey, that he might have more room to exercise his malice against the duke of Buckingham, (as formerly mentioned) who was father-in-law to this earl. And there the earl repressed the irruptions of the O'Neals and O'Carrolls, and governed so acceptably, that he gained the love of the civil people of that country.

AND in the fourteenth year of the king's reign, he, with a squadron of men of war conveyed the emperor Charles the fifth (the greatest prince in those days, for excellency of parts, and large extent of dominions) over to the coast of Spain. This emperor, being afterwards much fatigued with civil wars in Germany, resigned that empire to his brother Ferdinand; and the rest of his dominions to his son Philip, the second of that name, king of Spain, who married Mary queen of England. Sometime after this resignation, the emperor did confer with Seldius, his brother's ambassador, upon matters of great importance, 'till it was late in the night; and when Seldius was about to depart, the emperor calling for some of his servants, and none answering him, (for those who attended upon him, were either gone to their lodgings, or fallen asleep) he himself took up the candle,

* Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 273. † Herb. 16. ‡ Pat. 5. H. 8. p. 2. m. 11. § Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 273.

dle, and went before Seldius, to light him down stairs, and did so, notwithstanding all the endeavours Seldius could use to prevent it, and being come to the stairs foot, he said thus unto him, "Seldius remember this of Charles the emperor, when he shall be dead and gone, that he, whom thou hast seen in thy time environed with so many mighty armies and guards of soldiers, thou hast also seen alone, abandoned and forsaken; yea even of his own servants; I acknowledge this change of fortune to proceed from the mighty hand of God; which I will by no means go about to withstand." And so retiring from the world, to a solitary life, he spent the remainder of his days within the monastery of St. Justin, in the kingdom of Spain.

THEN the earl,* as he returned from Spain, landed on the coast of Brittany in France, with 700 men, marched to the town of Morlaix, and took it by assault; and having made some valiant persons Knights, and cruised a longer time on the coasts of Brittany, he was commanded home by the king's letters.

BUT not long after, the king intending to proceed with his war in France, levied an army, which under the conduct of this earl, he sent over to Calice; where the earl being arrived, he divided his army in three battles. The van was led by Robert Ratcliff lord Fitzwalter; the main battle by himself, and his brother the lord Edmund Howard; and the rear by Sir William Sands, and Sir Richard Wingfield; both knights of the garter; and Sir Edmund Guilford was captain of the horsemen. And in this order they entered into France, and marching towards Hedring, burnt and sacked all the villages, towns, and castles in the country, through which they passed, and so laid siege to the castle of Hedring, which being well fortified, and the earl wanting his cannon, detained by bad weather; he, after eleven days, raised the siege; but marching from thence unto Dorlens, he burnt its castle, as also the town of Dortier; and then, the year being far spent, he returned to Calice.

AFTER this, the king sent his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk (who had married Mary, queen-dowager to king Lewis the twelfth of France, and youngest daughter of king Henry the seventh) with a great army into France; which the Scots understanding, invaded the marches. Whereupon this earl with 6,000 men, went against them, and took divers of their castles and holds; and at Yedworth skirmishing with a great garrison of Scots, he overthrew them, and burnt both the town and castle. But the French king, perceiving that the Scots did not so much damage to the English, as to keep them occupied

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at home, and from invading France, sent the duke of Albany, whom the Scots accounted governor of Scotland, during their king's minority, into his own country; whither being come, he called a council of the Scotch lords, and told them: that with much costs and charge he was come to help them, desiring them to call to remembrance, how their king was slain at Flodden, and the nobles of Scotland, whose sons they were: how their borders were destroyed, and their towns, and Kirks cast down and burnt; and how it was but an earl of England and his father, who had done them this displeasure: withal, asking them, if they could find in their hearts to meet the same man in battle? The lords kneeling down on their knees, replied, That they would do any thing, that he should command them. And thereupon the duke of Albany levied a great army of Scots and Frenchmen, and approached the English borders. Where hearing that the earl of Surry was coming against him with his army; the duke did send an herald to him, promising on his honour, to give him battle; and, if he did take him prisoner, good quarter. To whom the earl roughly answered, That he would not fail to abide battle; but if he did take him prisoner, the quarter he would give him, should be to cut off his head, and send it for a present to his master, the king of England. About this time the earl being at Alnewick, the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the lords Clifford, Dacres, Lumley, Ogle, and Darcie, with many knights, gentlemen, and others, joined him, whereby his army was increased to 40,000 men. In the mean time the duke of Albany* sent two or three thousand men, over the water to besiege the castle of Wark, whereof, by the fury of his great cannon, he won the outworks; but from thence the enemy was driven out again, with the loss of 300 men, by Sir William Lisse captain of the castle. Then the duke, forgetting his promise made upon his honour, or being unwilling to endanger his head, returned, to his dishonour, into Scotland; whom the earl would gladly have followed, had it not been contrary to his commission. Upon this retreat of the Scots, their queen fearing, the ill consequences thereof, desired of the king her brother, a cessation of arms, 'till farther communication might be had between them; which being granted, the English army broke up, and the earl returned to Court.

UPON the death of the late duke of Norfolk, which was in the sixteenth year of the king's reign, this earl being then by succession duke of Norfolk, had special livery of the † Castle and Manor of Framlingham, with the Hundred of Loes. And the same year, William Warham archbishop of Canterbury, and

* Baker. 272.

† MS in Castro.

and his other Feoffees, kept their first * Court there, in trust for this duke.

Now the king in the twentieth year of his reign, began to be troubled in mind, for his marriage with queen Catherine Infanta of Spain, (who had been his brother prince Arthur's wife, by whom he had issue the princess Mary, afterwards queen) and for his satisfaction in that point, (tho' the marriage had been dispensed withal by the Pope) the king consulted the most famous universities in Christendom, which unanimously agreed, that the marriage was unlawful, notwithstanding the Pope's dispensation.

WHEREUPON the king labouring for a divorce at the court of Rome, was crossed therein by Cardinal Wolsey, (then lord chancellor of England) fearing least the sentence once passed, that the king would marry the lady Anne Bullen, (the daughter of Thomas Bullen viscount Rochford, and of Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk) whom the cardinal reputed a Lutheran; wherein he was not much mistaken; for she was a great favourer of the Gospel, and no friend to popery. But the admirable attractions of this young lady (who was the most celebrated beauty at court) had drawn the king's affections so fast unto her, that in a short time he gave her an absolute sovereignty over all his thoughts; which procured the downfall of the cardinal, and the Church of Rome. For the king understanding the cardinal's transactions, † (tho' privately carried) turned him out of his favour, and sent the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to him for the great seal, which he unwillingly delivered unto them. But after the delivery thereof, the two dukes, with many earls, bishops, and barons, went into the Star Chamber, where the duke of Norfolk declared, that the king's highness for divers offences had taken the great seal from the cardinal, and had deposed him from all offices; but least complaint should be made for want of justice, the king had appointed him, and the duke of Suffolk, with the assent of other lords to sit in the Star Chamber, to hear and determine causes, without taking rewards, or encouraging maintenance.

AND there they sat, until the king made Sir Thomas More, a learned man of the laity, lord chancellor, who was thereupon led into the Court of Chancery between the two dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and there sworn. ‡ This chancellor was very zealous for the Romish Religion, infomuch that he suffered death in its defence, and withal was so devout, that divers times in his chancellorship he would put on a surplice and help the priests to sing mass, for which being reprehended by the duke of Norfolk, who told him, that it was a dishonour

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* Rot. Cur. Fram. 16. H. 8. † Holinsh. 909. Fox's Acts & Mon. 906. ‡ Weever, 508.

to the king, for the lord chancellor of England to be a parish clerk ; he answered ; truly, my lord, I think and verily believe, that when the king shall hear of my care to serve his Master and mine ; he will accept and take me for a faithful servant ; and this he might well say, for at his first entrance upon that high office, the king gave him this lesson : First look unto God, and then to my affairs.

THE Cardinal * being thus removed out of the way, the king married the lady Anne Bullen, none being present at the nuptials, but Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Norfolk, the father, mother, and brother, of the new queen. By whom the king had issue, the princess Elizabeth, whose godfather was the archbishop of Canterbury ; and the old dutchess of Norfolk, and the old marchioness of Dorset were her godmothers. Whereupon the king's divorce from queen Catherine, according to a sentence formerly passed by the said archbishop, was ratified by the Parliament, which declared the princess Mary illegitimate, and entailed the crown on the heirs male of the king to be begotten on the body of the present queen, and for want of such issue, on the princess Elizabeth.

YET the king's cause did hang all this time undetermined at the court of Rome ; which the new queen considering, and withal, that the pope and she had such different interests, that they could not both subsist together ; she resolved at last upon that course, which nature and self preservation seemed to dictate unto her ; but finding that the pope was too well intrenched, to be dislodged on a sudden ; it was advised by Cromwell, (made master of the rolls, on her commendation) to begin first with taking in the outworks ; and those being gained, to beat him out of his trenches. And in order thereunto, visitors were sent out to make a diligent inquiry into the lives of the votaries of both sexes in all abbeys, priories, and nunneries within the kingdom, who were returned by the visitors guilty of exorbitant lusts, and much carnal uncleanness. Whereupon all monasteries, priories, and other religious houses under the yearly value of £200. were by Act of Parliament granted to the king and his heirs. Which were in number 376, their annual rents being then valued at £32,000. and upwards. And to the passing of this Act, the bishops, and mitred abbots, who made the prevalent part in the house of peers, contributed their votes and suffrages as the others did ; whereby they made a rod for their own backs ; with which they were sufficiently scourged within a few years after, until they were all whipt out of

* Heylin. Hist. Reform. pa. 2. fo. 90.

of the kingdom ; though the queen (for whose sake Cromwell had contrived the plot) did not live to see it.

FOR the queen three years after she had been married to the king, was rivalled in his affections by the lady Jane Seymour, a lady of extraordinary beauty and superlative modesty, who then waited upon the queen, which was soon taken notice of by her highness, so piercing are the eyes of love and jealousy. The queen therefore was not wanting in all such honest arts of love, obsequiousness, and entertainment, as might endear her to the king, who now began to be as weary of her gaieties and jocular humour, as formerly of the gravity and reservedness of queen Catherine. And causing many eyes to observe her actions, they brought him a return of some particulars, which the king conceived might give him a sufficient ground to proceed upon. The lord Rochford, her own brother, having some request by her means to obtain of the king, was found whispering to her on her bed, when she was within it. This was interpreted for an act of some great dishonour done, or intended to the king, as if she had permitted him some farther liberties than were consistent with the innocent familiarity between brothers and sisters ; and in the aggravating thereof with all odious circumstances, none was more forward than the lady Rochford herself, out of some inveterate hatred conceived against the queen, according to the peccant humour of most sisters-in-law. It was observed also, that Sir Henry Norris, groom of the stole, had entertained a very dear affection for her ; and that Sir Francis Weston and William Breerton esquire, both gentlemen of the privy chamber, were very diligent in their services and addresses to her. These actions were construed to proceed rather from love than duty ; tho' no reciprocation could be found to proceed from the queen, but what was agreeable to that affability and general debonairness, which she shewed to all men.

OUT of these premises, tho' weak and imperfect, the king resolves to draw a conclusion according to his designs and wishes ; for which purpose a solemn tilting was maintained at Greenwich, where the king and queen were present, the lord Rochford, and Sir Henry Norris being principal challengers ; here the queen by chance let fall her handkerchief out of a window, which was taken up by one of her supposed favourites, who stood under it, whom the king perceived to wipe his face with the handkerchief. This taken by the king, as done on purpose, he thereupon leaves the queen, and the rest to behold the sports, and goeth immediately in haste to Westminster, to the no small amazement of all the company, and of the queen especially.

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THE next day Rochford and Norris were committed to the Tower ; to which unfortunate place the queen herself on the same day was conducted, by Sir Thomas Audley, lord chancellor ; the duke of Norfolk ; Cromwell, then principal secretary of state ; and Kingston, lieutenant of the Tower : being informed by them upon the way of the king's suspicions, she fell upon her knees, and with dire imprecations disavowed the crime, of which she was accused ; beseeching God so to regard her, as the justness of her cause required. Then Weston and Breerton, together with Mark Smeton (one of the king's musicians) were committed thither on the same occasion.

Now the next care was to find sufficient evidence for their condemnation. It was charged upon the queen, that she growing out of hopes of having issue male by the king, had used the company of Rochford, Norris, Weston, and Breerton, and possibly of Smeton also ; involving her at once in no smaller crimes, than those of adultery and incest. For proof whereof, there was no want of any artifices in sifting, canvassing, or intangling, not only the prisoners themselves, but all such witnesses of either sex, as were thought fit to be examined by the king's commissioners. But from none of these persons they were able to get any thing by all their arts, which might give any ground for the queen's conviction. Only Mark Smeton had been wrought upon, to make some confession of himself to her dishonour, out of a vain hope to save his own life, by the loss of hers. Norris, being much favoured by the king, was offered pardon, if he would confess the crimes whereof he was accused, to which he made this generous answer : That in his conscience, he thought the queen guiltless of the crimes objected against her, but whether she were, or no, he could not accuse her of any thing ; and that he had rather undergo a thousand deaths, than betray the innocent.

So that there was no evidence against the queen ; but the confession of Smeton, and the calumnies of the lady Rochford. Yet upon this evidence (such as it was) the queen was arraigned before the duke of Norfolk, then high steward of England, in the great hall of the Tower. Where she cleared herself so very well of all the matters objected against her, * that she appeared to the multitude which stood by, to be innocent, and circumvented by her implacable popish enemies, who now took their advantage of the king's unreasonable jealousies, or rather unlawful inclinations : nevertheless she was pronounced guilty by her peers ; of which, her own father (an act of the highest tyranny) was compelled to be one. And the lord Rochford, and the rest of the prisoners were found guilty also, and suffered

* Camd. Eliz. 4.

suffered death accordingly. But Rochford, Norris, Weston, and Breerton did to their last breath stand, stoutly in the defence of the queen, and their own integrities, as it was thought that Smeton would have done, had he not flattered himself with the hopes of life, (which perhaps was promised) 'till the loss of his head disabled him from making a retraction.

THE second day after their executions, the queen herself was beheaded: who quietly and christianly submitted to the stroke of death, wishing all happiness to the king, and forgiving her enemies, but constantly affirmed her innocency to the very last: but the queen's death was not the only mark which the king did aim at, she must be separated from his bed, by some other means than the axe, and so was divorced from her, as he had been from queen Catherine, by sentence in a court of judicature; without any reason therein expressed for the grounds thereof; yet it was corroborated by Act of Parliament; in which Act there was a clause, that declared the princess Elizabeth (the only issue of this marriage) illegitimate, as well as her sister Mary, to free the crown from both their pretensions, the better to draw on the following marriage.

THE next day after the queen was beheaded, her blood being scarce wiped off the axe, nor she cold in her grave, the king married the lady Jane Seymour,* a farther argument that queen Anne's life was sought after upon false suggestions, to make room for this lady; by whom, he had issue prince Edward, of whom the queen died in child-bed, upon which occasion was made this Distichon:

Phœnix JANA jacet, nato Phœnice dolendum
Secula Phœnices nulla tulisse duas.

When this young prince was christened, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the duke of Norfolk, † were his godfathers, and his sister the princess Mary, was his godmother; which christening was soon after the death of the queen, his mother; who left this character behind her, That she was the discreetest, humblest, and fairest, of all the king's wives. ‡

BUT some ladies seeing the pictures of these two queens, have entertained no small dispute, to which of them, they were to give preheminance in point of beauty, each of them having such a plentiful measure of perfections, as to intitle either of them to superiority. If queen Anne seemed to have the more lively countenance, queen Jane was thought to carry it, in the exact symmetry, which shewed itself in all her features; and what she carried on that side, by that advantage; was over ballanced on the other, by a pleasing sprightliness, which

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* Weever, 514.

† Baker, 285.

‡ Heylin. Hist. Reform. pa. 2. fo. 7.

84 LORDS AND LADY OF FRAMLINGHAM, SINCE THE CONQUEST.

gained as much upon the hearts of all beholders. It was conceived by those great critics in the School of Beauty ; that love, which seemed to threaten in the eyes of queen Jane, did only seem to sport itself in the eyes of queen Anne ; that there was more majesty in the garb of queen Jane, and more loveliness in that of queen Anne ; yet so, that the majesty of the one did exceed in loveliness ; and the loveliness of the other, did exceed in majesty. But Sir John Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford, who had seen both queens in their greatest glories, used to say,* That the richer queen Jane was in clothes, the fairer she appeared ; but the richer queen Anne was apparelled, the worse she looked. Which shews that queen Anne only trusted to the beauties of nature ; and that queen Jane did sometimes help herself by external ornaments. In a word, queen Jane may be said to be equally made up of the two last queens, as having in her all the attractions of queen Anne, but regulated by the reservedness of queen Catherine also.

THE duke of Norfolk † did also sit as lord high steward of England, at the arraignment of the lord Dacres of the north, for high treason, but he was acquitted by his peers.

AND in the twenty-fifth year of the king's reign, upon the surrender of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, (who had married Mary, queen-dowager to Lewis the twelfth king of France, the youngest daughter of king Henry the seventh) the duke of Norfolk ‡ was constituted earl-marshal of England ; and also viceroy of Ireland.

ABOUT this time began some alterations in Religion ; § the pope was deprived of his supremacy ; and the Bible permitted to be read in English : Injunctions also were set forth to have The Lord's Prayer, the Ave, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and all the Articles of the Christian Faith translated into the same language ; and all Parsons and Curates were commanded to teach them in that language to their Parishioners. But these innovations so stirred up the common people addicted to the Romish superstition, and influenced by their priests, that they raised several rebellions, one particularly in the North, which was suppressed by the duke of Norfolk, who caused seventy-four of the rebels, by martial law, to be hanged on the walls of Carlisle.

BUT the king, to let the popish princes know, that he was a very good Roman Catholic still, notwithstanding these alterations in Religion ; caused an Act of Parliament || to pass in the thirty-first year of his reign, whereby it was enacted, That if any person or persons did argue or hold any opinion against Christ's real presence in the Sacrament of the Altar after consecration ; he, she, or they should

* Herb. 387. † Baker, 283. ‡ Pat. 25. H. 8. p. 2. § Baker, 286. || Rot. Parl. 31. H. 8.

should be burnt without any abjuration, or benefit of Clergy ; and forfeit his, her, or their real and personal estates, as in case of high-treason ; and by the same law, the Sacrament in both kinds was excluded ; and the single lives of priests ; vows of chastity, or widowhood ; private masses ; and auricular confession ; were established, under penalty of losing his, her, or their real and personal estates, and of suffering imprisonment during the king's pleasure, for the first offence ; and for the second offence, should suffer, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy. And stewards of Leets were to inquire of these offences.

AGAINST these Six Articles, the archbishop of Canterbury * disputed three days together, in the parliament house, bringing forth such reasons, allegations, and authorities, as might have prevailed with judicious men, to prevent the passing of that Act, had not the major part outvoted then, as they often do, the better ; to comply with the prince's humour ; for the king was resolved that Act should pass ; yet to shew the great esteem, which he had for the archbishop, the king sent the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and all the lords of the parliament to dine with his grace at Lambeth ; where they told him, that it was the king's pleasure, that they all should in his highness' behalf, comfort and animate him, as one, who had declared his learning and wisdom in that session ; and not be discouraged with what passed therein contrary to his allegations. Whereupon the archbishop most humbly thanked the king's highness for his good affection towards him ; and all the lords, for their pains in coming to Lambeth, adding, he hoped in God, that his allegations and authorities would hereafter take place, to the Glory of God, and commodity of this noble realm.

ALL these rebellions being soon suppressed, some of the northern rebels fled into Scotland ; where they were received and maintained by the Scots ; for which, as also for invading the English borders, and their king's denying his homage due to the king of England, as superior lord of Scotland, † (which, for many hundred years, the Scottish kings, his predecessors always acknowledged) the duke of Norfolk ‡ was sent the king's lieutenant general against them, accompanied with the earls of Shrewsbury, Derby, Cumberland, Surry, Hartford, Angus, Rutland, the lords of the North Parts, Sir Anthony Brown master of the king's horse, and Sir John Gage comptroller of his household, with others, to the number of 20,000 men, who upon the one and twentieth day of October, in the thirty-fourth year of the king's reign, entered Scotland ; where the duke staying but eight days, did burn above eighteen towns, abbies, and castles ; and then without having battle offered

* Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 1037. † Hall, 34. H. 8. 251. 252. ‡ Pat. 34. H. 8. p. 11.

offered by the Scots; he, for want of victuals, returned to Berwick: but soon after his return, out comes the king of Scots,* and raised 15,000 men, boasting that he would tarry as long in England, as the duke did in Scotland; and using great threatenings, of what he would do, invaded the west borders; but the edge of these his threatenings was soon taken off; for Thomas bastard Dacres, with Jack of Musgrave, setting upon them, only with 100 light horse, and Sir Thomas Wharton, with 300 men, put them to flight,† on conceit, that the duke of Norfolk with all his army was marched into those parts: where there were of the Scots taken prisoners, the earls of Cassil and Glencarn, the lord Maxwell admiral of Scotland, the lords Fleming, Somerwell, Gray, and Oliphant, with divers other lords and men of account to the number of 200, and more than 800 meaner persons; so that an Englishman, and some women also, had three or four prisoners in their hands. At which dishonourable overthrow, the Scottish king took such grief, that he fell into a frenzy, whereof he soon after died, leaving only the princess Mary, a young daughter, to be queen of Scotland.

THEN these Scotch lords were brought prisoners to London,‡ where the news of their king's death, (whom they greatly lamented) and the birth of their young queen, arrived three days after; which did put king Henry upon some thoughts of uniting the two crowns, in a firm and everlasting league, by the marriage of this infant queen with his son prince Edward. Whereupon, the lords being sent for by the king, were royally feasted, and dismissed into their own country, (leaving hostages for their return) upon promise to promote this match; and so industrious they were, that they brought the business at last to this conclusion:

FIRST, That the lords of Scotland shall have the education of the princess for a time; yet so, as it might be lawful for the king of England to send thither a nobleman and his wife, with a family under twenty persons, to wait upon her. Secondly, that at ten years of age she should be brought into England, the contract being finished first by a proxy in Scotland. Thirdly, that within two months six noble Scots should be given as hostages for performance of the conditions on their part; and that if any of them died, their number should be supplied. And fourthly, that the realm of Scotland (by that name) should preserve its laws, and rights; and that peace should be made for as long a time as desired, the French being excluded.

BUT, tho' these capitulations thus agreed on, were sent into England signed and sealed, yet David Beaton archbishop of St. Andrews and cardinal of Scotland,

* Hall, 36. H. 8. fo. 254.

† Baker, 290.

‡ Heylin. Hist. Reform. p. 1. fo. 11.

land, with his party, who adhered to the French faction, grew so strong that the treaty came to nothing. And the noblemen, who had been prisoners, falsifying their faith, did chuse rather (the earl of Cassil excepted) to leave their hostages to king Henry's mercy, than to put themselves again into his power. Which so provoked the king, that he denounced war against the Scots, and caused many inroads to be made into Scotland, wasting and harrassing that poor country every year, so that they paid dearly for their breach of faith.

TOWARDS the charges of these wars, the king obtained a grant in parliament of all chantries, colleges, hospitals, and free chapels, with the lands and tythes thereunto belonging. So that in all there were 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, 2374 chantries and free chapels, suppressed; * and the abbots, priors, friars, monks and nuns were turned out, some being allowed maintenance, others not. And their houses, lands and tythes were given by the king either to his court pirates, or in exchange with others, to strengthen his interest against the pope; the rest remained in the crown undisposed of, until such of his ravenous ministers, as managed affairs in his son's minority, devoured some of them.

ABOUT this time, the duke of Norfolk, being a great patron of popery, and one of the king's privy council (which were divided in Religion, one side hastening the death of such persons, as maintained the pope's supremacy; and the other side the death of those who denied the six articles) was present, with such of the council as were of his own faction, at the burning of Mrs. Anne Askew in Smithfield; † for holding opinions contrary to the real presence, the mass, and other popish tenets: she was a gentlewoman that waited upon the late queen Anne, who had informed her understanding with better principles. And much about the same time that Mrs. Askew suffered martyrdom, one Rogers was by the duke's ‡ means, burnt in Norfolk, for denying the six articles.

AND then (the king being sick) came out a proclamation against the Scriptures in English, and other English books, whereby 'tis very probable, the king thought to ingratiate himself with his popish subjects, that they might be the more obedient to his young son, and successor, after his decease.

BUT to prevent all disputes about the succession to the imperial crown of this realm; the king, pursuant to an Act of Parliament § made in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, did by his last will and testament (bearing date the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1546) entail the crown upon prince Edward
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* Baker, 286. † Fox's Acts & Mon. 1131. ‡ Ibid. 1135. § Rot. Parl. 35. H. 8. c. 1.

his son, * and the heirs of his body ; and for default of such issue, upon the princess Mary his daughter, and the heirs of her body ; and for lack of such issue, upon his other daughter, the princess Elizabeth, and the heirs of her body ; and for want of such issue, upon the lady Frances his neice (the eldest daughter of his youngest and best beloved sister Mary the French queen) and the heirs of her body ; with several remainders over to the House of Suffolk. Excluding wholly Mary the young queen of Scotland (tho' descended from the lady Margaret the king's eldest sister) from all hopes thereof ; unless, perhaps, he thought that the Scottish Line, was sufficiently provided for, by the marriage of the queen with the prince his son ; and that it was the Scots own fault, if the match failed.

THE succession being thus settled, the king † began to entertain some fears and jealousies touching the prince's safety, (least Edward the sixth might be deprived of the crown, as was Edward the fifth, both being minors) by reason of the greatness of the duke of Norfolk, and his eldest son Henry earl of Surry, who were the heads of the popish party, strong in alliance, and dependence, and of a revenue not inferior to some foreign kings, and did derive their pedigree from king Edward the first. The earl was beheld in general by the English, as the chief ornament of the nation, highly esteemed for his chivalry, his affability, his learning, and all other graces, which might make him either, amiable in the eyes of the people or formidable in the sight of a jealous prince ; and divers of the nobility, ‡ who did bear no good will to the duke, because, he had used some expressions, tending to their dishonour as new raised men, now took advantage of the king's weakness (he then declining apace, and being not far from death) to augment those jealousies ; the duke's own lady's discontent towards him, not a little furthering it, she having been separated from him more than four years before.

WHEREUPON the duke was suddenly apprehended and committed to the Tower, from whence he wrote this Letter to the king :

§ " MOST gracious and merciful sovereign lord. Your most humble subject prostitute at your royall feet, do beseech your highnes to be my good and gracious lord : sure I am some potent enemy of mine hath informed your majesty of untrue matters against me. Sir, God doth know, that in all my life, I never had one disloyall thought against you or your succession, nor can imagine what should be laid to my charge, no more than the child which was born this night. Had I offended your majesty in any point, I would certainly have de-

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* Fuller. Hist. Brit. lib. 5. fol. 243. 244.

† Heylin. Hist. Reform. p. 1. fo. 15.

‡ Herb. 561.

§ Ibid. 565.

clared the same to your highnes; but as, God help me, I cannot accuse myself so much, as in thought. Most noble and mercifull soveraign lord, for all the old services heretofore done you in my life time, be so good and gracious a lord to me, that either my accusers and I together, may face to face be brought before your royall majesty; or, if it be not your pleasure to have it so, then before your honorable councell; where, if I do not make it appear, that I am wrongfully accused, let me without more respite have punishment according to my deserts. Alas, most mercifull prince, no refuge is left for me, but only at your hands, and therefore at the reverence of Christ's Passion, have compassion on me, and let me not be cast away, by false enemies informations. That I have offended any man, or that any was offended with me, is out of my memory: unles it were some, who are angry with me, for being sharp against such, as have been accused for Sacramentaries. And as for all causes of Religion, I say now, and have told your majesty, and many others, that I do know you to be a prince of such virtue and knowledge, that whatsoever laws you have in times past made, or hereafter shall make, I shall to the extremity of my power, stick unto them, as long as my life shall last. So that if men are angry with me for these causes, they do me wrong; other cause I know not why any man should bear me any ill will: as for this cause, divers have done; as doth appear by casting libells abroad against me. Finally (most gracious soveraign lord) I most humbly beseech your majesty to have pity on me, and let me recover your gracious favour, by accepting all my lands and goods; or as much thereof as pleaseth your highnes to take, leaving me what it shall please you to appoint; and that, according as is before written, I may not only know what is laid to my charge, but also hear some comfortable words from your majesty, for whose prosperous estate long to continue shall be during life, the prayer of, your most sorrowfull subject, **THOMAS NORFOLK.**"

NEVERTHELESS the duke remained as condemned to perpetual imprisonment, neither could this his following submission, on this occasion restore him.

*" I Thomas Duke of Norfolk do confes and acknowledge myself most untruly and contrary to my oath and allegiance, to have offended the king's most excellent majesty, in disclosing and opening of his privy, and secret councell, at divers and sundry times, to divers and sundry persons, to the great perill of his highnes, and disappointing his most prudent and regall affairs.

THOMAS NORFOLK:

" Also I confes, that I have concealed high treason, in keeping secret the
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false and traitorous act most presumptuously committed by my son Henry Howard earl of Surry against the king's majesty and his laws, in putting and using the Arms of Saint Edward the Confessor, king of the realm of England before the Conquest, in his Scocheon or Arms : which Arms of Saint Edward appertains only to the kings of this realm, and to none other person or persons : whereunto the said earl by no means, or way could make any claim, or title by me, or any of mine, or his, ancestors.

THOMAS NORFOLK.

" Also I confes, that to the perill, slander, and disherison of the king's majesty, and the most noble prince Edward, his son and heir apparent, I have against all right, unjustly and without authority, born in the first quarter of mine Arms, ever since the death of my father, the Arms of England, with the difference of the labells of silver, which are the proper Arms of my said prince, to be born for this realm of England only ; whereby I have not only done prejudice to the king's majesty, and the said lord the prince ; but also given occasion that his highnes might be disturbed or interrupted of the crown of this realm ; and my said lord the prince might be destroyed, disturbed, and interrupted in fame, body, and title of the inheritance of the crown of this realm ; which I know and confes by the laws of the realm to be high treason.

THOMAS NORFOLK.

" For which my said hainous offences I have worthily deserved by the laws of this realm, to be attainted of high treason, and to suffer the punishment, losses, and forfeitures, that appertain thereunto. And, altho' I am not worthy to have or enjoy any part of the king's majesty's clemency and mercy, to be extended to me ; considering the great and manifold benefits, which I and mine have received of his highnes : yet I most humbly, and with a most sorrowfull and repentant heart, do beseech his highnes to have mercy, pity, and compassion on me : And I shall most devoutly and heartily make my daily prayer to God, for the preservation of his most noble succession, as long as life and breath shall continue in me.

THOMAS NORFOLK.

" Written the twelfth day of the month of January in the year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred forty and six, after the computation of the Church of England, and in the eight and thirtieth year of the reign of our sovereign lord Henry the eight, by the Grace of God, king of England, France, and Ireland, defendor of the faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland the supreme head. In witness of all the premisses, I the said Duke have subscribed my name, with my own hand, in the presence of the lord Wriothesly, lord chancellor, the lord Saint John, lord president of the councell, the earl of Hertford, lord
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great chamberlain, the viscount Lisle, lord high admirall, Sir Anthony Brown master of the horse, Sir William Paget secretary, Sir Richard Rich, Sir John Baker, of our said sovereign lord's privy counsell, Sir Richard Lister, and Sir Edward Montague, the two chief justices.

"WITHOUT compulsion, without force, without advice or counsell, I have and do subscribe the premisses, submitting myself wholly to the king's most gracious pity and mercy, most humbly beseeching his highnes to extend the same unto me his most sorrowfull subject. THOMAS NORFOLK."

WHICH Confession was witnessed and subscribed by the said
Thomas Wriotbesly. William St. John. John Lisle. William Paget.
John Baker. Edward Hertford. Anthony Brown. Richard Rich.
Richard Lyster. Edward Montague.

AND had not the death of the king, (who never spared woman in his lust, nor man in his anger) which happened soon after, prevented his design, it was thought, the duke should have lost his head, as did his most noble son the earl of Surry; the one, whose deservings the king knew not how to value, having never omitted any thing, that concerned his own honour, and the king's service: the other never having committed any thing worthy of his displeasure: the one exceeding valiant and advised: the other no less valiant, than learned, and of excellent hopes.

FOR the duke and the earl were both attainted by special bills in the parliament then holden, the bills passing upon the 20th day of January, in the thirty-eight year * of the king's reign, which was but eight days before the king departed this life.

WHILST the earl of Surry † was a prisoner in the Tower, three of his children (viz.) Thomas his eldest son, afterwards duke of Norfolk; Henry, and Jane, were sent to their aunt, the lady Mary dutchess-dowager of Richmond, a lady of great wisdom, to be educated: where John Fox (who wrote the Acts and Monuments of the Church) was their tutor, under whose tuition, the lady Jane profited so much in the greek and latin tongues, that she might well stand in competition, with the most learned men of that age, for elegancy in both.

§. 5. AFTER the death of king Henry the eight, the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, and the duke of Norfolk's other estates forfeited by the attainder to that king; descended upon his son and successor king Edward the sixth. Who

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* Rot. Parl. 38. H. 8.

† In vita Fox.

kept his first * Court at Framlingham, and caused a † SURVEY to be made of that Manor, in the first year of his reign. But so powerful were the duke of Norfolk's ‡ enemies in the beginning of this reign, that pardon was given by proclamation to all persons for all crimes whatsoever, six persons only excepted, and the chiefest of them was this duke, who continued a prisoner in the Tower, 'till delivered by queen Mary.

Soon after the king's accession to his father's throne, he being then of the age of nine years, three months and sixteen days, Edward Seymour § earl of Hertford, brother to the late queen Jane, the king's mother, by the general consent of all the council, was chosen governor of the young king's person, and protector of his kingdoms, 'till he should accomplish the age of eighteen years: whereupon the earl caused himself to be created duke of Somerset.

THE Protector being thus made a duke, he proceeded to the coronation of the king his nephew, which was performed with the accustomed rights and ceremonies by archbishop Cranmer: and the king being brought into the Church of St. Peter in Westminster, was placed in the chair of St. Edward the Confessor, in the midst of a throne seven steps high; which throne was erected near unto the Altar, upon a stage arising with steps on both sides, covered with carpets and hangings of arras; where after the king had rested a little, being by certain noble courtiers carried in another chair, unto the four sides of the stage, he was by the archbishop declared unto the people (standing round about) both by God's and man's laws to be the right and lawful king of England, France, and Ireland. Of whom he demanded, Whether they would serve and obey this king or not? The people, with loud cry, answered, God save the King, and ever live his Majesty! Then the archbishop made the following Speech:

|| "Most dread and royal sovereign! The promises your highness hath made here at your coronation, to forsake the devil and all his works, are not to be taken in the bishop of Rome's sense, when you commit any thing distasteful to that see, to hit your majesty in the teeth; as pope Paul the third late bishop of Rome, sent to your royal father, saying: Didst thou not promise, at our permission of thy coronation, to forsake the devil and all his works, and dost thou run into heresy? For the breach of this thy promise, knowest thou not, that 'tis
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* Rot. Cur. Fram. 1. E. 6. † Peyton's Survey of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, 1541; —Framlingham Rectors Accounts from 1628 to 1677;—And a Collection of ancient Church Music found in Framlingham Castle, were in the Collections of the late Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Antiquary.

‡ Dugd. Bar. 3 vol. 273. § Heyl. Hist. Reform. p. 1. fo. 31. || Foxe & Firebrands, p. 2. fo. 2.

in our power to dispose of the sword and scepter, to whom we please? We your majesty's clergy do humbly conceive, that this promise reacheth not at your highness' sword spiritual or temporal, or in the least at your highness' swaying the scepter of this your dominion, as you and your predecessors have had them from God; neither could your ancestors lawfully resign up their crowns to the bishops of Rome or their Legates, according to their ancient oaths taken upon that ceremony. The bishops of Canterbury for the most part have crowned your predecessors and anointed them kings of this land: yet it was not in their power to receive or reject them; neither did it give them authority to prescribe them conditions to take or leave their crowns: altho' the bishops of Rome would encroach upon your predecessors, by his bishop's act and oil; that in the end they might possess those bishops with an interest to dispose of their crowns at their pleasure: but the wiser sort will look to their claws and clip them. The solemn rights of coronation have their ends and utility; yet neither direct force or necessity: they are good admonitions to put kings in mind of their duty to God, but no increase of their dignity: for they are God's anointed, not in respect of the oil, which the bishop useth, but in consideration of their power which is ordained, of the sword which is authorized, of their persons which are elected, by God, and endued with the gifts of his spirit, for the better ruling and guiding of the people. The oil, if added, is but a ceremony; if it be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was oiled. Now for the person or bishop, who doth anoint a king, it is proper to be done by the chiefest; but if they cannot, or will not, any bishop may perform this ceremony. To condition with monarchs upon these ceremonies, the bishop of Rome, or other bishops owning his supremacy, hath no authority; but he may faithfully declare, what God requires at the hands of kings and rulers, that is, Religion and Virtue. Therefore not from the bishop of Rome, but as a messenger from my Saviour Jesus Christ, I shall most humbly admonish your royal majesty, what your highness is to perform. Your majesty is God's vicerent, and Christ's vicar, within your own dominions, and to see with your predecessor Josiah, God truly worshipped, and idolatry destroyed, the tyranny of the bishops of Rome banished from your subjects, and images removed. These and such like acts are signs of a second Josiah, who reformed the word of God in his days. You are to reward virtue, to revenge sin, to justify the innocent, to relieve the poor, to procure peace, to repress violence, and to execute justice throughout your realms: for presidents on those kings, who performed not these things, the
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old law shews how the Lord revenged his quarrel ; and on those kings who fulfilled these things, he poured forth his blessings in abundance. For example, it is written of Josiah in the Book of Kings thus, " like unto him there was no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, according to all the law of Moses, neither after him arose there any like him. " This was to that prince a perpetual fame of dignity ; to remain to the end of days. Being bound by my function to lay these things before your royal highness, the one as a reward, if you fulfill, the other as a judgment from God, if you neglect them ; yet I openly declare before the living God, and before these nobles of the land, that I have no commission to denounce your majesty deprived, if your highness miss in part, or in whole of these performances ; much less to draw up indentures between God and your majesty, or to say, you forfeit your crown, with a clause for the bishop of Rome, as have been by your majesty's predecessors, king John, and his son Henry of this land. The Almighty God of his mercy, let the light of His countenance shine upon your majesty, grant you a prosperous and happy reign, defend you, and save you, and let your subjects say, Amen. God save the King. "

BUT at the coronation of some former kings, * the archbishop went to the four squares of the scaffold, and with a loud voice asked the consent of the people ; but this was at such times, and in such cases only, when those kings came to the crown by disputed titles ; for maintenance whereof, the favour and consent of the people seemed a matter necessary, (as at the coronations of king Henry the fourth, and king Richard the third) and not when it devolved upon them, as it did upon this king, by a right unquestionable.

THE solemnity of the coronation being over ; the young king, pursuant to the archbishop's admonition, with the grandees of his court, did entertain the thoughts of a Reformation, wherein none were more forward than this archbishop. And for the better carrying on of the design, it was thought expedient, to restore not only the Scriptures † in the vulgar tongue ; and those persons, who were banished for the truth, to their native country ; but also learned men were sent for out of foreign nations ; and then, a Common Prayer Book was composed ; masses were abolished ; the Statute concerning the Six Articles repealed ; and all roods, images, shrines, and other monuments of idolatry and popish superstition, were taken away from the Church of England, wherein the few ceremonies, then retained by her reformers, were first out of a due reverence to antiquity, to convince the papists, that they did put a difference between the gross
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* Heyl. Hist. Reform. p. 1. fo. 32.

† Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 1180.

and intolerable superstitions of popery, and the innocent rites and practices observed in the primitive church. Secondly, to manifest the justice and equity of the reformation, by letting their enemies see that they did not break communion with them for mere indifferent things, nor depart farther from the Church of Rome, by reformation, than she had departed from the truth, and herself, by degeneracy and corruption : and Thirdly, to shew their consent with other Protestant Churches, which allowed and practised the same, or more ceremonies, as the Lutheran Churches generally did ; and indeed, where there are no ceremonies, there is small reverence and devotion ; but where some cost is bestowed even on the outside of Religion, there some Love appears.

AND tho' the king, by reason of his tender age, could not but want a great proportion of his father's spirit, for carrying on a work of such weight and moment ; yet he wanted nothing of that power in Church affairs, which was either naturally inherent in the crown imperial, or had been legally vested in it, by Acts of Parliament. Neither could his being in minority, nor the writings in his name by the lord protector, and the rest of the council, make any such difference in the case, as to invalidate the proceedings about the reformation : for if they did, the objection would be altogether as strong against the reformation made in the minority of king Josiah, as against this, in the minority of the present king ; that of Josiah being made by the advice of the elders, * as this of king Edward by the advice of his council : and yet it cannot be denied, but that the reformation made under king Josiah, by advice of his council, was no less pleasing unto God, nor less valid in the eyes of all his subjects, than those reformations of Jehosaphat and Hezekiah kings of Judah, in their riper years : who perhaps acted singly on the strength of their own judgments only, without any advice.

BUT these pious proceedings so much offended the popish priests, that they raised rebellions in several parts of the kingdom, and sent articles of their grievances to the king, who condescended to answer some of them ; but in conclusion told those rebels, that this cause of God, which he had taken in hand, he would thoroughly defend and maintain, and not move an hair's breadth from it, nor give place to any creature living, much less to a subject : and therein would spend his own royal person, his crown, treasure, realm, and state : tho' this answer did not prevail with them, to return to their obedience, as dutiful subjects ; yet at last, they were persuaded thereunto by his sword.

UPON this alteration of Religion, several of the foreign protestant clergy,
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* Josephus. Antiq. Jud. lib. 10. cap. 4.

wrote to the king and his council, offering their service to assist in the reformation of the Church of England ; particularly, master John Calvin, as appears by his Letters to archbishop Cranmer, yet extant and printed amongst his epistles. But this offer of Calvin was rejected, by the means of Stephen Gardiner * bishop of Winchester, and John Poynt bishop of Rochester, (both papists in their hearts and dissemblers with their prince) to whom a Letter was directed for that purpose; and part of the contents thereof, was as followeth :

† “ EDWARD (son of Henry the heretic king of England) by his crafty and politick counsell hath absolutely brought in heresy, which if not by art, or other endeavours, speedily overthrown, and made infamous, all other foreign heretics, will unite with your new heresies now amongst yourselves lately planted, and so have bishops, as you have. And it is the opinion of our learned men now at Trent, that the schisms in England by Edward’s counsell established, will reclaim all the foreign sects unto their discipline, and thereby be one body united. For Calvin, Bullinger, and others, have wrote to Edward to offer their service to assist and unite ; also to make Edward, and his heirs their chief defender, and so have bishops, as well as England, which if it come to pass, that heretick bishops are so near, and spread abroad, Rome and the Clergy utterly falls. You must therefore make these overtures of theirs odious to Edward and his counsell. Receive N. S. and E. L. from Rotterdam, their lessons are taught them, take you their parts, if checked by the other hereticks ; for these are for re-baptizing, and not for infant baptism : their doctrine is for a future monarchy upon earth after death, which will please the ordinary kind of people well ; and dash the other that rageth now, amongst you. Reverend Father, it is left to you to assist, and to those you know are sure to Mother Church. DELPH. 4. Id. Maii, Ann. 1549. D. G. ”

WHEREBY ’tis probable, that Calvin would have established episcopacy beyond sea, had he been consulted with, and honoured by being one of the Reformers of this Church : for such an ecclesiastical government, was agreeable to his own opinion. ‡ “ Verum autem (saith he) nobis si contribuant Hierarchiam, in qua emineant Episcopi, ut Christo subesse non recusent, ut ab illo tanquam ab uno Capite pendeant, et ad ipsum referantur ; in quasi fraternam charitatem inter se colant, et non alio modo quam ejus veritate colligati, tum vero nullo non Anathemate.

* Our Author seems to be mistaken in the Persons. For Gardiner had little influence on King Edward’s Council, and Poynt was not suspected to be a Papist. † Foxes & Firebrands, part

2. pa. 11.

‡ Calvin tom. 7. ad Sadolet. de neceff. Reform. Eccles. fo. 69.

Anathemate dignos fatemur, si qui erunt, qui eam non reverenter et summa cum Obedientia observent. ”

Tho’ he set up a quite different model at Geneva, * where the circumstances of the people would not admit of a better : for they had upon a sudden, abolished the romish religion, and ejected their bishop, and clergy : so that at Calvin’s first coming to that city, the form of the civil regiment was popular ; having neither king, nor duke, nor nobleman, of any authority or power over them ; but officers chosen by the people, out of themselves, to order all things with public consent. And for spiritual government, they had no laws at all agreed upon ; but did what the pastors of their souls by persuasion could win them unto : And to chuse another bishop in room of their former, had been altogether as impossible, as for their ministers to seek, that themselves alone might have coercive power over their Church. For Calvin himself, tho’ admitted one of their preachers, and a divinity reader amongst them, was soon after banished their city, for imposing an ecclesiastical form of government upon them : but a few years after (such was the levity of the people) they resolved upon the revocation of Calvin ; who, considering how gross a thing it was to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them, as he himself and their other ministers had been, did give them plainly to understand, that if he did become their teacher again, they must be content to admit a complete form of discipline : which both they and also their pastors should now be solemnly sworn to observe for ever after. Of which discipline the main and principal parts were ; a standing ecclesiastical court to be established : the perpetual judges in that court, to be their ministers, and twice as many in number, of the laity, annually chosen, to be judges together with them in the same court : these two sorts to have the care of all mens manners, power to determine all ecclesiastical causes, and authority to convent, to controll, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they should think worthy, none either small or great, exempted. Yet some of their ministers objected against this discipline, the example of other reformed churches, living quietly and orderly without it. And some of the chiefeest place and countenance amongst the laity, professed with greater stomachs their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and tendered to them, under a new form. These it may be had some fear, that the filling up the seats in the consistory with so great a number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end, they might think their own sway somewhat : but when

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* Hooker. Eccles. Pol. fol. 44. 45. 46.

things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade ignorant men, who knowing the time of their own presidingship to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. And amongst the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given, for the most part respectively, with a kind of secret dependance and awe; so that in shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical, was to govern; but in effect one man only should (as the spirit and soul of the residue) like the Pope, do all in all. But at last this discipline was on all sides assented to, with no less alacrity of mind, than cities unable to hold out longer, are wont to shew, when they take such conditions, as it pleaseth him to offer them, who hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. And from hence Presbyterianism derives its original: which never known before in the world, have spread its contagion too far from Geneva; for no Church had ever received it, or found it out, 'till thus it was invented by Calvin, to bridle the jaws of that city: but every Church had all along from the Apostles times 'till then, been governed by Episcopal Authority.

BUT whilst ecclesiastical matters were settling in England, * the lord protector sent to the Scots, to remind them of the promises, seals and oaths, which by public authority had passed for concluding the marriage between the king and their queen, representing to them, how the providence of God did manifestly declare itself, in that, the male princes of Scotland failing, the kingdom was left to a daughter, and in that, king Henry left only a son to succeed: which two princes were agreeable both for years and princely qualities to be joined in marriage, and thereby to knit both realms into one. Which union as it was like to be both easily done, and of firm continuance; so would it be both profitable and honourable to both kingdoms. The easiness and firmness might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language, of like habit and fashion, of like quality and condition of life, of one climate, not only annexed entirely together, but severed from all the world besides: and as these are sure arguments, that both descended from one original; so, (by reason that likeness is a great cause of liking and of love) they would be most forcible means both to join and hold them in one body again. And the profit to both would arise, by extinguishing war between the two nations: by reason whereof in former times, victories abroad have been impeached, invasions and seditions occasioned, the confines of both realms laid waste, or else made a nursery of rapines, robberies, and murders; the inner parts

often,

* Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 1. fo. 42.

often deeply pierced, and made a wretched spectacle to all eyes of humanity and pity. Besides the honour of both realms would increase, as well as in regard of the countries sufficient not only to furnish the necessaries but the moderate pleasures, of this life : as also of the people, great in multitude, in body able, assured in mind, not only for the safety, but the glory of the common state. From whence would follow assurance of defence, strength to enterprise, ease in sustaining public burthens and charges. Wherein the English desired no preheminance but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments : and to that end, the name of Britain, shall be assumed, indifferent to both nations : which would be the accomplishment of their common felicity ; in case (by their evil, either destiny or advice) they suffered the occasion not to be lost.

BUT these arguments could not prevail with the Scots to make good their former capitulation, for an alliance by marriage with England, because of the alteration of religion ; which made the bishops and clergy of Scotland, then zealous for the church of Rome, to abominate nothing more, than that alliance.

WHEREUPON the lord protector, after some hostilities begun by the Scots, raised not only an army, but also manned out a fleet, and with both approached Scotland : which so startled the earl of Arran, governor thereof for the young queen, that he forthwith caused a proclamation to be made, that all persons from sixteen years of age to sixty, should repair to Muscleborow, and bring their ordinary provision of victuals with them. So, the two armies drawing near together, were resolved to try their fortune by battle. And in order thereto the English having gained an hill ; which was near their shipping ; divided their army into three parts. The van consisting of between 3 and 4,000 foot, 100 men at arms, and 600 horsemen, was conducted by John Dudley earl of Warwick, (who at first was trained up in the study of the common law, but then had laid by the long robe for the long sword) ; after them followed the main battle, which was commanded by the lord protector, and consisted of about 6,000 foot, 600 men at arms, and about 1,000 horsemen ; then marched the rear, consisting of between 3 and 4,000 foot, 100 men at arms, and 600 horsemen, which was led by the lord Dacres an active, tho' an aged gentleman. The rest of the horsemen were either cast into the wings, or kept for a reserve against all events.

ON the other side, the Scots having improvidently crossed the river Esk, to find their graves on this side of that water, disposed their army in this order. About 15,000 men were placed in their van, commanded by the earl of Angus ; and a-

bout 10,000 men in the main battle, of whom the lord governor took the conduct ; and as many were in the rear, which was led by the valiant earl of Huntly.

BUT when the battles were ready to join, a cannon from an English galley took off five and twenty Scots ; whereof the eldest of the lord Graham's sons was one ; which unexpected slaughter, so terrified 4,000 of their archers, that they made a stand like men amazed, as neither having hearts to fight, nor opportunity to flee ; and could never after be brought on. Yet, notwithstanding this consternation, the lord Gray being sent with a strong party of English horse, to give the onset, found the main body of the Scots, so well imbattled, and such a valiant opposition made by a stand of their pikes, that they were almost impenetrable as a rock of adamant ; 'till the English ordnance, that came thundering on them from the top of the hill, and the great shot from the ships, made them brangle : which being perceived by the English, they gave a loud shout, crying, they fly, they fly. Whereby the affrighted enemy began to fly indeed, and presently throwing down their arms, betook themselves to their heels. Many were slain upon the place, more in the chace, and not a few in the Esk, in all 14,000 men, and about 1500 were taken prisoners ; amongst whom, the chiefest was the earl of Huntly, who being asked, How he liked the marriage ? returned this answer, That he could well enough brook the wedding, but did not like that kind of wooing. This battle being over, the Scots to secure their queen from the English, removed her to Dunbriton castle ; from whence they conveyed her into France, where she was married to the Dauphin.

Now the power and greatness of the duke of Somerset began to be looked upon with an envious eye by the earl of Warwick, who being a proud and ambitious man, had fixed upon a fancy of transferring the imperial crown of this realm, from the royal family of the Tudors, unto that of the Dudleys ; and for reasons well known to himself, he was soon after made duke of Northumberland ; but to remove the great obstacle in the way of his aspirings, plots were laid to entrap the duke of Somerset, and snares to catch him, which at last took effect, by means of the servility of some great men about the court, who prostituted their affections to the pride and tyranny of Northumberland : so that the duke of Somerset was first removed from the office of protector, and at last beheaded.

THIS tragedy being acted and over, the duke of Northumberland suffered the young king to live out the following year, the better to avoid all popular suspicion, that the uncle's death was only hastened to make way for the nephew's ; and possible it is, that he might have lived a longer time, but for a smart jest which
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the king put upon this ambitious minister. The king took great delight in his bow and arrows, and shooting one day at the butt (as he used to do) hit the very white: Well aimed my liege, (said merrily the mighty duke): But you aimed better, said the king, when you shot off the head of my uncle Somerfet. Which words so stung the conscience of the guilty man, that he could not think himself secure but by accelerating his design for settling the crown upon the head of one of his children, according to the plot which he had hammered in the forge of his wretched brain.

WHEREUPON he enters into communication with Henry Grey duke of Suffolk, about a marriage between the lord Guilford Dudley, his fourth son, and the lady Jane Grey, the duke of Suffolk's eldest daughter, by the lady Frances his wife, the eldest daughter of Charles Brandon late duke of Suffolk, and Mary his wife, queen-dowager of France, and sister of king Henry the eight. Which being propounded and concluded, (for he was grown too great, and known to be too dangerous to be denied in any reasonable suit) a day was set, in which this excellent lady was to be transplanted into the family of the Dudleys; who, after the solemnity of the nuptial rites, delivered her pure body to the chaste embraces of a virtuous consort, who of all the Dudleys, had nothing of the father in him.

§. 6. AFTER the solemnization of this marriage, the king considering, how he had refused to permit the princess Mary his sister, to have Mass publicly in her house, tho' requested by the emperor, resolved now, to shew some marks of his royal favour to that princess, and thereupon by his Letters Patent bearing date on the third day of May, in the seventh year of his reign, he did grant the * Castle and Manor of Framlingham, the Hundred of Loes, and other estates late belonging to the duke of Norfolk, unto the said princess, and her heirs.

ABOUT this time, Doctor Nicholas Ridley, † a pious and learned prelate then bishop of London, (formerly Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge) being at his house at Hadham in Hertfordshire, went to visit this princess, then at Hunsden, but two miles off; where he was civilly entertained by Sir Thomas Wharton, and her other officers, 'till almost eleven of the clock, in the forenoon: at which time, the princess came forth into the presence chamber, where the bishop with such respect, as was due, to a person of her quality, told her, that he was come to pay his duty to her grace. She returned him, thanks for his pains; and for a quarter of an hour, talked with him very pleasantly: and said, that she knew him in the court, when he was the king her father's chaplain, and well remembered

* Rot. Pat. 7. E. 6.

† Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 1270. 1559.

bered a Sermon, which he made before her father at the marriage of the lady Clinton to Sir Anthony Brown. And so dismissed him to dine with her officers.

DINNER being over, the bishop was called for by the princefs, between whom there was this farther communication, the bishop beginning as followeth :

Bishop. Madam, I came not only to do my duty, to see your grace, but also to offer myself to preach before you on Sunday next, if you please to hear me. At this her countenance changed, and after silence for a space, she answered thus,

Princefs. My lord, as for this last matter, I pray you, make the answer to it yourself.

Bishop. Madam, considering my office and calling, I am bound of duty, to make your grace this offer, to preach before you.

Princefs. Well, I pray you make the answer, as I have said, to this matter yourself : for you know the answer well enough. But if there be no remedy, but I must make you answer, this shall be your answer : the door of the Parish Church adjoining, shall be open for you, if you come : and you may preach if you list ; but neither I, nor none of mine will hear you.

Bishop. Madam, I hope, you will not refuse God's Word.

Princefs. I cannot tell, what you call God's Word ; that is not God's Word now, which was God's Word in my father's days.

Bishop. God's Word is all one in all times, but better understood and practised in some ages, than in other.

Princefs. You durst not for your ears have advouched that for God's Word in my father's days which now you do : and as for your new books, I thank God, I never read any of them ; never did, and never will : and (after many bitter words against the form of religion then established ; the government of the realm ; and the laws made in the young years of her brother, which she said, she was not bound to obey, till her brother came to perfect age, and then, affirmed she would obey them) she asked the bishop whether he was one of the councill ? he replied, no. You might well enough (said she) as the councill goeth now a days. And so concluded with these words : My lord, for your civility to come and see me, I thank you ; but for your offering to preach before me, I thank you never a whit.

THEN the bishop was brought by Sir Thomas Wharton to the place where he dined, and there desired to drink ; after he had drank, he paused a short time, and looking very sadly, he suddenly brake out in these words : Surely I
have

have done amiss. Why so? said Sir Thomas Wharton. Because I have drank (said the bishop) in that place, where God's Word offered hath been refused: whereas if I had remembered my duty, I ought to have departed immediately, shaking off the dust of my shoes, for a testimony against this place: and then the bishop returned to his own house.

WHERE soon after, he heard the melancholy news of the king's growing weak in body, and decayed in spirits: whereupon the duke of * Northumberland takes his opportunity to tell the king, what infinite blessings had been derived from him on this church and nation, by the reformation of religion, so happily began by him, and brought to perfection. That nothing was more feared by all sorts of people, than that the crown imperial (if it should please Almighty God to call him to a crown of glory) would fall upon the head of the lady Mary, a princess passionately affected to the church of Rome; one, who by her marriage with some potent prince of that religion, might captivate the English nation, not only to a foreign servitude, but also to the vassalage of the bishop of Rome. That both his sisters being born of disputed marriages, and however but his half-sisters only, and by several venters, could neither be heirs to him, nor to one another, by the known and good old laws of the land; which neither acts of parliament, nor the last will and testament of the deceased king were of power to alter. That the young queen of Scots (tho' descended from the eldest daughter of king Henry the seventh) was an alien born, and by consequence incapable of any inheritance in the realm of England, and besides had preferred the alliance of the French, before that of his majesty, which rendered her as unworthy, as she was incapable. That for the better carrying on of the reformation, the peace, and happiness of his people, the preventing all emergent mischiefs, and advancing his own everlasting fame, it was not possible to make a more happy provision, than by transferring the crown to his cousin the lady Jane, a lady of such excellent virtues, as were sufficient to adorn the richest diadem. That there was no question to be made, but that his majesty knew, as well as any, the admirable qualities of that matchless lady: her zeal to the religion here by him established; the agreeableness of her conversation with his own affections; and could not but conceive that nation to be infinitely happier, than all others; which might fall under the command of so mild a government. That no injury would thereby be done to the lady Frances dutchess of Suffolk, because she was willing to pass by all her personal claims, for the preferment of her daughter, as Maud the emper-

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* Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 1. fo. 150.

refs did, for the advancement of her son, king Henry the second. And finally, that he was bound by his duty to God, the light of his own conscience, and the love he had to all his subjects; for to lay aside all natural affections to his father's house in respect of that great obligation, which he had to God's glory, and the true religion.

THESE suggestions and inducements so prevailed on the king, for the transposition of the crown from his sisters, to the children of the lady Frances dutchess of Suffolk; that he, by his letters patent, * under the great seal of England, bearing date the one and twentieth day of June, in the seventh, and last year of his reign; did dispose of the crown to the heirs-male of the body of the said dutchess, and for want of such heirs-male, to be born in the life time of the king, the crown immediately to descend on the lady Jane (the eldest daughter of that house and the heirs of her body) with several remainders to the rest of that family.

THE duke of Northumberland having to his heart's content, proceeded thus far, had yet another game to play; which was, to get the princess Mary into his power, whom of all others, he most feared; whereupon letters were directed to her, in the king's name from the lords of the council: willing her forthwith to resort to the king, as well to be a comfort to him in his sickness, as to see all matters well ordered about him. The lady, suspecting no lurking mischief, addressed herself with all speed to the journey, expressing great joy; that either her company, or her service, should be esteemed needful to the king her brother. But as she was upon the way, and within half a day's journey of the court, advice was sent her, both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke of Northumberland's designs against her. Upon which she returned in haste to her house in Hunsden; and soon after the king died, not without suspicion of being poisoned; but his death was by special order kept so secret, that it was known to very few about the court, and it concerned them so to do, partly in expectation of the coming of the princess Mary, whom they knew to be upon the way, and partly to secure the city of London, which was of a great importance for carrying on of the design. But the lords understanding by their espials, that the princess was retired, the king's death was made known to the lady Jane, who thereupon was in a great perplexity, not knowing whether she should more lament the death of the king, or her adoption to the kingdom: which (she told the lords) by the laws of the land and natural right did belong to the king's sisters. But being wearied at last with their importunities, and overcome by the intreaties of her husband,

(whom

* Rot. Pat. 7. E. 6.

she dearly loved) she submitted to that necessity, which she could not vanquish ; and so was forthwith proclaimed, queen of England, France, and Ireland.

BUT before this queen was proclaimed, the princess Mary heard the news of her brother's death, and that the duke of Northumberland intended to place his daughter-in-law upon the throne ; and thereupon removed from Hunfden, under pretence of fearing infection, (having lately lost one of her household servants of the plague) to her Manor of Kenninghall in Norfolk ; and from thence she wrote a Letter to the lords of the council, as followeth :

* My Lords,

WE greet you well, and have received advertifement that our dearest brother the king, our late sovereign lord, is departed to God's mercy : which news how wofull they be unto our heart, he only knoweth, to whose will and pleasure, wee must, and do humbly submit us, and our wills. But in this so lamentable a case (that is to wit) now after his majesty's departure and death, concerning the crown and governance of this realm of England, with the title of France, and all things thereto belonging, what hath been provided by Act of Parliament, and the testament and last will of our dearest father, besides other circumstances advancing our right, you know, the realm, and the whole world knoweth, the rolls and records appear, by the authority of the king our said father, and the king our said brother, and the subjects of this realm ; so that wee verily trust there is no good true subject, that is, can, or would pretend to be, ignorant thereof. And of our part wee have of ourselves caused, and, as God shall aid and strengthen us, shall cause, our right and title in this behalf to be published, and proclaimed accordingly. And albeit this weighty matter seemeth strange, that the dying of our said brother upon Thursday night last past, wee hitherto had no knowledge from you thereof, yet wee consider your wisdoms and prudence to be such, that having amongst you debated, pondered, and well weighed this present case, with our estate, with your own estate, the commonwealth, and all our honours, wee shall and may conceive great hope and trust, with much assurance, in your loyalty and service : and therefore for this time interpret and take things not to the worst, and that yee will yet, like noblemen, work the best. Nevertheles wee are not ignorant of your consultations to undo the provisions made for our preferment, nor of the great bands and provisions forcible werewith yee be assembled and prepared, by whom, and to what end, God and you know, and nature can but fear some evil. But be it that some consideration politick, or whatever else hath moved you thereto, yet, doubt not, my Lords, but wee can take all these your doings in gracious part,

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being also right ready to remit and fully pardon the same, and that freely, to eschew bloodshed and vengeance against all those that can or will intend the same, trusting also assuredly you will take and accept this grace and virtue in good part as appertaining; and that wee shall not be enforced to use the service of other our true subjects and friends, which in this our just and right cause, God (in whom our whole affiance is) shall send us. Wherefore, my lords, wee require you, and charge you, and every of you, that every of you, upon your allegiance, which you ow to God and us, and to none other, for our honour and surety of our person only, imploy yourselves, and forthwith upon the receipt hereof, cause our right and title to the crown and government of this realm, to be proclaimed in our city of London, and other places, as to your wisdoms shall seem good, and as to this case appertaineth, not failing hereof, as our very trust is in you. And this our Letter signed with our hand shall be your sufficient warrant, in this behalf. Given under our signet, at our Manor of Kenninghall, 9 Julii, An: 1553.

To this Letter the lords of the council returned Answer, thus,

Madam,

Wee received your Letter, the ninth of this instant, declaring your supposed title, which you judge yourself to have to the imperiall crown of this realm, and all the dominions thereunto belonging. For Answer whereof, this is to advertise you, that forasmuch as our sovereign lady queen Jane, is after the death of our sovereign lord Edward the sixth (a prince of most noble memory) invested and possessed with the just and right title in the imperiall crown of this realm, not only by good order of old ancient laws of this realm, but also by our late sovereign lord's letters patents signed with his own hand and sealed with the great seal of England, in the presence of most part of the nobles, councellors, judges, with divers other grave and sage personages, assenting and subscribing to the same. Wee must therefore, as of most bounden duty and allegiance, assent unto our said grace, and to none other, except we should, as faithful subjects cannot, fall into grievous and unspeakable enormities. Wherefore wee can no less do for the quiet both of the realm, and you also, than farther to advertise you, that forasmuch as the divorce made between the king of famous memory, king Henry the eight, and the lady Catherine your mother, was necessary to be had, both by the everlasting laws of God, and also by the ecclesiastical laws, and by the most part of the noble and learned universities of Christendom, and confirmed also by fundry acts of parliament, remaining yet in their force, and thereby you justly made illegitimate and uninheritable to the crown imperiall of this realm, and the rules and dominions and possessions of the same, you will upon just consideration

consideration hereof, and of divers other causes lawfully to be alleged for the same, and for the just inheritance of the right line and godly order taken by the late king, our late sovereign lord king Edward the sixth, and agreed upon by the nobles and greatest personages aforesaid, surcease any pretence to vex and molest any of our sovereign lady queen Jane's subjects from their true faith and allegiance due to her grace: assuring you, that if you will for respect shew yourself quiet and obedient (as you ought) you shall find us all and severall ready to do you any service, that wee with duty may, and be glad with your quietnes to preserve the common state of this realme, wherein you may be otherwise grievous unto us, to yourself, and to them. And thus we bid you most heartily well to fare. From the Tower of London this ninth day of July, An: 1553.

Thomas Canterbury. William Marquis of Winchester. John Bedford. William Northampton. Tho. Ely, Chancellor. Northumberland. Henry Suffolk. Henry Arundell. Shrewsbury. Pembroke. Cobham. R. Rich. Huntington. Darcy. Cheney. R. Cotton. John Gates. William Peter. William Cecill. John Cheek. John Mason. Edward North. R. Bowes.

THE quarrel on both sides being thus begun by Letters, is prosecuted by arms; and from Kenninghall, the lady Mary directed her course to her Castle at Framlingham, not far from the sea, for the convenience of escaping thence into Flanders, to the emperor, if her affairs succeeded not, according to her hopes. Where, taking upon her the name of * Queen, there resorted to her most part of the gentlemen both of Suffolk, and Norfolk, offering her their assistance, but upon condition, that she should make no alteration in the religion then established; to which she condescended, and obliged herself by a promise for performance thereof. Soon after came to her aid, the earls of Oxford, Bath, and Suffex; the lord Wentworth; Sir Thomas Wharton, son to the lord Wharton; Sir John Mordaunt, son to the lord Mordaunt; and of knights, Cornwallis, Drury, Waldgrave, Shelton, Bedingfield, Jerningham, Suliard, † Freston, Higham, and many others, whereby her forces were augmented to 14,000 men.

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* Baker, 312. † Sir John Sulyard was the first gentleman in Suffolk who took up arms and levied men in defence of his sovereign. The following is a Copy of the Mandate he carried from the Queen, when he guarded and protected her person in the Castle of Framlingham.

“ MARY, the Queen.

“ HENRY BEDINGFIELDE,

“ Theys ar to require and comaunde you to give most faythfull and assured Orders to the berer
 “ our trustie and well beloved Svient Sur John Sulyard; and in any wyse as ye love us and tendre
 “ our Favor not to fayle to accomplishe and putte in execution that which he shall declare unto you
 “ from Us to be our Pleasure, so fare ye hartlye well. From FRAMSN. the 23 off Jan.”

ON the other side, the lords for their general, made choice of the duke of Suffolk, as a man most likely to be firm and sure in that employment: but the queen his daughter cannot be persuaded to consent thereto, being unwilling to hazard his person. Whereupon the queen by entreaties, and the lords, with their arguments, prevailed with the duke of Northumberland to undertake the charge. Who, before he entered upon it, represented to the lords, how sensible he was of the double danger he underwent in this enterprise, both, in respect to the lady, against whom he went, and in respect of them, whom he left behind him. For if they, in his absence, should by any accident, be drawn to waver in their resolution; they might work their own safety, with his destruction; and make themselves appear, or seem, innocent in his guiltiness. To which one of the lords replied: your grace makes a doubt of that, which cannot be; for which of us all, can wash his hands clean of this business? and therefore it behoveth us, to be as resolute, as yourself. And Henry Fitzalan earl of Arundel to testify his integrity in the matter, said; that he was sorry, that it was not his fortune to go with him, at whose feet he could find in his heart to spend his blood. Tho' at the same time he kept a secret correspondence with queen Mary.

WHEREUPON the duke of Northumberland, with the marquis of Northampton, the lord Grey, and divers others of account, did on the fourteenth day of July, set forward on the journey, with 8,000 footmen, and 2,000 horsemen: and passing thro' Shoreditch, the duke said to the lord Grey; see how the people press to see us, but not one of them saith, God speed you. The next day, being Saturday, the duke marched to Cambridge, where he assured himself of all obedience and conformity, which either the University, or the Town could give him, as being chancellor of the one, and seneschall or high steward of the other. At night he sent for Dr. Edwin Sandys, master of Catherine Hall, and vice-chancellor of the University to supper, with him, and enjoins him to preach before him next day: a service not to be performed, much less declined, without manifest danger. But the Doctor submitting to the present necessity, betakes himself to his study, and falls on a Text very proper for the occasion, being out of Joshua, chap. I. 16. v. "All that thou commandest us, we will do, and withersoever thou sendest us, we will go." But handled it so warily, and with such discretion, that he much satisfied the one party, without giving any just advantage against him, to the other.

ON Monday morning, the duke, with his whole power, goes forward to St. Edmund's Bury, having every day's march, how far he should go, limited either
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by his commission, or certain instructions, subscribed by all the lords of the council, which was either desired by him, because he would be thought to have acted nothing, but by authority of the council (that the blame of all miscarriages might be laid on them, if he were foiled in the adventure) or done on purpose by some, who favoured queen Mary's side. But certainly it was a great help to her proceedings; for his march being very slow, she had thereby a longer time to make her preparations to give the duke a warm reception. And in the mean time, two accidents of great advantage happened to her: one was, that Edward Hastings the earl of Huntington's brother, having an army of 4,000 footmen, committed to him by the duke; he and they revolted to queen Mary: the other was, that six great ships, which lay before Yarmouth to intercept her, if she should attempt to escape by sea, were prevailed upon by master Jerningham, to come to her aid.

WHICH two revolts, so terrified the Londoners, that tho' bishop Ridley, in obedience to an order of the lords of the council, did on the sixteenth day of July at Paul's Cross, preach a sermon, wherein he invited the people to stand firm to queen Jane, whose cause, he affirmed to be most just: shewing the inconveniences that would arise by receiving the lady Mary, for their queen: how, that she would, not only bring in a foreign power, to reign over them; but also subvert the true religion, then established amongst them. And for a further confirmation thereof, told them, that at such time as she lived in his diocese, he travelled much with her, to reduce her to the true religion; but she shewed herself so stiff, and obstinate for the Romish religion (tho' otherwise she used him with great civility) that there was no hope to be conceived, but that she would disturb and destroy all that, which with such great labour, had been settled in the reign of her brother. Yet few or none were persuaded by him. And the lords themselves deserting the interest of queen Jane, did assemble together at Baynard's castle; where first the earl of Arundel, and then the earl of Pembroke, fell to invectives against the duke of Northumberland; and at last, all the lords joining in opinion with him, sent for the mayor, and in London, proclaimed the lady Mary, queen: the like was done by the lord Windsor, Sir Robert Drury, Sir Edmund Peckham, and Sir Edward Hastings, in Buckinghamshire: Sir John Williams of Thame, and Sir Leonard Chamberlain in Oxfordshire: and Sir Thomas Thresham, in the county of Northampton.

ALL this soon came to the knowledge of the duke of Northumberland, then at Bury; who, thereby seeing how the world went, did think it his best course,
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artificers, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 26 wives, 20 widows, 9 virgins, 2 boys, and 2 infants, were burnt to ashes. "Others had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea moreover of bonds and imprisonment. And some escaped and wandered beyond sea, being destitute, afflicted, tormented."

SHE attempted also the restitution of all abbies, priories, and other religious houses, to their former uses, estates, and glories, but in vain, unless those which were in her own hands,* and when it was told her, that the doing of that, would be a great diminution of the revenues of her crown; she replied, that she more valued the salvation of her soul, than a thousand crowns: an expression well becoming a religious princess.

Now the queen to shew her royal gratitude to such persons, as deserved well at her hands, did prefer the earl of Suffex (the general of her army) to the society of the garter, and permitted him to be covered in her presence, like the grandees in Spain; she advanced the earl of Arundel, to the office of lord high steward; Sir Edward Hastings she first made master of the horse and knight of the garter, afterwards lord chamberlain of the household, and lord Hastings of Loughborough: Sir John Williams she honoured with the title of lord Williams of Thame; Sir Henry Jerningham was made captain of the guard; and Sir Thomas Thresham was created lord prior of the order of St. John's of Jerusalem, and consequently (according to the old pretensions) the first baron of England.

C H A P. VII.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, restored, §. 1.—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, §. 2.—Queen Elizabeth, §. 3.—King James the First, §. 4.—Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, §. 5.—Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, §. 6.—Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, §. 7. Lords and Lady of Framlingham, 'till Sold by the last Earl, to Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight.

§. 1. **Q**UEEN Mary considering the hard usage of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, at the latter end of her father's reign, and during the whole time of her brother's, did by act of parliament, in the first year of her reign, † reverse his attainder, and granted him, not only his former estates, but made him also lord lieutenant of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. And then sent him into Kent against Sir Thomas Wyatt, who began a rebellion there against the queen, which was countenanced by the duke of Suffolk, upon promise of

* Baker, 320.

† Rot. Parl. 1. M. n. 31.

of re-establiſhing his daughter in the royal throne, tho' pretended to prevent the queen's intended marriage with Philip prince of Spain, and thereby an introduction to a ſecond vaſſalage to the popes of Rome : both which, were to the diſſatisfaction of the people in general. But at Rocheſter Bridge, the duke of Norfolk was forſaken of his ſoldiers, who deſerted to Wyatt ; whereupon the duke returned to London without any harm or bloodſhed, and from thence went into Suffolk, and Norfolk, to raiſe new forces to ſuppreſs that rebellion ; but in the mean time Wyatt was taken, whereof the queen gave the duke an account, as followeth.

* “ Right Truſty, and right intirely beloved Coſen, wee greet you wel, and having by the aſſiſtance of God and our loving ſubjects diſcomfited Wyatt, and the other rebels of our County of Kent, who having paſſed the river of Kingſton, came back again towards London and were encountered above Charing-Croſs, and there were overthrown, and moſt part of them ſlain. Wyatt and three of the Cobhams, Bret, Knevet, Rudſton, Iſeley, and other the chief captains were taken priſoners. Wee have thought good as well to give you knowledge hereof, to the end, that you may with us, and the reſt of our loving ſubjects, rejoice and give God thanks for this our victory ; as alſo farther to ſignify unto you, that whereas the ſaid rebel did always pretend the matter of our marriage to be the cauſe of this unlawful ſtir, it now plainly appears, by good and ſubſtantiall examinations of divers of the ſaid traitors, that whatſoever they pretended, the ſinall meaning was to have deprived us of our eſtate and dignity royall, and conſequently to have deſtroyed our perſon. Which thing, as wee do aſcertain you of our honor, to be matter of truth ; ſo we pray you to cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in all places of our Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to the intent our good and loving ſubjects thereof, be no more abuſed with ſuch falſe pretences, or other untrue rumours or tales, by whomſoever ſet forth. And things being in this ſort quieted, wee cannot but give you thanks, for the readines you have been in, with the force of our ſaid country to have ſerved us, if need had been, praying you to do the like on our behalf, to all the gentlemen and others with you, with whom nevertheles wee require you to take ſuch order, as the force of our ſaid country, may be ſtill in like readines, to be employed under good and ſubſtantiall captains, to be choſen of the gentlemen inheritors within the ſaid ſhire, for our farther ſervice, upon one hour's warning, whenſoever wee ſhall require the ſame. And in the mean time our pleaſure is, that you have good regard to

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the quietnes and good order of the countrey, specially to the apprehension of spreaders of false and untrue tales, and rumors; whereby you shall both deserve well of your whole country; and also do acceptable service, which wee will not fail to remember accordingly. Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster, the eight day of February, in the first year of our reign."

WYATT being taken, as aforesaid, was committed to the Tower, arraigned at Westminster, and executed upon the 11th day of April, the same year; having first heard, that no fewer than fifty of his accomplices were hanged in London; and Bret, with twenty-two more, in several places of Kent. And the duke of Suffolk hearing, that the earl of Huntington was coming against him, with 300 horsemen; necessity forced him to hide his head in the house of one Underwood, his park-keeper, by whom he was most basely, and treacherously betrayed to the earl of Huntington, who brought the duke a prisoner to London.

BUT the queen foreseeing, that she could promise herself, neither peace, nor safety, as long as the lady Jane was preserved alive; whose restitution to the throne, the queen had reason to think, was the matter chiefly aimed at in this, and other insurrections about this time; especially considering, that the lady's own father was engaged therein; an action very unfortunate to himself, and all his family: which produced a resolution, that the lord Guilford and his lady should be both put to death. But first she must be practised with, to change her religion, as the duke of Northumberland had done before; to which end Fecknam dean of St. Paul's (whose great parts promised him an easy victory over a young lady of a broken and dejected spirit) was sent to reduce her to the queen's religion, the effect of which communication, was as followeth.

* *Fecknam* beginning, said, Madam I lament your heavy case, and yet I doubt not, but that you bear out this sorrow of yours, with a constant and patient mind.

Jane. You are welcome to me sir, if your coming be to give christian exhortation. And as for my heavy case (I thank God) I do so little lament it, that rather I account the same, for a more manifest declaration of God's favour towards me, than ever he shewed me at any time before: and therefore there is no cause, why either you, or any other, who bear me good will, should lament or be grieved with this my case, being a thing so profitable for my soul's health.

Fecknam. I am here come to you at this present, sent from the queen and her counsell, to instruct you in the true doctrine of the right faith: altho' I have so great confidence in you, that I shall have (I trust) little need to travel with you, much

much therein.

Jane. I heartily thank the queen's highness, who is not unmindful of her humble subject: and I hope, that you no less will do your duty therein, both truly and faithfully, according to that you were sent for.

Fecknam. What is then required of a Christian?

Jane. That he should believe in God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; three persons and one God.

Fecknam. What! is there nothing else to be required, or looked for in a Christian, but to believe in him?

Jane. Yes, we must also love him, with all our heart, with all our soul, and with all our mind: and our neighbour as ourself.

Fecknam. Why? then Faith neither justifieth nor saveth.

Jane. Yes verily, Faith (as St. Paul saith) only justifieth.

Fecknam. Why? St. Paul saith, if I have all Faith without Love it is nothing.

Jane. True it is: for how can I love him, whom I trust not? or how can I trust him, whom I love not? Faith and Love go both together, yet Love is comprehended in Faith.

Fecknam. How shall we love our Neighbour?

Jane. To love our Neighbour is to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and give drink to the thirsty; and to do to him, as we would do to ourselves.

Fecknam. Why? then it is necessary unto salvation, to do good works also; and it is not sufficient only to believe.

Jane. I deny that, and I affirm, that Faith only saveth: but it is meet for a Christian, in token that he followeth his master Christ, to do good works: yet may we not say, that they profit to our salvation. For when we have done all, we are unprofitable servants; and Faith only, in Christ's blood, saveth us.

Fecknam. How many Sacraments are there?

Jane. Two. One, the Sacrament of Baptism; and the other, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Fecknam. No. There are seven.

Jane. By what Scripture find you that?

Fecknam. Well, we will talk of that hereafter. But what is signified by your Two Sacraments?

Jane. By the Sacrament of Baptism, I am washed with Water and regenerated by the Spirit, and that washing is a token to me, that I am the child of God. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper offered unto me, is a sure seal and testimony

that I am, by the blood of Christ, which he shed for me on the Cross, made partaker of his everlasting kingdom.

Fecknam. Why? what do you receive in that Sacrament? do you not receive the very body and blood of Christ?

Jane. No surely, I do not so believe. I think that at the Supper, I neither receive flesh nor blood, but bread and wine: which bread when it is broken, and the wine when it is drank, putteth me in remembrance, how that for my sins, the body of Christ was broken, and his blood shed on the Cross: and with that bread and wine, I receive the benefits that come by the breaking of his body, and shedding of his blood, for our sins on the Cross.

Fecknam. Why? doth not Christ speak these words; take, eat, this is my body? require you any plainer words? doth he not say it is his body?

Jane. I grant he saith so: and so he saith, I am the vine, I am the door: yet he is never the more for that, the door, or the vine. Doth not St. Paul say, he calleth things which are not as though they were? God forbid that I should say, that I eat the very natural body and blood of Christ: for then, either I should pluck away my redemption, or else there were two bodies, or two Christs. One body was tormented on the Cross: and if they did eat another body, then had he two bodies: or if his body was eaten, then was it not broken upon the Cross; or if it was broken upon the Cross, it was not eaten of his disciples.

Fecknam. Why? is it not possible, that Christ by his power, could make his body both to be eaten and broken, as to be born of a woman, without the seed of man; and as to walk upon the sea, having a body, and other such like miracles, as he wrought by his power only?

Jane. Yes, verily: if God would have done at his Supper any miracle, he might have done so: but then he minded no work, nor miracle, but only to break his body, and shed his blood on the Cross, for our sins. But I pray you to answer me this one question: Where was Christ when he said, take, eat, this is my body? was he not at the table, when he said so? he was at that time alive, and suffered not till the next day; what took he but bread? what break he but bread? and what gave he but bread? look what he took, he break; and what he brake, he gave; and what he gave, they did eat; and yet all this while he himself was alive, and at supper before his disciples, or else they were deceived.

Fecknam. You ground your faith upon such authors, as say and unsay, both with a breath; and not upon the Church, to which you ought to give credit.

Jane. No, I ground my faith on God's Word, and not upon the Church: for
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if the Church be a good Church, the faith of the Church must be tried by God's Word, and not God's Word by the Church, nor yet my faith. Shall I believe the Church because of antiquity? or shall I give credit to the Church, that taketh away from me, half of the Lord's Supper, and will not let it be received in both kinds? which thing, if they deny to us, then they deny to us part of our salvation: and I say that is an evil Church, and not the spouse of Christ, but the spouse of the devil, that altereth the Lord's Supper, and both taketh from it and addeth to it. To that Church God will add plagues, and from that Church will he take their part out of the book of life. Do they learn that of St. Paul, when he ministered to the Corinthians in both kinds? shall I believe this Church? God forbid.

Fecknam. That was done for a good intent of the Church, to avoid an heresy that sprung on it.

Jane. Why? shall the Church after God's will and ordinance, for a good intent? how did king Saul? the Lord God defend.

Fecknam (after he could not prevail with her to lean to the Church) told her, I am sorry for you, for I am sure that we two shall never meet.

Jane. True it is, that we shall never meet, except God turn your heart: for I am assured, except you repent, and turn to God, you are in an evil case: and I pray God in the bowels of his mercy, to send you his Holy Spirit: for he hath given you his great gift of utterance, if it pleased him also to open the eyes of your heart.

WHEREUPON Fecknam, being not able to persuade her, by his arguments, to change her religion, did offer his service to prepare her for death: which, tho' she thankfully accepted of, as finding it to proceed from a good affection; yet soon he found, that she was also before hand with him in those preparations, which are fit and necessary for a dying Christian.

FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, in the first year of queen Mary's reign, was designed for the day of her * execution, but the desire of gaining her to the Church of Rome, procured the short respite of three days more. On Sunday night, being the eve unto the day of her translation, she wrote a Letter in the greek tongue, at the end of the Testament, which she bequeathed as a legacy to her sister the lady Catherine: which being such a lively picture of the excellent lady, may well deserve to be continually kept in remembrance of her; and translated into English, 'tis as followeth,

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* Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 1. fo. 166.

" I have here sent you (good sifter Catherine) a Book, which altho' it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, yet inwardly it is worth more than precious stones. It is (dear sifter) the Book of the Law of the Lord : 'tis his Testament and last Will, which he bequeathed unto us, wretches ; which will lead you to the path of eternal joy ; and, if you with a good mind read it, and with an earnest mind do purpose to follow it, it shall bring you to an immortal-and everlasting life. It shall teach you to live, and learn you to die. It shall win you more than you should have gained by the possession of your wofull father's lands. For as, if God had prospered him, you should have inherited his lands : so, if you apply diligently this Book, seeking to direct your life after it, you shall be an inheritor of such riches ; as neither the covetous shall withdraw from you, neither thief shall steal, nor yet moths corrupt. Desire with David (good sifter) to understand the Law of the Lord God. Live still to dy, that you by death, may purchase eternal life : and trust not, that the tendernes of your age shall lengthen your life : for as soon, if God calls, goeth the young, as the old, and labour always to learn to die. Defy the world : deny the devil : and despise the flesh : and delight yourself only in the Lord. Be penitent for your sins, and yet despair not. Be strong in faith, and yet presume not, and desire with St. Paul to be dissolved and to be with Christ, with whom even in death there is life. Be like the good servant, and even at midnight be waken, leaft when death cometh, and stealeth upon you, like a thief in the night, you be with the evil servant found sleeping ; and leaft for lack of oil you be found like the five foolish women ; and like him, who had not on the wedding garment, and then be cast out from the marriage, rejoice in Christ, as I do. Follow the steps of your master Christ, take upon you your Crosse. Lay your sins on his back, and always embrace him. And, as touching my death, rejoice, as I do (good sifter) that I shall be delivered of this corruption, and put on incorruption. For I am assured, that I shall, for losing a mortal life, win an immortal one. The which I pray God to grant you, and send you his grace to live in his fear, and to die in the true Christian Faith ; from the which in God's Name, I exhort you, that you never swerve, neither for hope of life, nor for fear of death. For if you will deny his truth, to lengthen your life, God will deny you, and yet shorten your days : and if you will cleave unto him, he will prolong your days to your comfort, and to his glory. To the which glory, God bring me now, and you hereafter, when it pleaseth him to call you. Fare you well (good sifter) and put your only trust in God, who only must help you."

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SHE sent also another Letter to her father, as followeth.

* "Father, altho' it hath pleased God to hasten my death by you, by whom my life should rather have been lengthened; yet can I so patiently take it, as I yield God more hearty thanks for shortening my woeful days, than if all the world had been given into my possession, with life lengthened at my own will. And, albeit I am well assured of your impatient dolours, redoubled many ways, both in bewailing y^{our} own woe, and especially (as I hear) my unfortunate state, yet my dear father, (if I may without offence rejoice in my own mishaps) it seems in this I may account myself blessed. That washing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltless blood may cry before the Lord, mercy to the innocent. And yet tho' I must needs acknowledge, that being constrained, and, as you know well enough, continually assailed, in taking it upon me, I seemed to consent, and therein grievously offended the queen, and her laws: yet I do assuredly trust, that this mine offence towards God is so much the less, in that, being in so royal estate as I was, mine enforced honour was never with my innocent heart. And thus good father, I have opened unto you the state wherein I now stand. And my death at hand, altho' to you perhaps, may seem right woful, to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, than from this vale of misery, to aspire to that heavenly throne of all joy, and pleasure with Christ our Saviour. In whose stedfast faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter so to write to the father) the Lord, that hitherto has strengthened you, so continue you, that at the last we may meet in heaven, with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

THE fatal morning being come, the lord Guilford † (whose turn it was to be first beheaded) earnestly desired the officers, that he might take his farewell of his lady: which tho' they willingly permitted; yet, upon notice of it, she advised the contrary, assuring him, that such a meeting would rather add to his afflictions, than increase that quiet, wherewith they had possessed their souls for the stroke of death: and that he should do well to remit this interview to the other world, where friendships are happy, and unions undissolvable. All she could do was to give him a farewell out of a window, as he passed towards the place of his dissolution: which he suffered on a scaffold at Tower Hill, with much christian meekness. His dead body being laid in a cart, and his head wrapped up in a linen cloth, were carried to the Chapel within the Tower; in the way to which, they were to pass under the window of the lady Jane, where she had given him his farewell. A spectacle sufficient to disanimate a courageous heart, not
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* Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 1291.

† Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 1. fo. 167.

armed with the constancy and resolution of so brave a virtue. The spectacle was endured by her with the less astonishment, because she knew, that she was upon the point of meeting with him, in a better conjuncture ; where they should never find the like intermission of their joys and happinesses.

It was once resolved on by the court, that she should die on the same scaffold with her husband : but it was feared, that, being both pitied, and beloved by the common people, some sudden commotion might be raised, if she was publicly brought forth to her execution. It was therefore held the safer course, that a scaffold should be erected for her, within the verge of the Tower, on which she might satisfy the greatest severity of the law, without any danger to the state. Towards which, being to be led by Sir John Gage (who was then constable of the Tower) he desired her to bestow some small gift upon him, to be kept as a memorial of her. To gratify which desire, she gave him her table-book ; in which she had written three sentences, in greek, latin, and english, as she saw her husband's body brought unto the chapel ; which she besought him to accept, as her last bequest. The greek was to this effect, That, if his executed body should give testimony against her before men ; his blessed soul should give an eternal proof of her innocence in the presence of God. The latin added ; That humane justice was against his body ; but the divine mercy would be for his soul. And then concluded thus in english, That, if her faults deserved punishment, her youth at least, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuse ; and that God, and posterity, would shew her favour.

SHE, being accompanied by Fecknam to the scaffold, did not give much heed unto his discourses ; but kept her eyes upon a prayer-book of her own. And being mounted on the throne from which she was to receive a more excellent crown, than any, which this vile earth could give her : she addressed herself in some few words to the standers by, letting them know ; that, her offence was not for having laid her hand upon the crown, but for not rejecting it, with sufficient constancy ; that, she had less erred thro' ambition, than out of respect and reverence to her parents : acknowledging nevertheless, that her respect was to be accounted as her crime, and such reverence to deserve a punishment. And that she had justly deserved this punishment, for being made the instrument (tho' the unwilling instrument) of another's ambition. And should leave behind her an example, that innocency excuseth not great misdeeds if they any way tend to the destruction of the commonwealth.

WHICH said, and desiring the people to recommend her in their prayers to
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the mercies of God ; she caused herself to be disrobed by some of her waiting gentlewomen, who with wet eyes, and heavy hearts, performed that office, which was to her, as if it had been nothing, but the preparation to the death of sleep, and not to the sleep of death. And being now ready for the block, with the same clear and untroubled countenance, wherewith she had acted all the rest of her tragedy, she said aloud the Psalm of *Miserere mei Deus*, in the English tongue, and so submitted her pure neck to the executioner, saying, Lord into thy hands I commend my spirit.

Tu quibus ista legas incertum est lector ocellis,

Ipsè equidem ficcis scribere non potui.

SUCH was the end of the short life, but far shorter reign of this lady : a reign but of nine days, and her life not twice so many years as she reigned days. She was modest and mild of disposition, courteous of carriage, and of an affable deportment : which native and obliging graces, were accompanied with some more profitable ones, of her own acquiring, for having attained to that age, in which other young ladies used to apply themselves to the sports and exercises of their sex, she wholly gave her mind to her studies, whereby she arrived to so large a proficiency, that she spake the latin and greek tongues, with as sweet a fluency, as if they had been natural unto her.

Miraris Janam Graio sermone valere !

Quo primum nata est tempore, Graia fuit.

SHE was exactly skilful in the liberal sciences, and perfectly well learned in both kinds of philosophy, and for an ornament superadded to her other perfections, she was most zealously affected to the reformed Religion, established in the late king's reign : which she embraced not out of any compliance with the present current of the times, but because her own most excellent judgment had been fully satisfied with the truth and purity thereof : all which together, did so endear her to her cousin king Edward, that he took great delight in her conversation, and made it the first step to that royal throne to which he designed her in the time of his sickness. And upon her death was made this Decastichon.

Jana jacet fævo non æquæ vulnere mortis

Nobilis ingenio, sanguine, martyrio :

Ingenium latiis ornavit fæmina musis,

Fæmina virginio tota dicata choro.

Sanguine clara fuit, regali stirpe creata,

Ipsaque reginæ nobilitata throno.

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Bis

Bis Graia est, pulchre Graiis nutrita lamenis,
 Et prisco Graium sanguine creta ducum.
 Bis martyr, sacrae fidei verissima testis,
 Atq; vacans regni crimine, Jana jacet.

FOURTEEN days after the lady Jane was beheaded, her father, Henry Grey duke of Suffolk * was brought from the Tower, unto a scaffold on Tower Hill, accompanied with Dr. Weston, by the queen's command, but against the will of the duke, who having ascended the scaffold, said thus to the people :

" Masters, I have offended the queen, and her laws, and thereby am justly condemned to die, and am willing to die, desiring all men to be obedient : And I pray God, that this my death may be an example to all men : beseeching you all to bear me witness, that I die in the faith of Christ, trusting to be saved by his blood only, who died for me, and for all them that truly repent and stedfastly trust in him. And I do repent, requesting you all to pray unto God for me, that when you see my breath depart from me, he may receive my soul." And then asking forgiveness of all men, he said, that the queen had forgiven him."

WHEREUPON Weston with a loud voice declared, that her majesty had forgiven him. And then the duke kneeling down, said the Psalm *Miserere mei Deus*, and the Lord's Prayer, and so laid down his head on the block, which at the first stroke, was severed by the axe from his body, and the executioner held up the same to the people.

THE same year that the duke of Suffolk was beheaded; the duke of Norfolk kept a Court † at Framlingham for that Manor, and the stile thereof runs thus, " Prima Curia Thomae Ducis Norfolciae tam post prisonamentum dicti Ducis per Dominum Henricum nuper Regem anno tricesimo octavo regni, quam post deliberationem per dominam Mariam."

SOON after the Spanish prince ‡ with a fleet of 160 sail, arrived at Southampton, and upon the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1554, being the festival of St. James, (the tutelar Saint of the Spanish nation) he was solemnly married to the queen at Winchester, by the bishop of that see. And when the marriage rites were celebrated, Higueroa the emperor's ambassador presented the prince a donation of the kingdoms of Naples and Scicily, resigned to him by the emperor his father, which presently was signified, and the titles of the king and queen proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the voice of an herald in this stile, Philip and Mary by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples,

* Fox's Acts & Mon. fo. 1334. † Rot. Cur. Fram. 1. M. ‡ Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 2. fo. 39.

Naples, Jerufalem, and Ireland, defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Scicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant, Counts of Aufperg, Flanders, and Tiroll. And upon the 12th day of August following, the king and queen made a magnificent passage thro' the principal streets of the city of London, with all the pomps accustomed at a coronation. The triumphs of which entertainment had continued longer, if the court had not put on mourning for the death of the old duke of Norfolk, who left this life at his Castle in Framlingham, in the ensuing month in September, to the great sorrow of the queen, who entirely loved him.

THIS duke * by his testament proved the 18th day of November the same year, bequeathed his body to be buried where his executors should think most convenient: and thereupon they buried him in the South Isle of Framlingham Chancel. † His first wife was Anne, ‡ one of the daughters of king Edward the fourth, by whom he had issue only one son Thomas, who, dying on the 3d day of August, in the twenty-third year of the reign of king Henry the seventh, was interred at Lambeth: but the dutchess was buried at Framlingham.

HIS second wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham, the last high constable of England, who was beheaded in the reign of king Henry the eighth: and by this lady, he had issue two sons, Henry earl of Surry, (beheaded in his father's life time) and Thomas lord Howard, made viscount Bindon, by queen Elizabeth: and one daughter, Mary married to Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerset.

§ 2. THOMAS Howard duke of Norfolk, the eldest son of Henry earl of Surry (restored in blood by Act of Parliament, in the 1st year § of queen Mary's reign) was the next heir and hereditary successor, to his grandfather the last duke: but being under age, became a ward to king Philip and queen Mary, who kept their first ¶ Court at Framlingham, in the first and second years of their reign, and until the duke accomplished his age of one and twenty years, which happened in the fourth and fifth years of their reign, and then the duke kept a ¶ Court there, stiling himself in the Rolls of that Court, "Thomas Dux Norfolciæ Comes Marchallus Angliæ, Filius et Hæres Henrici Comitis Surriæ, Filii et Hæredis ap-parentis Thomæ Ducis Norfolciæ, post complevit ætatem viginti et unius annorum."

NEXT year the persecution of such persons, whose Opinions in Religion were

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contrary

* Dugd. Bar. vol. 3. 274. † Holinsh. 1121. ‡ Comput. Ball. 2. H. 8. § Rot. Parl. 1. M. n. 31. ¶ Rot. Cur. Fram. 1 & 2 P. & M. ¶ Ibid. 4 & 5 P. & M.

contrary to the Six Articles (which the Steward of the Court, was obliged by law, to give in his charge) extended to Framlingham: from whence, John Capon, and Others, Villeins in blood, fled "in extranas et longinquas Partes ob-
" Opinionem Religionis (*saitb the Record*) contra Fidem Catholicam. *

BUT the duke of Norfolk, tho' Lord of the Manor, had no hand in that matter; for he, being privately of a better persuasion, protected his tutor, master John Fox, † in these bloody times until he was secretly laid wait for, by Doctor Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, a cruel and crafty papist, who suspecting him of heresy, often resorted to the duke's house, and several times desired him to see his old tutor: but the duke perceiving his design, put him off, pretending sometimes his absence, and sometimes his sickness: till at length master Fox (not knowing the bishop was within the house) entered the room; where the duke and the bishop were in discourse; and seeing the bishop, with a shew of bashfulness, withdrew himself: the bishop asking, what he was? the duke answered, his physician, who was somewhat uncourtly, as being new come from the University. I like his countenance and aspect well, replied the bishop, and when occasion shall be, will make use of him. The duke understanding that speech, as the messenger of approaching danger, advised his tutor to flee beyond sea, and prevent the bishop's sickness, which he did accordingly, and resided at Basil; as other divines did, for the sake of religion, at Wesell, Emden, Marpurge, Arow, Zurich, Strasburgh, and Frankford.

BUT at Frankford, some divines began to be very busy in reforming the English Liturgy, leaving out many things, and adding others; some also were for the order of Geneva, as farthest from superstition: Knox a Scotchman (who had made his own country too hot for him, by publishing a seditious pamphlet, intituled, The First blast of the Trumpet, wherein he bitterly rails against the government of queens) was minister of the congregation at Frankford, but he declined to meddle with the Liturgy, till he had advised with the learned men at Strasburgh, Zurich, and other places, well knowing that the odium of it, would be thrown upon him. But finding their zeal and concernment for the English Liturgy; he, with Whittingham, and others, drew up an abstract thereof, which they did send to Calvin at Geneva, desiring his judgment. Who, being a proud man, upon perusal of it, calling to mind, how his offers to king Edward, at its composing, had been slighted: and now thoroughly heated in a case, that so nearly concerned him; writes a very sharp Letter ‡ directed to the brethren at Frankford,

* Rot. Cur. Fram. 5 & 6 P. & M.

† In Vita Fox.

‡ Calvin. Ep. 164.

ford, gently rebuking them for their unseasonable contentions about these matters; but severely reproving the English divines, who were for the English Liturgy, when the model of Geneva stood in competition with it. Yet after all his censures thereof, he confesses, that the things he thought most unfit, were tolerable. Upon receipt of Calvin's Letter, the order of Geneva had like to have been voted in. But Dr. Cox, king Edward's schoolmaster, and other divines, coming thither from England, resolved to have the face of an English Church there; and so they began the Litany next Sunday: which put Knox into such a rage, that instead of pursuing his text (which was directly contrary) he made it his business for to charge the English Service Book with superstition, impurity and imperfection, as far as his wit and ill-will could carry him.

BUT when Cox and his party were admitted amongst the congregation there, they presently forbad Knox to have any farther to do therein. And soon after he was complained of for treason against the emperor in a book by him published, intituled, *An Admonition to Christians*: wherein he affirmed the emperor to be no less an enemy to Christ, than the tyrant Nero. Whereupon he was forced to leave Frankford, and with most of his party, retired to Geneva, their mother city.

FROM whence Calvin * writ a Letter to Cox and his brethren, that the state of the case at Frankford had not been truly represented to him, which made him write with greater sharpness, than otherwise he would have done: expressing his satisfaction, that the matter was so composed amongst them: and to excuse himself for his liberal censures before, he mentions *Lights*, as required by the Book, which was not in king Edward's second Liturgy.

So that either they deceived him, who sent him the abstract; or else he was put to this miserable shift, the matter being ended contrary to his expectation, and continued in great quietness at Frankford, until a new discipline was devised by Ashley, † a gentleman of good note amongst the laity there, and his party; whereby the superintendency of pastors and elders was laid aside, and the supreme power in all ecclesiastical causes, put into the hands of congregations: which gave an original to Independentism, and thereby farther disturbance to the Church and peace of Christendom. But in the midst of these sorrows, some comfort did appear, by the death of queen Mary. ‡

AFTER whose decease, the crown descended upon her sister, queen Elizabeth, as much to the joy of the protestants, as to the grief of the papists: for in the first

* Calvin. Ep. 165. † Heyl. Hist Reform. part 2. fo. 62. 63. ‡ Baker, 349.

first year of her reign, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Arundel, and Sir William Cecil, were accused by the papists, for begging voices to make an interest for the protestant party, in this queen's first parliament: which restored the true Religion * according to the Reformation made by king Edward the sixth, and repealed the laws enacted by the late queen in favour of popery; for which signal service the duke was installed knight of the most noble order of the garter. †

THE English protestants hearing these things, returned from Germany, Geneva, and other places, whither they fled in the late queen's reign; where they had seen divers forms of prayer, ‡ in several of the reformed Churches abroad, and now began to frame divers forms here, being transported with an humour of novelties, which projects were repressed by the queen betimes, lest diversities of Religion amongst her subjects, might minister continual fuel to sedition and separation.

Now these proceedings so disgusted the popish princes, that the queen of Scots at the instigation of the pope, § or by the solicitations of the French king, or ambition of the dauphin her husband, assumes unto herself, the stile and title of queen of England, quartereth the arms thereof, upon all her plate, and in all armories and eschocheons, as cousin and next heir to the late queen Mary; ¶ which could not be without imputing bastardy to queen Elizabeth: and from this fountain flowed all the calamities, wherein the Scottish queen was afterwards involved.

FOR during her absence from Scotland, divers of her subjects there, desirous of a reformation, were headed by some of the nobility: who took to themselves the name of The Congregation, the news whereof, occasioneth Knox to leave his sanctuary at Geneva, and join himself to the lords of the Congregation. Where he preached so powerfully against images, idolatry, and other superstitions of the Romish Church, that the people in a popular fury defaced all images, pulled down altars, and demolished the religious houses in several parts of the kingdom; nor staid they there, but passed an act for depriving the queen dowager, who was regent for the queen her daughter, of all place and power in the publick government: which compelled her to send for forces out of France: and the lords of The Congregation to oppose them, desired aid of the queen of England, which was readily granted them, upon such conditions as were agreed upon at Berwick, between the duke of Norfolk, and James Steward earl of Murray, the Scottish queen's bastard brother, whereby the French were driven out of Scotland.

WHEREUPON

* Baker, 351.
Eliz. 6. 22.

† Camd. Eliz. 6. 44.

‡ Foxes & Firebrands, part 3. p. 6.

§ Camd.

¶ Heyl. Hist. Reform. part 2. fo. 116.

WHEREUPON the Scots, that queen Elizabeth might more cordially espouse their quarrel, bound themselves by their subscription to embrace the Liturgy, with all the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England ; which for a time remained the only form of Worship in the Kirk of Scotland.

THEN they called a parliament there, to which some of the ministers presented a confession of their faith and doctrine to be professed and believed by the protestants of the Kirk of Scotland, modelled in many places by the principles of Calvin's doctrine ; which Knox had brought with him from Geneva : and being put to the vote, it was opposed by no more than three temporal lords, for the bishops were silent, as if the matter concerned them not, which being observed by the earl marshal, he broke out into these words : Seeing that my lords the bishops (who by their learning can, and for the zeal they should have for the truth, ought, as I suppose, to gainsay any thing repugnant to it) say nothing against the confession we have heard, I cannot think but that it is the very truth of God, and that the contrary to it, is false and deceivable doctrine.

NOT long after this, the dauphin having reigned but one year and five months, or thereabouts, over the French, by the name of king Francis the second, departed this life, leaving the queen of Scots a widow : which made France so uncomfortable to her, that she desired to hasten back into Scotland. Where being arrived, she graciously forgot all injuries, and granted more liberty to her subjects, in the free exercising and enjoying their own persuasions than she could gain unto herself : for no safety or protection could be found for her own Romish Religion ; no not so much in the regal City, or in the Chapel-Royal.

IN contempt whereof, a force was violently committed in the Chapel of the palace of Holy Rood House, where certain of the queen's servants were assembled for their own devotions, the doors broke open, some of the company haled to the next prison, and the rest dispersed, the priest escaping with much difficulty by a private passage : the queen was then absent in the north, but questioned Knox at her return, as the cause of the uproar, by which expostulations she got nothing, but neglect and scorn of that fiery spirit, who had more in him of the cloven foot than of the cloven tongue.

THE queen being thus overpowered by the lords of the Congregation, and growing jealous of the earl of Murray's practices, was at some loss within herself, for finding a fit person, upon whose integrity she might depend in point of counsel, and on whose power she might rely in point of safety : and in order thereunto, she married Henry lord Darnley, whom not long before she had created duke

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of Rothfay, who was proclaimed king by sound of trumpet, and declared to be associated with her in the publick government, by whom the queen had issue prince James, but this marriage proved very unfortunate both to that king and queen.

BUT such was the felicity of the queen of England, that her praises resounding thro' the whole world, invited Cecily sister to the king of Sweden, the wife of Christopher marquis of Baden, to undertake a long journey from the furthest places in the north, for to observe the prudence of her government, and the splendour of her court, but scarce had this princess been here four days before she was delivered of a son, whom the queen christened in her own person, by the name of Edwardus Fortunatus, the archbishop of Canterbury and the duke of Norfolk being sureties with her at the font. She called him Edwardus, with relation to the king her brother, whose memory she dearly loved; and Fortunatus, in regard he came so luckily into the world, when his mother after a most painful pilgrimage was safely come to pay her devotions at the shrine, which she so much honoured.

AND that the glories of her entertainment might appear the greater, it happened that Rambouillet a French ambassador came hither at that time upon two solemnities (that is to say) to be installed knight of the garter in the place and person of his master king Charles the ninth: and to present the queen with the ensigns of the cockle-shelled order of St. Michael (the principal order of that kingdom) that she might bestow them upon two noblemen of England* at her choice: who thereupon choose the duke of Norfolk, and Robert Dudley earl of Leicester (the second son then living of John Dudley late duke of Northumberland) Leicester as most dear unto her, and Norfolk, as most noble, whom Rambouillet solemnly invested in the royal Chapel at Whitehall: into which order, no Englishman had ever been admitted before, but king Henry the eight, king Edward the sixth, and Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. And the other solemnity was performed with the accustomed pomps and ceremonies in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor.

AND such a well tempered piety did at this time appear in the devotions of the Church of England, that she flourished in the greatest glory: and admirable it is to consider, how happy this Church and Nation then was: in what splendour and majesty the queen reigned: in what peace and concord the subjects lived: a devout and pious age; scarce to be paralleled since the time of Constantine

* Camd. Eliz. fo. 82.

tine the great : what reverence was then paid to the Ministers of Religion ! what Devotion to the Publick Worship ! how general an acquiescence of hearts and minds in it ! No man refusing to come to his Parish Church, * until the eleventh year of the queen's reign, and then Pius Quintus the pope, issued out his BULL, declaring the queen an heretick, and her subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance, and any other duty ; and all that obeyed her were accursed with Anathema. Whereupon those persons who favoured popery and feared the roaring of this Bull, forsook the Communion of the Church of England, raised faction therein, and sedition in the state : turning themselves like Proteus into several shapes, being sometimes Puritans, and sometimes Papists, preaching sometimes for Geneva, and sometimes for Rome, but always against the established Church, the only bulwark against both.

For about the time of the issuing out this Bull, † Thomas Heath (brother to Nicholas Heath, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of king Henry the eight) came to the dean of Rochester, and pretending to be a poor minister, made application to him, to present him to the bishop, in order to some preferment. The dean thought it fit, for to hear the said Thomas Heath preach in the Cathedral Church, before he would interest himself in his behalf to the bishop. Accordingly he appointed him to preach the next Sunday, when he took this Text. Acts 12. V. 6. "Peter therefore was kept in prison, but prayers were made without ceasing of the Church to God for him." But so it hap'ned, that whilst he was preaching, casually by pulling out his handkerchief, a Letter dropt into the bottom of the pulpit, directed unto him by the name of Thomas Fine, from one Samuel Malt, a notorious English Jesuit, then at Madrid in Spain. This Letter being found in the pulpit by Richard Fisher, sexton of the Cathedral, he carried it immediately to the dean, who upon perusal thereof, went therewith to the right reverend Edmund Gheast, then bishop of that see, who upon the reading thereof instantly caused the said Heath to be apprehended, and the next day brought him to examination.

Bishop. Mr. Heath how long have you preached in England ?

Heath. About six years, and more.

Bishop. Were you of any certain Order formerly, before this late Reformation of the Church of England ?

Heath. Yes, I was.

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Bishop.

* Caudrey's Case, in Coke's Rep. 5 P. & M. & cont. usq; 15. Eliz.

† Ex Regist. Episcop. Ross. in lib. inchoat. 2 & 3

Bishop. What was that?

Heath. It was the Order of Jesus.

Bishop. Are you not still of that Order? And have you not now and then, some correspondence with that Order?

Heath. The Ministry will venture to instruct one another; but your lordship seeth how I have retired myself from those, whom you call Jesuits.

Bishop. We suppose, Mr. Heath, you have not totally forsaken their tenets, tho' you have their persons.

Heath. Wherein may I be suspected, not to forsake their tenets, as well as their company?

Bishop. There is great suspicion, that you are not of the Church of England, by the words you spoke yesterday in your sermon.

Heath. What words are those, my lord?

Bishop. You said, that it was not those prayers of the Church of England, as are now established, that brought Peter out of prison; but spiritual prayers.

Heath. And were they not spiritual prayers that availed him? And where have we Scripture for any Set Form in the Church?

Bishop. If there be no Scripture for any Set Form in the Church of England, much less for any Set Forms among your fraternities. For what we have established, is out of the written word of God. But as for your popish orders, (viz.) Augustines, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, &c. you all differ in the prayers of the mass from one another: Where then is your Scripture for so many varieties of prayers and masses?

Heath. They have antiquity on their side: and for the alteration of prayers, every Fraternity and Convent hath power among themselves, as is most fit for that congregation assembled.

Bishop. Now seeing you have begun to talk of antiquity: Pray Mr. Heath, tell me; were all the Orders of the Church of Rome ordained at once? No surely, for some Orders are ancienter than others, by reason they have been allowed by several Popes. But as for your Order; that was but of late days established, therefore you have little or no antiquity to plead.

Heath. My lord, you see I am fallen from that society, which I perceive by your passages in examining me so strictly, you suspect me to be one of them still: I confess, I am not so totally of the episcopal party in England, because I have laboured to refine the Protestants, and to take off all smacks of ceremonies, that in the least do tend to the Romish Faith.

Bishop.

Bishop. Hath our gracious queen, by her learned council, and assembly of divines, who several times sate for the Reformation of Religion, now declared and confirmed by her highnesse's high court of parliament, established the forms and manners thereof: What hath any particular man to meddle any further?

Heath. It was but my good will in endeavouring to make it purer.

Bishop. You are a pure Steer, I must needs say, in pretending that you are reformed: Yet let me ask you one question; had you not of late any Letters from any of your Society?

Heath. I might have had Letters, must I therefore be of that Order still, because they write to dissuade a man from his principles? No sure, my lord.

Bishop. Your Society write, Mr. Heath, not to dissuade you, but that you may dissuade others: however, tell me, did you ever know, or hear of, a man called Samuel Malt?

Heath. I have heard of such a man.

Bishop. Yes, and you know him full well.

Heath. It may be so, my lord.

Bishop. Mr. Dean, shew Mr. Heath the Letter, and let him tell, whether he knows the hand-writing: and call in Richard Fisher to come into the court.

Fisher. Here, my lord.

Bishop. How came you by this Letter?

Fisher. I found it yesterday after Even-Song, in the pulpit.

Bishop. Do you know it, if you see it, is this the same?

Fisher. The very same. The Letter was as follows:

" Brother, The Councill of our Fraternity have thought fit to send you David George, Theodorus Sartor, and John Huts, their Collections, which you may distribute, where ever you may see, it may be for your purpose, according to the peoples inclinations. These mixtures with your own, will not only a little puzzle the understandings of the Auditors, but make yourself famous. Wee suppose your wants are not considerable at present, by what wee have heard, how your Flock do admire you, every Day more and more. Be not over zealous in your proceedings in the beginning, but graduallie win on them, as you visit them, and according as you find their inclinations bend to your design; let us hear how you have proceeded, for it will satisfie your Brethren much, and inable them the better to instruct you for the future. Hallingham, Coleman, and Benson, have set a faction among the German Hereticks, so that severall who have turned from us, have now denied their Baptism, which wee hope will soon turn the scale,

and bring them back to their Old Principles. This wee have certified to the Councill and Cardinalls, that there is no other way to prevent People from turning Hereticks, and for the recalling of others back again to the Mother Church than by the Diversities of Doctrines. Wee all wish you to prosper.

MADRID, Octob. 26. 1568. SAM. MALT."

Bishop. Look here Mr. Heath, here is a Letter, and it is to be supposed to drop from you, when you preached yesterday, for none stood in the pulpit but yourself.

Heath. Let me see the Letter once more, Mr. Dean: see my lord, this Letter is directed to another man named Thomas Finne, but my name is Thomas Heath.

Bishop. You are not the first man, who hath altered his name: How long have you been in Town?

Heath. About three weeks.

Bishop. To what intent came you hither?

Heath. Upon two accounts, my lord; first, to visit my friends, for my brother Nicholas was bishop of this See formerly: secondly, to be preferred: for the dean promised to recommend me to your lordship.

Bishop. Mr. Dean, did you promise to prefer Mr. Heath?

Dean. I did, my lord, and upon that account, permitted him to preach before you: but this Paper hath altered my intentions.

AFTER this Examination, it was resolved to send to Mr. Heath's lodgings at the Queen's Arms in Rochester, where, upon search in one of his boots, were found his beads, and several papers, amongst which was a Licence from the fraternity of the Jesuits, and a Bull dated the first year of Pius Quintus, to preach what doctrine that Society pleased for the dividing of Protestants, particularly naming the English Protestants, by the name of Hereticks. In his trunk were several books for denying baptism to infants; with several other horrid blasphemies: which being brought before the whole assembly then present, the bishop adjourned the court, appointing another day for farther examination, till they had acquainted her majesty and her honourable council with these passages, and sent for farther instructions how to proceed in this affair; in the mean time Heath was committed a close prisoner, and manacled, till order came from the board.

ON the 25th day of November being Thursday, and in the eleventh year of the queen's reign, the bishop called a court, and sent for Heath, who coming before him, a great number being assembled to hear the matter, the bishop spake as followeth.

Bishop.

Bishop. Mr. Thomas Heath, it is visible how you have not only deluded several poor souls, but also abused her majesty and the minister of this kingdom, by your Romish and Jesuitical policy, purposely for to sow sedition in the Church of Christ: It is well known, that tho' your Society have taken the name of Jesus, by terming themselves Jesuits, yet you have denied Christianity, which is Christ: for several have been called by the name of Jesus, but none by Christ, from whom all true believers term themselves Christians: by this means you endeavour to bring the people back to your popish zeal again: but you will be mistaken, for that sort of people, whom you endeavour thro' a blind pretended zeal to withdraw from the Church, will be at last your bane, and hate your Society, so that at the end, when ye shall think ye have accomplished your evil designs, and fall upon the Church of Christ, those very people, whom ye have after these satanical delusions beguiled, will not so much, thro' love, join with Christ, to overthrow your evil intentions, as thro' perfect hatred to your wicked policies.

To several mens knowledge, as we have since inquired after thy actions, thy hostess and her husband have declared, that thou hast spoken against thine own Order. Yea thou by thine outward purity hast defiled thine own calling, under pretence of purifying the Church of England. What canst thou therefore say for thyself, that thou mayest not be made a publick example to all spectators for thy wicked schismatical sedition, sown within these her majesty's dominions: Wilt thou openly declare before God and the world, thy wicked and evil intentions, which caused thee to run into these schisms, and reform thy course of life, which now thou livest in; and not only myself, but the whole court here assembled, will endeavour to get thy pardon, and provide for thy future maintenance.

Heath. My lord, I know not what I might have done, had I not been so publicly examined: but seeing my vocation is so publicly known, I shall not acknowledge myself to be guilty of any misdemeanour, for I have fought a good fight for Christ, whose cause I have taken in hand. This experiment I tried among my countrymen, that the world may see, that all those, who term themselves Protestants, are not of the Church of England, tho' they speak against Rome.

Bishop. Behold, my brethren, a Jesuit's Confession! how he hath declared he had set up a certain form of Religion, purposely to withdraw you from the Church of England: These things will be amongst us while we are a Church: but woe be to those deluders, or to those who will be deluded by them: we have a good law, and the light of the Holy Gospel now flourishing among us, which
hath

hath for these many years past been absconded ; therefore my brethren consider the condition of your souls, if you start aside once from your principles, having the right way so plainly set before you, yee will not only run into popish slavery again, but be in peril of a total confusion of soul and body : and if Rome get once her foot upon these dominions again, not only yourselves and your children, but your princes and nobles, shall become slaves to her idolatry.

AFTER this, Heath was remanded to prison, and for three days was brought to the Market-Place at Rochester, where he stood by the High Cross, with a paper before his breast, in which were written his crimes, then he was pilloried, and on the last day his ears were cut off, his nose slit, and his forehead branded, with the letter R. and he was condemned to endure perpetual imprisonment : but it lasted not long, for a few months after he died suddenly, not without the suspicion of having poisoned himself.

BUT that in the mouth of two witnesses, Truth may be justified, there arose the year before Heath, another impostor called Faithfull Commin, a friar of the Order of Saint Dominick, a person generally reputed a zealous Protestant, and much admired and followed by the people, for his seeming piety, but more particularly for inveighing in his pulpit most bitterly against Pius Quintus then pope. This impostor was accused by John Clarkson chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, Nicholas Draper, and Mary Dean, who being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists before her majesty and the lords of the council, deposed, that the said Faithfull Commin was no true Protestant, but a false impostor, a sower of sedition among her majesty's loyal subjects : Upon which, the fifth day of April, being Monday, in the year of our Lord 1567, the said Faithfull Commin was brought before the queen's majesty, and the lords of the privy council, and there examined by his grace Matthew Parker, lord archbishop of Canterbury, as followeth.

Archbishop. Faithfull Commin, of what Profession art thou ?

Commin. Of Christ's Order.

Abp. What Order is that ?

Commin. A Preacher of the Holy Gospel.

Abp. What Gospel is that you call the Holy Gospel ?

Commin. The Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Abp. Under what power do you own to hold that Gospel ?

Commin. Under Christ and his Saints.

Abp. Do you acknowledge any other power save Christ to be on Earth ?

Commin.

Commin. Yes, I do.

Abp. What power is that?

Commin. The Holy Catholick Church.

Abp. Do you not acknowledge a Defendor of the Holy Catholick Faith?

Commin. God is the only Defendor.

HEREUPON the archbishop addressing himself to her majesty, said, Your gracious majesty may perceive, that either this man hath been instructed what to say, or otherwise he must be, by his answers, a man of craft: to which the queen replied, I suppose so, my lord.

THEN *Commin* was ordered to withdraw, whilst her majesty and the council were debating how to proceed in this affair: after which, *John Clarkson* was called in before the board, and the queen demanded his name, which he told her: then she farther enquired whether he was acquainted with *Faithfull Commin*? To which he answered, he was: The queen asked him, how long he had known him? To which he replied, about a year, or more.

Queen. What have you to say against *Faithfull Commin*, that he is suspected to be an impostor?

Clarkson. Three Things.

Queen. What be they?

Clarkson. First, let him prove his Ordination since he fell from the Church of Rome. Secondly, why he never cometh to the Prayers of the now established Church of England, but starteth up and preacheth to the people, not coming into the Church until the Prayers are finished. Thirdly, let him prove that he ever received the Sacrament according to the Church of England from any of our orthodox clergymen.

HER majesty and the council, having considered of these several points, sent for the said *Faithfull Commin* to come in again, who appearing, the archbishop demanded of him.

Abp. Were you ever ordained?

Commin. Yes, I was ordained.

Abp. By whom?

Commin. By the Cardinal. (meaning *Poole*).

Abp. Had you no other Certificate under any of the bishops hands since the Reformation?

Commin. Not any.

Abp. Wherefore would you dare to preach, having not got a Licence of permission

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mission under some of our bishops hands? how shall we be assured, that you are not of the Romish Church?

Commin. There are several have heard my prayers and sermons, and can testify, that I have spoken against Rome and her Pope, as much as any of the clergy have, since they have fallen from her: I wonder therefore why I should be suspected?

Abp. By your answer Mr. Commin, I perceive that you would have any one preach, so that he speak against the Pope in his sermons.

Commin. Not every one, but he whose function it is, and he who hath the Spirit.

Abp. What Spirit is this you mean?

Commin. The Spirit of Grace and Truth.

Abp. But is this Spirit that is in you, either the Spirit of Grace or Truth, * that doth not comply with the Orders of the Church, lately purged and cleansed from schism and idolatry?

Commin. Therefore I endeavour to make it purer, as far as God permits.

Abp. How do you endeavour to make the Church purer, when you neither communicate with her, in Sacrament, or in Prayer.

Commin. Yes, I endeavour it, when I pray to God, that he would open the eyes of men to see their errors; and several have joined with me, when I have prayed among them: and I have both given and taken the body of Christ, to those of tender consciences, who have assembled with me in the fear of the Lord.

Abp. By your words then, you have a congregation that follows you.

Commin. I have.

Abp. Of what Parish, and in what Diocese?

Commin. Neither of any certain Parish, nor in any certain Diocese.

Abp. Where then, I pray?

Commin. Even in the wide world, among the flock of Christ, scattered over the whole earth.

Queen. Your Diocese is very large, Mr. Commin.

THEN being commanded to withdraw, the other two witnesses were called into the council chamber, and examined as follows.

Queen. Mr. Draper, what have you to say to this Faithfull Commin?

Draper. He came to my house at the Maidenhead in Maidstone, with several
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* The Fruit of the Spirit of Truth, is Love, Peace, Joy, Goodness, Faith, &c. So that of Error, is Idolatry, Hatred, Strife, Seditions, Heresies, &c. Gal. Chap. v. V. 22. 19.

of his followers, where he bespoke a joint of mutton, and two hens for dinner, hearing that my profession was a cook: I shewed him a room for him and the company that came with him, perceiving several to come and inquire for Mr. Commyn, but by chance going up the stairs, I heard one groan and weep, which caused me to lift up the latch: at first I was startled, and stood in amaze, but enquiring of one of his followers, what ailed the man? he replied, do you not see we are all at prayers: the maid wondering where I was, came to seek me; and found me among them, and can testify the same.

Queen. Are you Mr. Draper's maid?

Maid. Yes, may it please your Grace.

Queen. What is your Name?

Maid. My Name is, Mary Dean.

Queen. Did you see this Faithfull Commyn, who was here now before us, praying to the people?

Maid. I saw him, and thought he was distracted, when I heard him pray: but the people said, he was an heavenly man, and that it was God's Spirit made him weep for the sins of the world.

Queen. How long continued they at prayers, do you know Mr. Draper?

Draper. May it please your Grace, about two hours.

Queen. What did they, after they had prayed?

Draper. Some went from the house, and about ten staid to eat up what they had bespoken, and paid me to the utmost penny.

THEN the queen commanded to call in Faithfull Commyn, unto whom she thus spoke:

Queen. Mr. Commyn, if you will receive Orders, and become of the Church of England, you may: otherwise you must not be permitted to pray and preach among my subjects: and tho' you have as appears by several other witnesses, preached against the Pope, yet you have usurped over the power both of Church and State, in doing contrary to the order that we, our council and parliament have unanimously agreed on, by and with the consent of the whole clergy of my realm.

Commyn. Give me time to consider, and I shall give your Grace a further answer in a short space.

Queen. Is there any will be bound for your appearance? or else you must be kept a close prisoner; for we have other examinations to take, and questions to demand.

Commin. I have three, who will answer for my appearance.

THEN one Richard Bland, brother to the said Commin by the mother's side, and two others, gave bond for his appearance upon the 12th day of April: upon which day, Commin with his bail came and appeared before her majesty and the council; but the Spanish ambassador being that day to have his publick audience of the queen, the farther examination of the said Commin was put off until the next day.

BUT Commin returning from the council to his followers, told them, that her majesty and the council had acquitted him; and that he was warned of God to go beyond the seas to instruct the protestants there; that ere long he would return to his flock with better success. He told them that spiritual prayer was the chief testimony of a true protestant, and that the set-form of prayer in England was but the mass translated. So after he had with a multitude of tears, like a crocodile, first prayed an extempore prayer, the better to prey upon these poor deluded people, he took his leave of them, telling them, he had not one farthing to support him in his journey, yet being God's cause, he would undertake it of charity, and he was assured, that the Lord would raise him up friends, wherever he travelled. This speech set most of the people a weeping, especially the women, who requested their husbands to contribute towards his necessities: and it was made appear, after his escape out of England, that they collected for him thirty pounds, besides what the compassionate sex bestowed upon him, unknown to their husbands.

THE next day being the 13th of April, her majesty, and the council assembled, and several others attending to hear this examination, but no Faithfull Commin appearing; Bland and the other two, who were his bail, were sent for: they coming before the board, and being demanded where Commin was, and the reason why he did not appear; made answer, that they had performed what they undertook, which was, that he should appear the day before; that if they had received any farther directions from her majesty and the honourable board, to have brought him as that present day, they would have obeyed the commands: but in regard the party accused, was only spoken to, to appear, they supposed themselves discharged by his first appearance, and not bound for his second: by which nicety, they drew their necks out of the collar, and Commin got an opportunity to make his escape.

HER majesty, sensible of this affront, which was the greater, in regard it was to be a publick hearing, caused diligent search to be immediately made all over
London

London and Kent, but all in vain, for away he went that very evening, and was not heard of till some months after. However by this search they found out most of his followers, who were examined before her majesty's council, and said, in their opinions, they never had seen so zealous and heavenly a man as he seemed to be; and from their examinations the council also came to discover the particular sums of money, of which this religious jugler cheated these deluded people.

THERE was no farther account of Commin, till on the 14th day of September following, one John Baker master of a ship called the Swan of London, arriving at Portsmouth, said he had seen the said Faithfull Commin in the Low Countries: her majesty being informed thereof, sent for Baker to the council board, who there gave them this relation.

THAT he had seen the said Faithfull Commin in the Low Countries, and that coming to unlade some goods at Amsterdam, one Martin Vandavall a merchant of that city, hearing him talk of the said Faithfull Commin, told him ; that this Faithfull Commin had lately been at Rome ; and that the Pope Pius Quintus had put him in prison ; but that Commin writing to the pope, that he had something of importance, to communicate to him : the pope sent for him the next day, and as soon as he saw him, said : Sir, I have heard how you have set forth me and my predecessors among your hereticks of England, by reviling my person and railing at my church : to whom Commin replied, I confess my lips have uttered, that which my heart never thought, but your holiness little thinks I have done you a most considerable service, notwithstanding I have spoken so much against you. To which the pope replied, how, in the name of Jesus, Mary, and of all his saints, hast thou done so ? Sir, said Commin, I preached against set-forms of prayer, and I call the English Prayers *English Masses* ; and have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore : and this hath so much taken with the people, that the Church of England is become as odious to that sort of people, as the Mass is to the Church of England ; and this will be a stumbling block to that Church while it is a Church. Upon which the pope commended him, and gave him a reward of 2000 ducats for his good service.

HER majesty and the council thanking Mr. Baker for his information, ordered him to withdraw: and upon this the queen writ over to her agents beyond sea, if possible, to have Commin taken and sent over into England: but this taking air, and it being the common discourse how the pope had rewarded this impostor, some of his friends gave him advertisement of his danger, which made

him quit the Low Countries, and seek a safe retreat in the Romish territories. However this produced that Act for preventing Popery and other Sects, which enjoined all people from the age of ten years and upwards, not having a lawful impediment, to repair every Sunday to hear Divine Service, under the penalty of forfeiting Twelve Pence for every such default.

BUT to turn again to the current of this History, too long diverted out of its due course by these two impostors, into its proper channel: The duke of Norfolk did on the first day of June, in the eleventh year of the queen's reign, demise the Manor * of Framlingham to John Blevinhaiset, William Dix, William Cantrell, and Laurence Banester, esquires, for sixteen years: who kept their first Court there the same year.

ABOUT this time, Mary queen of Scots † (being now the third time a widow) escaped out of prison (where she had been confined eleven months by her rebellious subjects, and constrained to resign her kingdom to her young son prince James) and came into England, desiring the assistance of her kinswoman queen Elizabeth: who promising her protection, commanded that she should be conveyed to Carlisle Castle, as a place of safety; where she continued no better than a prisoner.

DURING which time a parliament was summoned in Scotland, ‡ wherein some who stood for their queen were proscribed, and their houses and lands seized: wherewith the queen of England being very much displeased, gave the earl of Murray (by the Scottish queen against her will, made regent for the young king) who had summoned that parliament in the king's name, to understand, that she could not endure an example so dangerous to crowned heads should be given, whereby the authority of the sacred-royal-majesty would be had in contempt amongst subjects, and trodden underfoot at the pleasure of factious people; but however they forgot the duty of subjects, and their fidelity towards their queen; yet she could not be unmindful of any office, either of kindness or piety towards the queen her sister and neighbour: and that he should come himself, or send meet delegates to answer the complaints of the queen against him, and his confederates; and yield just reasons for her deposing, otherwise she would forthwith set their queen at liberty, and restore her with all the power she could to her kingdom: and withal, she warned him not to sell the queen's attire and rich ornaments, tho' the estates had permitted it.

BUT Murray refused to yield reasons for the queen's deposing, and instead thereof

* Rep. Cur. Fram. 11. Eliz. † Camd. Eliz. fo. 108. Baker, 360. ‡ Camd. Eliz. l. 1. fo. 112.

thereof scandalously accused her to queen Elizabeth. Into whose presence the Scottish queen used her utmost endeavours, to have admision, to defend her innocency publickly before her majesty and the French and Spanish ambassadors; and that Murray then in England might be brought to his trial: which the duke of Norfolk, the earls of Arundel, Suffex, Leicester, and the lord Clinton thought to be not unreasonable, and represented it so to queen Elizabeth, who being somewhat moved thereat, said openly, that the queen of Scots would never want an advocate as long as Norfolk lived.

BUT fires and commotions being raised in Scotland, during Murray's absence, by the friends of the expelled queen; obliged him to return thither: yet a little before his departure, being willing to create more mischief, he cunningly propounded to the duke of Norfolk at Hampton Court, a marriage with the queen of Scots; and to the queen herself also, had secretly given assurance by Melvin a Scot her steward, that she should be restored to her kingdom; and withal to alienate queen Elizabeth from his sovereign, had spread rumours abroad, that she had conveyed her title of England to the duke of Anjou; and that the same conveyance was confirmed at Rome: and also that she taxed the queen of England, as if she had treated her contrary to what she promised; and boasted of her hopes of aid elsewhere.

WHICH caused a suspicion (yet a light one) concerning the duke of Norfolk, by means of secret conferences at York, between William Maitland of Lidington, lord secretary of Scotland, (a man of the greatest understanding in the Scottish nation, and of an excellent wit, but very variable, for which he was called The Chamelion); John Lesly bishop of Ros; and the duke: whom two Scots besought to employ his counsell and endeavour for the safety of the most afflicted queen; offering him also marriage with her. Which he with a modest answer refused, as being full of danger: nevertheless as far as he could with his honour, saving his allegiance to his prince, he promised not to fail the afflicted queen. Which suspicion was much increased by the often resorting of Ligon, the duke of Norfolk's servant, to Bolton, (a castle of the lord Soroop's) where the queen of Scots was then kept, under the custody of Sir Francis Knolls, upon pretence of seeing the lady of the lord Soroop, who was the duke's sister.

SOMETIME after Sir Nicholas Throckmorton met the duke at White-Hall, to whom professing singular affection in all kind of duty, he signified, that he understood, that the earl of Leicester would treat with the duke, about the marriage between him and the queen of Scots: which Throckmorton said, was strange to him,

him, considering that not long before Leicester fought to compass that marriage for himself. But he friendly advised the duke, that if it fell out so, to offer the honour of such a marriage to Leicester, who had fought it before: but if he should urge it upon him, that he would refuse it, in regard the Scots accused her of many crimes. Yet I (said Throckmorton) do wish with all my heart, she was joined with you, in marriage, that the True Religion may be preserved (for the duke was brought up a protestant) and that the queen of Scots may wholly depend upon our queen, and none else. Nevertheless of this I precaution you, if you do any thing in this matter, take Leicester's counsel aforehand, for you will hardly of yourself get queen Elizabeth to assent thereunto.

WITHIN a day or two Leicester propounded the matter to the duke, who answered as Throckmorton had forewarned him: and when they were come to the crimes Leicester extenuated them, and that upon the credit of Richard Candish, whose service (tho' suspected) he commended to the duke: then Leicester communicated the designed marriage to the earl of Pembroke; and the duke to the earl of Arundel: and they, together with Throckmorton, commended the duke by letters to the queen of Scots for an husband, as Murray had done before: the duke also sent a letter testifying his singular love, and most affectionately offering her all kindness. And ever after this time, what letters so ever he wrote to, and received from, her: he imparted unto them: and often conferences they had with the bishop of Ros about the means to conclude the said marriage. And in the month of May in the year of our Lord 1568, they propounded to the queen of Scots by Candish, these Articles, written with Leicester's own hand.

- I. That she should attempt nothing that might be prejudicial to the queen of England, or to the children born of her, in the succession of the kingdom of England.
- II. That she should enter into a league offensive and defensive betwixt the two kingdoms.
- III. That she should establish the Protestant Religion in Scotland.
- IV. That she should receive the Scots, who were then adversaries, into favour.
- V. That she should revoke her assignment of the kingdom of England made to the duke of Anjou.
- VI. That she should take some man of the nobility of England for an husband; and namely the duke of Norfolk, the noblest of all the lords of England.

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To these Articles, if she would agree, they promised to bring it to pass, that the queen of England should also give her consent; and that ere long she should be restored to her kingdom; and confirmed in the succession of England: this agreement she readily accepted of, save that clause touching the League, which she could answer nothing to, without consulting the French king. But she protested there was no assignment made to the duke of Anjou; nevertheless, if they should require it, she would procure him for to renounce. She wished them first and foremost to get the queen's consent, lest the matter might turn to her damage, and the duke's; of which she had found the experience before in her marriage with the lord Darnley, contracted without her approbation. Yet they did think fit, first to feel the minds of more of the nobility, of whom most were willing, so as the queen was not against it. Neither indeed did the French king nor the Spaniard dislike it, only they doubted Murray, lest he, who had been the first that propounded the marriage, and promised his best assistance, would be the forwardest to cross it. Notwithstanding they all jumped in this, that Lidington, who was then looked for, should first propose this matter to the queen; and in the mean time the duke acquainted the lord Lumley with all the transactions, and with much ado obtained of Leicester, that he might consult thereof with some other of his friends: and so within a while after he discovered the matter to Cecil with the assent of Pembroke.

AT which time Leonard Dacres entertained thoughts to convey the captive queen out of custody, wherein she was kept at Whinfield in the county of Derby, under the earl of Shrewsbury; Northumberland being a partner in the plot, signified the same to the duke: but the duke forbade it to be put in execution, fearing lest they should deliver her to the Spaniard to wife; and hoping ere long to procure queen Elizabeth's consent.

SOON after the rumour of this marriage came more clearly to queen Elizabeth's ears, by means of the ladies of the court, who quickly smell out love-matters, which when the duke understood, he earnestly importuned Leicester both by himself, and also by Pembroke and Throckmorton, that it might forthwith be made known to the queen: but Leicester made delays and put it off from day to day, as it were to wait for a fit opportunity. But Cecil, seeing the duke to be now perplexed in mind, advised him to open the matter to the queen himself, to the end that all scruples might be the sooner removed out of his own head and the queen's: Leicester counselled him the contrary, promising him to acquaint the queen therewith in her progress: but while with fair words de-
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ferred it, the queen took the duke to her table at Farnham, and pleasantly gave him warning, to beware upon what pillow he leaned his head. Then Leicester fell sick at Titchfield, or at least counterfeited himself to be so: the queen coming to visit him, and with comfortable words to cheer him, found his breath and blood to be retired inwards thro' fear; to whom he related the whole matter from the first beginning, with sighs and tears craving pardon.

UPON this, the queen called the duke into a gallery and most sharply reproved him, for seeking the queen of Scots in marriage without acquainting her therewith, and commanded him upon his allegiance to give over his enterprize: the duke promised so to do: and that willingly and gladly; and (as if he had quite neglected her) stuck not to affirm, that his revenues in England were not much less than those of Scotland, which were now miserably exhausted with wars: and that when he was at his palace at Norwich he thought himself in a manner equal with some kings.

BUT from thenceforth he began to be more cooled in courage; and when he perceived the queen by her countenance and speech to be every day more displeased against him: Leicester in a manner alienated from him, and many of the better sort of the nobility to withdraw themselves by little and little from his familiarity scarcely saluting him, and soon breaking off discourse with him: he purposed to go to London, without taking his leave, and lodged with the earl of Pembroke, who had him be of good hope, and yielded him some comfort: but the very same day queen Elizabeth angrily rejected the Scottish ambassador, who solicited the delivery of their queen; telling him, she should behave herself quietly, least she saw ere long, those on whom she most leaned, hop headless.

NOW when the report of this marriage waxed more and more rife, and the French ambassador (rather by the persuasion of some Englishmen, than by the command of his master) earnestly urged the delivery of the Scottish queen; new suspicions were gathered from all parts: and Cecil, who always attended most carefully for the safety of Religion, and the commonwealth, bent his mind diligently to sift out the matter. By letters therefore he dealt with Suffex lord president of the north, who was most intimate with the duke, and most nearly tied to him in friendship: that if he understood any thing of the duke's marriage, he should advise the queen thereof. And whereas it had been observed, that the duke had now and then secret conferences at Hampton Court, with Murray then regent of Scotland; Sir George Carey the lord Hunsdon's son was privately sent to Murray to draw from him, whether the duke had imparted to him any thing touching

touching the said marriage.

THE duke in the mean time, being terrified not only with a false rumour, which was spread, that there was a rebellion raised in the north; but also by Leicester, that he was to be committed to the Tower; withdrew himself into Norfolk, whilst his friends at court might divert the storm that hung over his head, (who undertook so to do) and until he himself by submissive letters might pacify the queen's displeased mind. But some were set to observe his motions and attempts; yea his very beck and gestures: when he found no comfort amongst his friends; Heidon, Cornwallis, and other chief men of those parts, persuaded him, if in ought he was guilty, to flie unto the queen's mercy: which made him waver in mind, being distracted with doubtful thoughts. During which time, the whole court hung in suspense, fearing least he should break forth into rebellion: and it was determined (as the report went) if he did so, forthwith to put the queen of Scots to death.

BUT the duke knowing, that he had not offended against any law of high-treason; and out of fear lest the queen of Scots should upon suspicion be more hardly dealt withal, wrote letters to his friends at court, wherein he gave them to understand, that he had withdrawn himself home, for to avoid imprisonment, that he might by time and absence procure a remedy against malignant rumours, which are always readily entertained at court; and so most humbly craving pardon, he forthwith took his journey towards the court.

AT St. Albans, in his return, Owen the earl of Arundel's man being privately sent by the lord Lumley and Throckmorton (both then in custody) wished him to take the fault wholly on himself, and not to lay it upon Leicester or others, least of friends he should make them foes. And there Edward Fitzgerald, the earl of Kildare's brother (lieutenant of the band of gentlemen pensioners) met him, and led him away to Burnham three miles from Windsor (where the queen then lay). And four days after the abbot of Dunfermline delivered letters to the queen, from Murray regent of Scotland: whereby he signified, that the duke, in secret, dealt with him at Hampton Court to favour his marriage with the Scottish queen, and threatened him sore, unless he would favour it; that he had promised to favour it, to the end he might prevent a plot laid for his life by one Norton, as he was to return to Scotland: and then the duke assured him that he should return in safety, without danger of the said Norton and others. And that shortly after the duke did, by letters, written in private cyphers, intreat him to assent to the said marriage: and sent him word by the lord Boyd, a Scotchman,

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that he would never forsake the queen of Scots : and also, that the said queen's ministers, had, in a manner persuaded him, that queen Elizabeth had consented to the marriage : and given her also some hopes of the kingdom of England. Queen Elizabeth was also informed, that the Scottish queen had intimated to some of the English nobility, to draw them to her party : that she was in hand with that, which would be for the queen's security, and the most assured safety of both kingdoms.

THE duke, who secretly and warily had intercourse of letters (sent privately in ale bottles) with the bishop of Ros, Leicester, and Throckmorton ; was about this time examined of his marriage with the queen of Scots, and his secret conferences with the bishop of Ros ; and confessing most matters, was sent to the Tower of London, under the custody of Sir Henry Neville, knight, being sharply reprehended for departing from the court without leave, and accused, as if he sought to trouble the peace of the kingdom. Two days after the bishop of Ros was examined and committed to Sir Francis Walsingham's custody ; and the earl of Pembroke was commanded to keep his house, and subjected to a private examination ; certain noblemen were removed from the court, as accessories to the fact, who begging pardon, confessed that they had consented with the duke to the marriage, which Murray had first propounded : yet so, as the duke, the queen of Scots, and they themselves thought best to refer it to queen Elizabeth before the marriage was contracted.

YET not long after, the duke (who had confessed that he had slipped thro' folly and made shew of so great a repentance, that not only his mind abhorred the marriage, but his ears also the hearing any mention thereof, and had bound himself also by a faithful promise in writing, that he would meddle no more therein, without acquainting queen Elizabeth therewith) was to the great rejoicing of all men delivered out of the Tower (wherein the pestilence began to wax hot) and sent home to his own house, for to live there, under the free custody of Sir Henry Neville. Neither indeed could he be proceeded against by the statute of the five and twentieth year of the reign of king Edward the third, concerning High Treason ; as Cecil advertised him ; who favouring the duke did his utmost endeavours, that he might marry some other lady, prevent all misdoubts thereby, and so provide for the publick tranquillity. But more matters afterwards came to light daily, than ever he suspected ; and the trust of those persons, in whom he most confided, was with hopes or corruptions overcome.

Soon after, the earl of Morton, * the abbot of Dunfermelin, and James Mac Gilly,

* Camd. Eliz. 1. 2. 16.

Gilly, came into England about Scotch affairs, in the name of their king, as his delegates : whom queen Elizabeth willed to exprefs more plainly the caufes for depofing the queen. They to prove them to be juft, exhibited unto her a large Treatife ; wherein with insolent liberty and sharpnefs of words, they went about to maintain, by out-worn examples, and new ones gathered here and there, that the Scottifh people are above their kings : yea, and by the authority of Calvin, that popular magiftrates are ordained every where, to moderate the luft of kings, and that it is lawful for them to refrain bad kings by imprifonment, and to depofe them : but of their own lenity towards the depofed queen, they made glorious brags, as, that they permitted her to fubftitute her fon in her ftead, and to appoint him tutors ; that it was out of the people's mercy, not her own innocency, that ſhe lived, and many other things which tumultuous fpirits insolently deviſe againſt royal majeſty. This Treatife queen Elizabeth read, not without indignation, and tacitly condemned it, as written in injury to kings and queens. But to the delegates ſhe ſaid, that ſhe ſaw not yet any juſt reaſon, ſo to moleſt and perfecute their queen : ſhe willed them therefore forthwith to enter into ſome courſe to extinguiſh the diſcord in Scotland : and then the delegates treated with the Engliſh commiſſioners, and the queen of Scots delegates about her delivery : but the Engliſh rejected the offers of the Scots : and in the mean time her party in Scotland received great damage, many of them were executed, and more ſlain.

Now the captive queen was without all hope, but not without extreme grief : Knox, and other miniſters of the word, thundred death out of their pulpits in Scotland againſt her. Buchanan wrote a book *De jure Regni apud Scotos*, wherein he maintained, that the people have right to create and depofe kings, contrary to the credit of the Scottiſh hiftorians : All her ſervants were removed from her, but ten and a maſſing prieſt ; and all means of procuring her liberty barred, which by the very conduct of nature are moſt honeſt and reaſonable. Whereupon ſhe could not, but diſcloſe that now, which ſhe had long time locked up in her breaſt : and therefore ſent privately a long diſcourſe or commentary of her deſigns and counſels, written ſome time before ; and certain love-letters to the duke, in private cyphers known to them two ; and other letters to be conveyed by Ridolpho (a Florentine and factor at London) to the Pope and Spaniard : which Ridolpho ſhe commendeth as a man moſt affectionate unto her, and neceſſary for her purpoſe. Robert Higford, one of the duke's ſecretaries, who copied them out in an unuſual character, being commanded to burn them, hid

them under the mat in the duke's chamber, and (as it seemeth) by appointment before hand.

THIS Ridolpho once with the duke in presence, and oftentimes by the mouth of William Barker, another of the dukes secretaries, debated these matters following. That he had observed that there were many, as well of the nobility as commonalty in England, which desired an innovation in the state; and that these persons were of three sorts: some, who in the reign of the late queen Mary, flourished in authority and favour, and now were of no account: some addicted to the Romish Religion, who were displeased, because they had not now the exercise thereof: and some inclining to new hopes, were much discontented with their present estate. That these persons wanted nothing to venture upon any attempt, save only a leader of some noble stock, money, and foreign aid. As for a leader, there could be none found of more noble blood, nor more meet, than the duke, a man most gracious amongst all sorts of people: reason it was also, that he should revenge the injuries, he had received, who had been so long kept in prison, contrary to the privilege of his country; and now in disgrace was not called to the parliament, wherein he had a place and vote, as being the chiefest amongst the peers, and earl-marshal of the realm of England.

AND the more effectually to persuade the duke hereunto, he exhibited a catalogue of the gentlemen's names, who had vowed to stand by the duke with their lives and fortunes, if he would undertake the matter: as for foreign aid (he affirmed) that the pope (so as the catholick religion might be advanced) would bear the charge of the whole war; and already had laid down one hundred thousand crowns the last year, when the Bull was published, whereof twelve thousand he (the said Ridolpho) had distributed amongst the English fugitives: also he promised that the Spaniards, being incensed with the injuries of the English, would send auxiliary forces, (to wit) 4000 horse, and 6000 foot, which might be sent over to Harwich, a port town in Essex, (near whereunto the duke had great and many adherents) and that most commodiously, and without suspicion in the beginning of the summer, when the duke of Medina Cæli was to come with a strong fleet into the Netherlands: in short he concluded, that such caution might be used, that the duke might be freed from all suspicion of affecting the crown, and the queen of England's safety might be provided for, so as she would embrace or tolerate the Romish Religion, and give her assent to the queen of Scots marriage with the duke.

THESE things the duke hearkened unto, as carrying some probability; yet he refused.

refused to subscribe the letters of credit (as they called them) which Ridolpho being ready to depart, presented unto him ; neither would he give ear to a plot, which Ros had with much beating of his brains devised, and suggested unto him, by Barker ; for surprizing of queen Elizabeth : but this design, the duke (who, according to his innate goodness, was far from any foul fact) detested in his heart, as pernicious and perilous.

RIDOLPHO being gone into foreign countries to solicit the queen of Scots business, had imparted to Charles Bailif a Netherlander (the queen of Scots servant) all his transactions with the duke of Alva, (governor of the Netherlands for the Spaniards) and delivered unto him letters written in private cyphers for his mistress, the Spanish ambassador, the duke of Norfolk, Ros, and the lord Lumley, made up all into one packet, which Bailif brought over himself, tho' Ros had commanded that he should leave them with the governor of Calice to be sent over.

BUT as soon as Bailif was arrived in the haven of Dover, he was apprehended and imprisoned : and the packet of letters sent to the lord Cobham, lord warden of the Cinque Ports : whereof Ros was the first who had notice, and he dealt so carefully and cunningly with the lord Cobham (a favourer of the duke's purpose) that the packet was delivered unto him ; and another packet made up with other waste letters delivered to the council : and this also was signified to Bailif : yet he being put to the rack, confessed some things, and amongst others, that a packet of letters came to Ros's hands. Neither was this unknown to Ros, who presently sent away Cuthbert his secretary, with his private cyphers, and whatsoever might do hurt, abroad amongst his friends, inasmuch as when Suffex, Cecit, (then lord Burghley) Mildmay, and Sadler (privy counsellors) searched his house most diligently, nothing could be found, nor got from him by questioning : for he obstinately maintained, that an ambassador was not to give any account of his transactions, to any other person, than his prince : nevertheless he was committed the third day after, to the custody of the bishop of Ely, and in order thereunto was conveyed into the Isle of Ely.

ABOUT the same time, the queen of Scots having sent a certain sum of money to the French ambassador, to be conveyed to her party in Scotland : the ambassador delivered the money to Barker and Higford ; who acquainting the duke therewith, delivered it over to Brown a citizen of Shrewsbury, one of the duke's retainers, to be conveyed by Bannister and Lowder into Scotland, to the lord Heris a Scot, but a loyal and faithful subject to his sovereign. Brown being a
man

man of a suspicious nature, and finding by the weight, that he had gold instead of silver, put the same with the letters into council's hands. Here the duke was first guilty of high treason, in relieving Heris and the Scots, who were proclaimed enemies, and had wasted the borders of England.

WHEREUPON Higford was carried to prison, where he presently and voluntarily confessed the whole matter touching the money; and withal revealed in what places he had hid the letters and private cyphers, and also the queen of Scots discourse aforesaid, under the mat and tiles.

IN this discourse the queen argued at large these following particulars: That the French approved the conference begun with the Scots; but propounded the marriage of the duke of Anjou with queen Elizabeth, to no other intent, but that they might the more fairly deny the aid promised for her restitution: and that the said French privily opposed her marriage with Don John of Austria, and highly favoured that with Norfolk, in hatred to the Spaniards. And also that the duke of Alba did so much condemn the designs of sending her back into Scotland, that he thought it the utter undoing of her, and the overthrow of the Catholic Religion in Britain, for that she being returned thither, must of necessity undergo the danger of being besieged, or else must try the hazard of a battle with the rebels: who with the help of the English would soon get her into their power, before any foreign forces could come to her assistance. Seeing then, in Scotland she could not be safe; and out of France there was small hopes (that nation being then embroiled with wars) he advised her to flee to the Spaniards for help: who had tendered her marriage with Don John of Austria. Which notwithstanding she would refuse, having given her faith, that the Popish Religion in Britain should be restored by Norfolk. And also that her son should forthwith be conveyed out of Scotland, and sent into Spain: for so he should be kept in safety, and instructed in the Romish Religion from his very infancy: whereby all pretence would be taken from the Scots; who now cloathed their rebellion under his name. And that to solicit these matters, and procure foreign aid, Ridolpho was to be sent away presently, and cautioned withal, to conceal these things from the French.

THIS discourse when the council had received, and the letters aforesaid, and other letters sent from the bishop of Rome, and Barker, being apprehended, confessed all things: Sir Ralph Sadler was commanded to keep a guard about the duke's house in London. And the third day after the duke himself being examined (and not knowing what his servants had discovered, but supposing that
the

the said discourse with the letters had been burnt) denied all things, which they had confessed. Whereupon after a day or two he was to the great grief of the people, brought back again to the Tower (from whence he was delivered a year before) by Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Henry Neville, and doctor Wilson. Then Bannister, the duke's counsellor at law, the earls of Arundel, and Southampton, the lord Lumley, the lord Cobham, and his brother Thomas, Henry Percy, Lowder, Powell, Goodier, and Others, were committed to prison; and every one of them there, in hopes of pardon, confessed whatsoever they knew.

As soon as the council produced these mens confessions, with the queen of Scots and bishop of Ros's letters before the duke's face he was very much concerned and troubled in mind: but more when he saw the discourse and the letters, which he thought had been consumed with fire; and thereupon brake forth into these words, I am betrayed and undone by my own, whilst I knew not how to mistrust, which is the strength of wisdom. Then he humbly besought the council to make intercession for him to the queen; promising not to conceal any thing which he knew, and religiously protesting, that he had approved nothing which might be either prejudicial to the queen, or hurtful to the realm: that he had condemned from his heart the plots for surprising the queen, for seizing upon the Tower, and delivering the queen of Scots out of custody: and that he did never think of calling foreign powers into Britain, but only to suppress the Scots, which rebelled against their queen. The same day being examined upon fifty Articles, or thereabouts, he concealed nothing. And then the whole matter was related in a great assembly of the nobility, with the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, in the Star Chamber: and afterwards to all the citizens at Guildhall by William Fleetwood their recorder.

Nor long after a timber scaffold was erected in Westminster Hall, from the gate thro' the midst thereof to the upper end, and there was a tribunal or judgment seat, with benches on either side, such as had not been seen in eighteen years before. Unto this judgment seat was Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk brought, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1572, being the 15th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, between Sir Owen Hopton lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Peter Carew, knights: the axe of death being born before him, with the edge from him: upon this judgment seat sat George Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, lord steward of England for that day, and on both sides of him sat the noblemen, who were appointed to be his tryers, called peers, namely,

Reginald Grey, earl of Kent.

Arthur lord Grey, of Wilton.

Thomas

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Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Suffex.	James Blunt lord Montjoy.
Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon.	William lord Sands.
Francis Russel, earl of Bedford.	Thomas lord Wentworth.
Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke.	John Powlet lord St. John of Basing.
Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford.	Robert lord Rich.
Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick.	Roger lord North.
Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester.	Edmund Bruges lord Chandos.
Walter Devereux, viscount Hereford	Oliver lord St. John of Bletneshe.
Edward lord Clinton lord admiral.	William lord Burroughs.
William lord Howard of Effingham,	Lewes lord Mordaunt.
lord chamberlain.	Thomas Sackvill lord Buckhurst, and
Wm. Cecil lord Burghley, secretary.	William West lord De la Warre.

AFTER silence proclaimed, the commission was read, wherein authority was granted to the lord high steward; and then there was a white staff delivered into his hands by Garter King of Arms, which he soon after reached to his gentleman usher, who standing by him held it upright all the time of the arraignment. The earls and barons were then called by their names, and every one answered unto his name, silence being again proclaimed, the lieutenant of the Tower was commanded to deliver his writ, and bring the duke to the bar. Who was presently brought, and on one side of him was the lieutenant of the tower, and on the other side Sir Peter Carew, and next unto him stood the axe bearer, with the edge of the axe turned from the duke: then after silence once more proclaimed, the clerk of the crown said,

(Clerk of the Crown). THOMAS duke of Norfolk late of Kenninghall in the county of Norfolk hold up thy hand? when he had holden up his hand: the clerk read with a loud voice, the crimes whereof he was arraigned, (to wit)

That in the eleventh year of queen Elizabeth's reign, and afterwards, the duke had traiterously consulted about deposing her from the throne, and making her away, by raising war and bringing in a foreign power to invade the kingdom.

That whereas he knew for certain, that Mary late queen of Scots had arrogated the diadem of England, with the title and arms thereof, he notwithstanding had practised about contracting marriage with her (without acquainting the queen) and had lent her a great sum of money, contrary to what he had promised under his hand.

That whereas it was known unto him, that the earls of Northumberland and

and Westmorland, Markenfield, and Others, had raised a rebellion against the queen, and were driven into Scotland, he notwithstanding had relieved them with money.

That in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, he had by his letters craved auxiliary forces of Pius Quintus bishop of Rome, the queen's professed enemy, the Spaniard, and the duke of Alva, to deliver the queen of Scots, and restore the Popish Religion in England. And lastly, that he had relieved Heris a Scot, and others the queen's enemies in Scotland.

THESE Articles being read, the clerk asked the duke, whether he was guilty or not guilty?

Duke. If the law permits it, I desire to have an advocate assigned me to defend my cause.

Catelin, Lord Chief Justice. It cannot be allowed by law.

Duke. It is meet that I should submit myself to the sentence of the judges; but in this cause there are very many doubts, and I did not understand till within these fourteen hours, that I should so soon come to my trial, I have been unprovided of books: I see now that I must fight for my life without weapons. Yet I have heard, that in the reign of king Henry the seventh, Sir Humphry Stafford had an advocate assigned him in a cause of high-treason.

Dyer, Lord Chief Justice in the Common Pleas. An advocate was assigned to Stafford, concerning the privilege of sanctuary, from whence he was drawn by force, but for the matter of high-treason he pleaded his own cause without an advocate.

Duke. I must then plead this day for my life, my estate, my children, and (which is as much as all of them) for my honesty, as for my honour let it go. If I die innocent, God will not let it escape unrevenged; yet let me ask this one question, whether that reckoning up of my crimes, are to be holden for true in every part, and to which part I may answer?

Catelin. Seeing the causes are true, that reckoning up is also to be holden for truth.

Duke. I desire to be informed, if every one of those causes is high-treason: for I have heard say, in a cause of the lord Scroop's in the reign of king Henry the fourth;—as he was about to say more,—the clerk interrupted him.

Clerk. Thomas duke of Norfolk, art thou guilty of these crimes, or no?

Duke. Not guilty.

Clerk. How wilt thou be tried?

Duke. To God and these peers I commend my cause; the heinousness of these crimes daunteth me, but the royal bounty of the queen comforteth me again, from whom I could expect no more. But you my lord steward, I earnestly beseech, that I may be dealt with according to right, and that my memory which is very short may not be overcharged with such confused variety of matter. In that I have you for my peers and judges, I acknowledge myself happy, to most of whose integrities, I do very willingly and gladly commit my life. I have relied upon my own innocency and not shifted for myself by flight. Yet I cannot but freely confess, that I have failed of my duty towards the queen, howbeit in matters which import not high-treason. I desire you that those lighter crimes, may not be intermingled with crimes of high-treason.

Barham, the Queen's Serjeant at Law. The crimes of high-treason wherewith you are charged are these: You have practised to despoil the queen of her kingdom and life; you intended to marry with the queen of Scots; you called foreign forces into the kingdom; you maintained the rebels; and you relieved the Scots the queen's enemies.

Duke. Barham, do not I pray you exasperate the matter by words objecting that marriage, and other matters, which are not amongst crimes of high-treason.

Barham. (Turning to the peers, urged the point, saying) he, who will take that woman to wife, which claimeth the kingdom, the same man affecteth the kingdom: but this the duke began for to do when he was one of the commissioners at York, to hear the queen of Scots cause, and was bound by oath to weigh indifferently the accusations and defences on both sides.

Duke. That cause hath sundry parts, which are without the crimes of high-treason.

Lord Steward. Stray not, my lord, from the matter, with digressions?

Duke. I do acknowledge that the queen of Scots did claim the kingdom of England, but long ago abstained from that claim.

Barham. She has not given it over, because she would not yet renounce the title, which she pretended. And grievously he accused the duke, that he had instructed the queen of Scots delegates, what they should answer: and this out of the bishop of Ros's confession.

Duke. I confess that Lidington mentioned the marriage unto me, but yet I refused it: and instructions I gave none: and desire, that Ros may be brought face to face against me.

Barham.

Barbam. Then prosecuted at large many things already touched concerning the marriage, to prove that the duke had affected the crown, and urged it with often repetition of this question. What else could the duke propound unto himself, whilst he resolved without acquainting the queen, to take the queen of Scots to wife; a woman without wealth, without a kingdom, (her son being established in the kingdom of Scotland) but that he might by her enjoy the kingdom of England, and consequently deprive the queen of her crown and life?

Duke. These things are far fetched to convince me to have intended the deposing and destruction of the queen.

Barbam. To come a little nearer: It is not unknown that you plotted to seize the Tower of London into your hands, which is, as it were, the strength of the kingdom of England: so, as it must needs be, that you attempted the destruction of the queen, forasmuch as a kingdom cannot brook a rival.

Duke. I deny not but that one Hopton had suggested unto me a project to take the Tower, but I rejected it.

Barbam. Why then did you consult with the earl of Pembroke about the same? who dissuaded you from it. Then he proceeded and urged; that when the queen required to have the young king of Scots, and certain castles and English rebels delivered into her hands out of Scotland; the duke gave secret warning to the Scots, that they should not assent thereunto. He accused him also, that he had attempted to convey the queen of Scots out of custody, and that after he had religiously promised under his hand, that he would have nothing to do with her for the future.

Now was Candish produced as a witness, that the duke with a settled resolution intended the marriage, and had asked him, whether if queen Elizabeth should die, he would draw his uncle to his party. These things the duke utterly denied, and rejected his testimony as a man in want, and a beggarly witness. Also it was proved, that the duke had privately sent his servants to the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, to warn them not to raise rebellion, for that it would be very dangerous. There were also produced the queen of Scots letters to the duke, wherein she grieved, that Northumberland was taken, before such time as he had assumed arms for rebellion; for so it had been reported unto her, whether of set purpose or no, is uncertain.

Duke. It cannot from those reasons be probably concluded, that I sought the queen's destruction: and nothing which hath been yet produced, is of any moment against me, save only the bishop of Ros's testimony: and that, by the authority

rity of Bracton, (a man most learned in our common laws) is not to be admitted, because he is a foreigner. I never made such reckoning of the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, as to commit my life into their hands, and my own innocency have been such a safe bulwark unto me, that I never thought of escaping by flight.

Gerard, the Queen's Attorney. 'Tis most apparent that the duke did premeditatedly resolve of marriage with the queen of Scots, to the destruction of the queen : and that he deliberately also consulted about invading the realm, is manifest by his letters to the bishop of Rome, the Spaniard, and the duke of Alva : what dealings he had with Ridolpho, is now known by obscure notes in cypher, hid under the tiles in Howard's house : and also by letters, which he had commanded to be burnt, found under the mat in the portal of his chamber. All which things may be easily proved, by the examinations of such men, as have been neither terrified by torments, nor convicted of treason.

Duke. Of those consultations with the Pope, and the Spaniard, I was neither the author, nor favourer ; nay I always disliked them. They who have committed the fault, let them bear the blame ; and not lay it upon me, to excuse themselves.

Gerard, farther accused the duke, that he had treated with Ridolpho about 10,000 men out of Flanders to be landed at Harwich, a port-town in Essex : and this out of Barker's examinations. And that letters were also written by Ridolpho to the Spaniard, and the duke of Alva ; whereunto, though the duke subscribed not, yet by Ros's council, he sent Barker his secretary to the Spanish ambassador, to assure him, that the letters were his.

Duke. My memory faileth me, so that I cannot comprehend such manifold variety of matters. Ye lawyers have your brief notes, I must answer extempore. Certainly 'tis unlikely, that I should have dealings with the bishop of Rome ; who have always been averse to the Romish Religion. I had rather be drawn in pieces with horses, than revolt from the religion, which I profess. The very situation of Harwich may easily clear me of this accusation. Who seeth not, how hard a matter it is to lead an army thro' that country which is wholly inclosed with hedges, and most cumbersome by reason of the narrow ways. If I had intended wars against my prince, I should certainly have provided myself with weapons ; but these ten years I have gotten no more than eight corslets, and not any powder at all. Such letters I should never have committed to Barker's trust, but rather to Banister's, who was as good to me as many Barkers.

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THEN were produced the bishop of Ros's letters to the queen of Scots from the Tower, which were intercepted, whereby the things aforefaid were confirmed.

Duke. I desire to see those letters, for I doubt they are counterfeited.

Lord Steward. Doubt them not, they are written with Ros's own hand. There was also produced another letter written with oker, from the duke to his man, wherein he commanded him to burn a packet of letters, hidden in a certain place, and to lay the blame upon Ros, who by the privilege of an ambassador would easily avoid the law.

Duke. Being advertised, that it was commonly published abroad that I had accused many, I answered it by that short letter. And whereas I saw all things to be curiously searched after, I commanded that packet to be burnt, that I might save some from danger.

Bramley, the Queen's Solicitor. Exhibited Ridolpho's letters, wherein he signified, that the duke of Alva approved the plot: he exhibited also the bishop of Rome's letters to the duke, dated the 4th day before the nones of May.

THEN Wilbraham made an eloquent speech concerning the credit of the testimonies of the bishop of Ros, and the duke's servants.

Duke. To refute so set and polished an oration is not in my faculty; howbeit that orator, how great so ever he be, hath in the mean time omitted the greatness of the force of fear, which often removeth a settled mind from its place and state. And here again he commended and urged Bracton, against the credit of foreign witnesses.

Catelin, Chief Justice. In such causes as this, the testimonies of foreigners are of force: and it is in the peers to attribute to, or derogate from, such testimonies.

Now it was come to be proved, that the duke had relieved the rebels which were fled; and this appeared by the countess of Northumberland's letters, wherein she thanked the duke for the money supplied to her, and her husband.

THAT which was last of all objected, concerning the relieving of the Scots, the queen's enemies, was proved by the duke's letters to Banister, and Banister's confession, and by the money delivered to Brown of Shrewsbury.

Duke. Are the subjects of another prince, confederate with the queen, to be accounted the queen's enemies?

Catelin, Chief Justice. They are: and the queen may make war with any duke of France; and yet in the mean time hold peace with the king of France.

WHEN now it grew towards evening, the lord steward asked the duke: If he had any thing more to say for himself? The duke answered, I put my trust in the equity

equity of the laws. Then the lord steward commanded the lieutenant of the Tower, to withdraw the duke from the bar : and after silence proclaimed, he turned to the peers and said : Ye have heard how Thomas duke of Norfolk, being charged with high-treason, and not confessing himself guilty, hath submitted his cause to God, and you ; it is your parts therefore to consider amongst yourselves, whether he is to be found guilty, and to give your verdict according to your conscience and honour. And withal he willed them to withdraw themselves, and consult together.

AFTER a short time they returned to their seats again, and then the lord steward, beginning at the nethermost, said, My lord de la Warre is Thomas duke of Norfolk guilty of the treason whereof he is arraigned ? He rising up and laying his hand upon his breast, answered, Guilty. And so did every one of them, being asked in order. Then was the duke brought again to the bar, to whom the lord steward spake in this manner,

Lord Steward. Thomas duke of Norfolk, thou hast been arraigned of divers crimes of high-treason, and hast submitted thyself to God, and these peers, who have every one of them found thee Guilty : hast thou any thing to say, why judgment should not be given against thee ?

Duke. God's will be done ; who will judge between me, and my false accusers.

WHILST all kept silence, the edge of the axe was turned towards him ; and Barham required the lord steward in the queen's name to give judgment, which he, with tears, pronounced according to the usual form, in these words,

Forasmuch as thou Thomas duke of Norfolk, hast been charged with high-treason, and hast denied thyself to be guilty, and hast submitted thyself to the trial of thy peers, who have found thee Guilty : this bench judgeth thee, to be led back from hence to the Tower ; and then to be laid upon an hurdle, and drawn thro' the midst of the City to the gallows, and there to be hanged, and being half dead to be taken down, bowelled, and after thy head is cut off, to be quartered into four parts : thy head and body to be done with according to the queen's pleasure. And God have mercy on thy soul !

THE duke having heard this judgment, said with a bold courage : Sentence is given against me, as against a traitor, but I trust in God and the queen : and hope, being excluded from your company, to enjoy the heavenly society. I will make myself ready to die, craving only this thing, that the queen would be good to my children, and servants, and procure my debts to be paid.

ABOUT four months after, being the second day of June, by eight of the clock
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in the morning, the duke * was brought to the scaffold, erected on Tower-Hill ; which, when he had ascended ; and Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's (who was there to comfort him) had prayed the multitude, which stood round about, to keep silence ; the duke said, " For men to suffer death in this place is no new thing, tho' since the beginning of our gracious queen's reign, I am the first, and God grant the last, (the people cried Amen !) my peers have justly judged me worthy of death : neither is my meaning to excuse myself. That I have treated with the queen of Scots is freely confessed, and that in matters of great moment, without acquainting my sovereign ; which I ought not to have done, and for that I was cast into the Tower : but was afterwards let out, when I had humbly submitted myself, giving my faith, that I would have no more to do with her : yet I did the contrary, and this troubleth my conscience. But, at the Lord's Table, (as is commonly reported) I did neither promise nor swear it. Ridolpho I never talked with but once, and that not to the hurt of the queen : for very many know, that I had dealings with him, for money upon bills and bonds : I found him to be one that envied the tranquility of England ; and of a most sharp wit to contrive a wicked act. Two letters from the bishop of Rome I saw, but assented not to them, nor yet to the rebellion in the north : I have not been popish from the time that I had any taste of Religion, but have been always averse from the popish doctrine, and embraced the True Religion of Jesus Christ ; and have put my whole trust in the blood of Christ my Redeemer and blessed Saviour : Yet it cannot be denied, but I have had amongst my servants and familiars, some, who have been addicted to the popish religion ; and if thereby I offended God, the church, or the protestants, I beseech God and them to forgive me."

THEN after the rehearsal of one or two Psalms, he said with a louder voice, Into thy hands, Lord, I commend my Spirit. And then embracing Sir Henry Leigh, he whispered some few things in his ear, as he did also to dean Nowell, who turning to the people, said, the duke desires you, that you will all with one voice pray to God to have mercy on him, and withal keep silence least his mind be troubled. The executioner asked him forgiveness, and it was granted. And, when one did offer him an handkerchief to cover his eyes, he refused it, saying, I fear not death. And so falling upon his knees, and fixing his mind upon God, he laid down, and with him dean Nowell prayed ; then stretching forth his neck upon the block, his head was cut off at one stroke and shewed by the executioner, as a doleful spectacle to the sorrowful weeping people.

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INCREDIBLE it is how dearly the people loved him, which he had purchased with his bounty and singular courtesy, not unbeseeming so great a prince. The wiser sort were diversly affected: some were terrified with the greatness of the danger, which whilst he lived, did seem to threaten, by means of him and his faction: others were moved with pity towards him, as a man of high nobility, singular goodness of nature, goodly personage, and manly countenance, who might have been both a great strength and ornament to his country, had not the cunning practices of his malicious adversaries, and slippery hopes under colour of the publick good, diverted him from his first course of life. They called also to remembrance, the unhappy fate of his father, the earl of Surry, who being a man most accomplished with the studies of learning and martial glory, was beheaded in the same place five and twenty years before, and that for a slight cause, as for quartering the Arms of king Edward the Confessor with his own; which the Mowbrays dukes of Norfolk, from whom he drew his descent, had born by the permission of king Richard the second.

THIS duke had three wives; * the first was Mary, the daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, who was buried in the Chancel of Framlingham, by whom he had issue Philip earl of Arundel, his son and heir, but he died a prisoner in the tower, after sentence of death pronounced against him, for holding correspondence with cardinal Allen, and Parsons the Jesuit. And from this earl the present duke of Norfolk is descended.

HIS second wife was Margaret, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Audley baron of Warden and chancellor of England, the lord Henry Dudley's widow, (buried also at Framlingham) and by her the duke had issue, Thomas afterwards earl of Suffolk, and William earl of Carlisle; and two daughters, Elizabeth who died in her infancy, and Margaret married to Robert Sackville earl of Dorset.

AND his third wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Francis Leiburn knight, the widow of Thomas lord Dacres of Giltelland, who died in the tenth year of queen Elizabeth's reign, without issue by him.

§. 3. By this attainder of the duke of Norfolk, all his castles, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, were forfeited to queen Elizabeth: who about ten days after the duke's execution sent the lord De la Warre, Sir Ralph Sadler, and Others, to the Scottish queen, then in deep mourning and lamentations, to expostulate with her by way of accusation, for usurping the title of England.

* Dugd. Bar. 3. vol. 276.

England, for endeavouring marriage with the duke of Norfolk without the queen's consent. For employing foreign aid, and for practising her own enlargement. All which (after protestation made that she was a free queen and subject to none) was by her either denied or fairly extenuated ; yet she referred her cause to the hearing of the next English parliament.

Soon after, the bishop of Ros, having all along faithfully served the queen his mistress, was commanded to depart out of England, and thereupon withdrawing himself beyond the seas, he omitted not the duty of a most loyal subject towards that queen, with the emperor, the bishop of Rome, the French king, and the popish princes in Germany, and every one of them put him in hopes, but performed nothing : and to his greater mortification, the duke of Alva on whom he most depended for the accomplishment of his designs, was, before the same could take effect, removed from the government of the Netherlands.

Now queen Elizabeth, as Lady of the Manor * of Framlingham, did upon the four and twentieth day of July, in the one and twentieth year of her reign, make a Lease thereof for one and twenty years, to William Dix and William Cantrell, their former Lease from the late duke being not then expired.

At length the designs of the Pope and the Spaniard were discovered (or pretended to be so) for the invasion of England, with the endeavours of several Englishmen, for the delivery of the queen of Scots out of her confinement : which occasioned an association for the prosecution of those, who should attempt any thing against queen Elizabeth, and that association was approved of by the parliament, † whereby it was enacted, that four and twenty of the queen's council and peers of the realm, should be elected and authorised, to enquire of all such persons as should attempt any evil against the queen, lay claim to the crown, or invade the kingdom ; and that person by or for whom the same should either be attempted or invaded, to be made incapable of the crown, and liable to the law.

Thus the queen of Scots easily perceiving to be intended against her, sent such an absolute submission to the queen of England, in all things but Religion, that queen Elizabeth was disposed to acquit her : had not her adversaries in England and Scotland, obstructed it, by representing the dangerous consequences thereof, especially the Scotch ministers, who railed against their queen with most unworthy calumniations, and defamed their king also, contemptuously refusing to appear before him and his council, as if the presbyterian clergy were not subject to the commands of their prince, but only to the presbytery, contrary to the laws

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* Rot. Cur. Fram. 21. Eliz.

† Rot. Parl. 28. Eliz.

then made in an assembly of the states of Scotland : whereby the king's authority was for ever confirmed over all his subjects as well ecclesiastical as temporal ; the consistories of the presbyteries were prohibited, (which had arrogated to themselves infinite authority both to assemble at their pleasure without consulting the king, and to prescribe laws to his majesty, and the realm) The popular equality of ministers was taken away ; and the bishops restored to their dignities and jurisdictions ; whose vocation the presbyteries had condemned as Antichristian. But these proceedings some of the Scottish ministers took so impatiently, that they voluntarily departed their country, and filled all places in England with their complaints, as if the true Religion of Christ, was now chased out of Scotland. Yet queen Elizabeth gave them no encouragement ; but despised them, as innovators, and suffered them not to preach in England.

BUT the queen of Scots, whose patience had been many times provoked already, did importunately solicit the bishop of Rome, and the Spaniard to hasten their enterprize with all speed, whatsoever became of her, from whom queen Elizabeth had been alienated by some persons who suggested unto her, that cardinal Allen for the catholicks of the clergy, Inglefield for the laity, and the bishop of Ros for the Scottish queen with the consent of the Pope and king of Spain, had jointly combined to depose her, and to marry the queen of Scots to an English nobleman of the Romish Religion, whom the English catholicks should chose king of England, and the pope confirm the election. And Henry Howard the late duke of Norfolk's brother was reported to be the person, he being a bachelor, a great papist, and of high estimation among the catholicks.

AND not long after a conspiracy was discovered against queen Elizabeth, for which John Ballard a priest of the seminary at Rheims, Anthony Babington gentleman, Savage, and eleven more were executed ; but as soon as these conspirators were taken, Sir Thomas Gorges was sent to advertise the Scottish queen thereof, which he did as she was taking horse to ride on hunting, neither was she permitted to return, but was conveyed about from one gentleman's house to another's, pretending to do her honour. And in the mean time her private closet was broke open, all her cabinets and papers seized, whereby were found the letters of many foreigners, and some from English noblemen full of love and duty, and about sixty indexes or tables of private cyphers. And her two secretaries, Naw a Frenchman, and Curle a Scot, being apprehended, upon examination could not deny, but that their queen had received letters from Babington, one of the said conspirators, and that by her command they had written to him.

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UPON this it was debated in council, what should be done with the queen of Scots? and at last it was resolved on by the majority, to try her by the late Act of Parliament. And accordingly many of the privy council, and noblemen of England, were made commissioners by patent. Most of whom not long after came to Fotheringay Castle in the county of Northampton, where the Scottish queen was then kept, and next day sent unto her Sir Walter Mildmay, Sir Amias Paulet, and Edward Barker a publick notary, with queen Elizabeth's letters; which the queen of Scots, having with a settled countenance read, she said, It seems to me strange, that the queen should lay her command upon me, to hold up my hand at the bar, as tho' I were a subject, seeing I am an absolute queen, no less than herself: but however I will never do any thing prejudicial to princes of my degree, nor to my son the king of Scotland.

AFTER many meetings, she standing still upon her innocency, and upon her exemption from answering, as being an absolute prince; and especially against yielding to be tried by the English laws; of which, one (she said) had lately been made on purpose for her destruction: It was at last told her plainly by Bromley lord chancellor, and the lord Burghley lord treasurer, that if she refused to answer to such crimes as should be objected, they would then proceed against her, tho' she was absent. Being brought at length with much ado to consent, the commissioners came together in the presence chamber, where a chair of state was set for the queen of England at the upper end under a canopy, and beneath over against it, was placed a chair for the queen of Scots, on both sides the cloth of state, stools were set; upon which, on the one side, the lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, the earls of Oxford, Kent, Derby, Worcester, Rutland, Cumberland, Warwick, Pembroke, Lincoln, and viscount Montacute, placed themselves; as the lords Abergavenny, Zouch, Morley, Saint John of Bletesho, Compton, and Cheyney, did on the other side: next to these were the knights who were privy counsellors, Sir James Crofts, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Sir Amias Paulet; forward before the earls, sat the chief justices, and the lord chief baron; on the other side the two barons, and the other justices, Dale and Foord, doctors of the civil law; at a table in the midst were Popham the queen's attorney-general, Egerton her solicitor, Gawdy her serjeant at law, the clerk of the crown, and two notaries.

WHEN the queen of Scots was come, and had placed herself, silence being made, the lord chancellor turned towards her and said, That the queen had appointed these commissioners, to hear what she had to say, or could answer, to

crimes laid to her charge, assuring her, that nothing would be cause of more joy to the queen, than to hear that she had proved herself innocent. Upon this, she rising up, replied, That altho', being an absolute prince, she could not be compelled to appear before the delegates, yet to manifest her innocency, she was now content to appear.

THEN Gawdy opened every specialty of the law lately made (against which she had taken exception) shewing by Babington's confession, by letters passed between them, by the confessions of Ballard and Savage, and by the confessions of Naw and Curle her secretaries, that she was privy to their treasons, and consented to the invasion of England, and destruction of the queen. But when mention was made in one of those letters of the earl of Arundel and his brethren, (the sons of the late duke of Norfolk) her tears broke forth, and she said, Alas! what hath that noble House of the Howards endured for my sake! Then having wiped away the tears, she answered, That letters might be counterfeited, her secretaries might be corrupted, and the rest, in hope of life, might be drawn to confess that which was not true. And in this she stood peremptorily, and said, That she never consented to any attempt against the person of the queen; tho' for her own delivery, she confessed she did, after many other charges by the commissioners, and replies by the queen of Scots, she requested, that she might be heard in a full parliament, or before the queen herself, and her council. But this request prevailed not, for upon the five and twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1586, being the twenty-ninth year of queen Elizabeth's reign, at the Star-Chamber in Westminster, the commissioners met again, and there pronounced sentence against her; ratifying by their seals and subscriptions, that after the first day of June, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, divers matters were compassed and imagined in this kingdom, by Anthony Babington and Others, with the privy of Mary queen of Scots, pretending title to the crown of England, tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of the royal person of queen Elizabeth.

SOME few days after a parliament was holden at Westminster, which petitioned the queen, that for the preservation of the true Religion, the safety of her person, of themselves, and their posterity, the sentence passed against Mary queen of Scots might according to law be presently promulged: but queen Elizabeth having deeply weighed the matter in her mind, desired them to think of another way; whereby the queen of Scots life might be saved, and their security provided for. To which they returned answer, That there was no way of safety, but by the
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the death of the Scottish Queen, still urging to have the said sentence put in execution.

WHEREUPON the queen after a short pause, spake to this effect, I protest my chief desire hath been, that for your security, and my own safety, some other way might be devised, than that which is now propounded : but seeing 'tis now evident and certain that my safety without her destruction, is in a more deplorable estate, I am most grievously affected with inward sorrow ; that I, who have pardoned so many rebels, neglected so many treasons (either by connivance or silence) should now at last exercise cruelty upon a prince so nearly allied to me. As for your petition, I beseech you to rest in an answer without an answer : if I say, I will not grant your petition, I shall perhaps say what I meant not : if I should say, I will grant it, then cast I myself into destruction headlong, whose safety you so earnestly desire : and that I know you, in your wisdoms, would not I should do.

AFTER this, parliament was prorogued, the lord Buckhurst, and Beal clerk of the council, were sent to the queen of Scots, to let her understand, that sentence was pronounced against her, and confirmed by parliament, and that the execution of it was earnestly desired by the nobility and commons ; and therefore persuaded her, that before her death, she would acknowledge her offences against God and the queen ; intimating, that if she lived, the Religion received in England, could not subsist. Hereupon she was taken with an unwonted alacrity, and seemed to triumph for joy, giving God thanks, and gratulating her own felicity ; that she should be accounted an instrument for establishing the Romish Religion in Britain. And therewith she requested to have some catholick priest to administer the Sacrament unto her : but was denied, and this, some deemed not only inhuman but tyrannical and heathenish. Then they recommended to her the bishop and dean of Peterborough for to do that office, whom she utterly rejected, and jeered at the English nation, saying, That the English had many time murdered their own kings, and therefore no marvel, if they should now shew their cruelty upon her, who was issued from the blood of their kings.

Soon after, the sentence against her was proclaimed over all England, which the queen of Scots hearing of, was not at all dejected, and as a thing strange and scarce credible, it spread far about, so as intercessions came thick in her behalf, to queen Elizabeth, especially from the Scotch and French kings, who sent their several ambassadors, using all the reasons that natural affections in the one ; and likeness of condition in the other ; could urge for sparing her life. But when
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the necessity of the state seemed to obstruct all ways of clemency, the French ambassador set agents at work to kill queen Elizabeth; which, with many rumours then raised, so terrified the queen, that she sealed letters for the execution of the said sentence: and one of her greatest persuaders to it (as the Scots reported) was Patrick Grey, whom the king of Scots had sent to dissuade her from it, for he founded often in her ears, *Mortua non Mordet*.

BUT the queen being long in suspense about this weighty matter, and fear prevailing, she at length delivered to secretary Davison, letters under her hand and seal, to get the commission under the great seal of England, for the execution of the queen of Scots, which might be in a readiness upon any fear of danger; charging him not to disclose the matter to any body. But next day her mind being altered, she sent Sir William Killegrew to Davison, to countermand the making of the commission. Upon this, Davison went to the queen, and told her, that the commission was already made, and the seal put to it; whereat she was extremely angry, and rebuked him sharply for his hastiness. Yet Davison imparted this secret to the privy counsellors, and persuaded them, that the queen commanded, the commission should be put in execution.

HEREUPON Beal was sent down with letters, wherein authority was given to the earls of Shrewsbury, Kent, Derby, Cumberland, and Others, that she should be put to death according to law; with which proceedings the queen was not once made acquainted, and more than this, altho' she had intimated to Davison, that she would take some other order about the queen of Scots, yet did he not stay Beal from going. As soon as the earls were come to Fotheringay, they together with Sir Amias Paulet, and Sir Drue Drury, with whom the queen of Scots was then in custody, did signify unto her the cause of their coming, and in a few words admonished her to prepare for death, for that she must die the next day. Whereto, without any change of countenance, or passion of mind, she made answer, I had not thought, my sister the queen would have consented to my death, who am not subject to your laws; but since 'tis her pleasure, Death shall be to me most welcome; neither is that foul worthy of high and everlasting joys whose body cannot endure one stroke of the executioner.

THEN she requested that she might confer with her confessor, and Melvyn her steward; but for her confessor, it was denied, and the bishop, or dean of Peterborough were again recommended to her; whom, when she had rejected, the earl of Kent in hot burning zeal to Religion, turning towards her, said, Your life will be the death of our Religion, as your death will be the life thereof. Men-
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tion being made of Babington, she constantly denied his conspiracy to have been known to her. And enquiring what was become of Naw and Curle, she asked, Whether ever it was heard before, that servants were suborned and accepted for witnesses against their master's life.

THE earls being departed, she went to supper, and perceiving her men and women servants to lament and weep, she comforted them, and bad them rather rejoice, that she was now to depart out of a world of miseries. And turning to Burgoin her physician, she asked him, whether he did not now observe the force of Truth to be great? They say (quoth she) that I must die, because I have plotted against the queen's life: yet the earl of Kent signified unto me, that there is no other cause of my death, but that they doubt their Religion because of me. Neither hath my fault against the queen, but their fear because of me, drawn upon me my end; whilst some under colour of Religion, and the publick good, aim at their own private respects. When supper was almost over she drank to all her servants, who pledged her in order upon their knees, mingling their tears with the wine, and craving pardon for the neglect of their duty; as she also did of them, for the neglect of hers. After supper she looked over her will, read the inventory of her goods and jewels, and writ their names severally by them, to whom she appointed them in particular. At her wonted hour she went to bed, and after a few hours sleep, awaking, spent the rest of her time in her oratory, or usual place of prayer, 'till Thomas Andrews sheriff of the County gave notice, that it was time to come forth.

AND then with a princely majesty, and chearful countenance she came out, her head covered with a linen veil, carrying an ivory Crucifix in her hand: in the gallery the earls met her, and Melvyn upon his bended knees, pouring forth tears, bewailed his misfortune, that he was to carry into Scotland, the woeful news of the unhappy fate of his lady and mistress. But she comforted him, saying, Lament not, but rather rejoice, thou shalt by and by see Mary Stuart freed from all cares. Then turning herself to the earls, she desired, that her servants might stand by her at her death; which the earl of Kent was very loth to grant, for fear of superstition. To whom, she said, Fear nothing, these poor wretches desire only to give me my last farewell, I know the queen my sister, would not deny me so small a request, that my women might be present, even for honour of womanhood. After this she came to the scaffold, erected at the upper end of the hall, where was a chair, a cushion, and a block, all covered with mourning. Then the dean of Peterborough going to prayers, she falling upon her knees and holding

holding up the Crucifix in both her hands, prayed with her servants in latin. Prayers being ended, she kissed the Crucifix, and signing herself with the sign of the Cross, said, As thy arms, O Lord Christ, were spread forth upon the Cross, so embrace me with the open arms of thy mercy, and forgive me my sins. Then the executioner asking her pardon, she forgave him. And now her women helping off her outward garments, bewailing and lamenting her case, she kissed them, and signing them with the Cross, with a chearful countenance she bad them forbear their womanish lamentations. For now she should rest from her sorrows. And then turning to her men servants who wept also, she signing them with the Cross, and smiling, bad them farewell. So shadowing her face with a linen cloth, and lying down on the block, she repeated the Psalm, *In te Domine speravi, ne confundar in eternum*; at which words, stretching forth her body, her head at two blows was stricken off: the dean crying out, Let queen Elizabeth's enemies so perish; the earl of Kent answering Amen! and the multitude sighing and sorrowing. Her body was afterwards royally buried in the Cathedral Church at Peterborough, from whence, it was removed by her son king James the first, to king Henry the seventh's Chapel at Westminster, where he erected a royal monument for her, with a Latin Inscription to her memory.

THIS end had Mary queen of Scots, in the six and fortieth year of her age, and of her imprisonment in England the eighteenth: a lady so compleat in all excellent parts of body and mind, that it must needs have made her a happy woman, if she had not been a queen; and perhaps a happy queen too, had she not been heir to the crown of England. For by some Englishmen who were careful to retain the Reformed Religion, and maintaining the queen's safety, she was (as indifferent censurers have thought) circumvented; and by others, who were desirous to restore the Romish Religion, thrust forward into dangerous designs, and overborn with the testimonies of her secretaries, who seemed to be corrupted with money.

WHEN the news of her death came to queen Elizabeth's knowledge, she gave herself over to sorrow, and wrote a letter by Sir Robert Cary to king James, charging Davison, and her too credulous council with the fault, protesting her intentions to be otherwise. But the king denied his access at the first, 'till means were found to persuade him to continue amity with England. And in the mean time Davison was cited to the Star-Chamber, before the delegates; who, for the inconsiderateness of the fact, fined him ten thousand pounds, and to remain a prisoner during the queen's pleasure. He was an ingenious man, but not thoroughly

roughly acquainted with the ways of the court, and thought to have been raised to that place on purpose to act this part of the tragedy ; for queen Elizabeth had carried herself, as one that would have it done, and yet was loth to do it, scarce knowing her own mind, and yet would have another know it ; meaning to make it a work of mistake, rather than of purpose ; that so at least she might leave some place of satisfaction to herself, that it was not absolutely of her doing.

THE death of the Scottish queen, being represented to the king of Spain, he resented it, as an injury offered to the majesty of kings, and queen Elizabeth expecting a war from him, resolved to attack the Spaniards first ; and thereupon Sir Francis Drake the second man after Magellan (who was the first) that ever sailed round the world, and others, were ordered to sea, who sunk, took, and fired a hundred Spanish ships in the harbour of Cadiz, took four forts at Cape St. Vincent, and performing other eminent exploits about the Isles of the Azores, he returned with great spoil. Whilst Thomas Candish (or Cavendish) of Trimley in Suffolk, (being the next after Drake, who sailed about the world) passing thro' the streights of Magellan, (so called, from that famous navigator, that first discovered them) burnt a great number of Spanish towns, sunk and took nineteen ships on the coast of Chili, Peru, New-Spain, and North America, and then returned home by the Philippine Isles.

THE same year upon the twentieth day of May, William Dix did demise the Manor * of Framlingham to Edward Carriell, John Holdych, Richard Godfry, and John Holland, esquires, and John Kepar, gentleman, for the residue of his term of years then unexpired ; who kept their first Court for the said Manor, on the thirtieth day of July following.

Now the king of Spain being informed, that the English had plundered his subjects, sacked his towns, and destroyed their ships, was farther incensed, and did prepare a mighty navy, consisting of one hundred and thirty ships, wherein were 19,290 soldiers ; 8,350 sailors ; 2,080 galley-slaves ; and 2,630 great ordnance ; commanded by the duke of Medina Sidonia, which sailing from the river Tagus, a messenger was dispatched before to the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands, to be ready with 50,000 old soldiers, and his shipping to join them, that they together might land at the Thames mouth in England.

In the mean time, the queen provided both by sea and land for their reception, Charles lord Howard of Effingham lord admiral, and Sir Francis Drake vice-admiral, with the royal navy, were to be ready at Plymouth. And the lord Henry

Seymour

* Rot. Cur. Fram. 30. Eliz.

Seymour (second son to the duke of Somerset) with forty English and Dutch ships, were sent to hinder the prince of Parma's coming out. 20,000 land soldiers were laid along the southern coast: and two armies besides of trained men were levied; one of which consisting of 1000 horse, and 22,000 foot, the earl of Leicester commanded, who encamped at Tilbury near the Thames mouth: and over the other, which were 24,000 foot, and 2000 horse (appointed to guard the queen's person) the lord Hunsden (the only son of Mary Bullen sister to the queen's mother) was general.

BOTH sides being thus provided, the Spanish fleet was discovered upon the western coast; whereof the lord admiral having notice, he had much ado to get the queen's navy out of the haven (the wind being contrary) but at length he haled it forth: and next day the English beheld the Spanish ships in height like castles, sailing slowly along, whom they suffered peaceably to pass by, that they might have the benefit of the wind, to follow after them. And so upon the one and twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1588, the admiral of England sent *The Defiance*, which by a great shot challenged the Spaniards to fight, whereupon an engagement ensued; then Drake, John Hawkins, and Martin Forbisher let fly against the outmost squadron, which John Martin Recalde commanded, making him, tho' a great seaman, glad to retire to their main navy for relief: the night following a mighty Byscayner (wherein was the Spanish king's treasure) by chance was fired with gunpowder, but timely quenched by the assistance of other ships; whereof one was the galleon of Don Pedro de Valdez, whom Drake took prisoner and sent to Dartmouth; and the Byscayner itself (the treasure being taken out by the Spaniards) they left behind, which the English brought to Weymouth.

UPON the three and twentieth day of this month, they had a second fight, in which most of the Spanish shot flew over the English ships, and never hurt them; only Cock, an Englishman being with his little vessel in the midst of his enemies, died valiantly. Next day they rested on both sides, and the lord admiral divided his fleet into four squadrons; the first he himself commanded; Drake the second; Hawkins the third; and Forbisher the fourth: and upon St. James's day, they engaged the third time, in which fight, the English had again the better, so as after this time, the Spaniards would no more turn upon the English, but holding on their course, dispatched a messenger to the prince of Parma; requiring him forthwith to join himself to the king's navy, and withal to send them bullets.

THE day following, the lord admiral knighted Thomas Howard, the second son

son of the late duke of Norfolk, the lord Sheffield, Roger Townsend, Hawkins, and Forbisher, and holding a council of war, they determined not to set again upon the enemy, until they came to the streight of Calais; where the lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter waited for their coming. And now so far were the English from being terrified with this Invincible Armada (as the Spaniards proudly termed it) that many of the nobility, and others, hired ships at their own charges and came to the admiral, as the earls of Oxford, Cumberland, Northumberland, Thomas and Robert Cecil, Henry Brook, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Hatton, Sir Robert Carey, Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Sir Thomas Gerard, Sir Arthur Gorge, and Others.

AND upon the seven and twentieth day of July towards evening, the Spaniards cast anchor near Calais, and not far from them rode the English admiral, within cannon shot, to whom Seymour and Winter joined themselves; whereby the English navy was augmented to a hundred and forty ships, nimble and serviceable either for fighting or sailing, yet only fifteen of them bore the stroke of the battle. And now again the Spaniards sent post after post to the prince of Parma, to send them forty fly-boats, without which they were not able to skirmish with the English, by reason of the greatness and unweildiness of their ships; and importune him presently to put to sea with his army: but he was unprepared, his flat bottomed boats were full of chinks and leaked; besides the Hollanders hovered before the ports of Dunkirk and Newport, in such sort, that he durst not venture out to sea.

NEXT day, the lord admiral made ready eight of his worst ships, daubing their outsidess, with wild-fire, rosin, and brimstone; and filled them full with combustible matter: which under the conduct of Young and Prows, were sent down with the wind, in the silent time of the night towards the Spanish fleet: as soon as the Spaniards saw them approach, and the sea, as it were, all on a light fire, imagining withal, that those fire-ships might carry some murdering engine: they made an hideous noise, took up anchors, cut cables, spread sails, and betook themselves to their oars, but more to flight. One of the Spanish galleasses having lost her rudder, and floating up and down, was attacked by Preston, Gerard, and Harvy, who slew captain Hugh Moncada, cast the soldiers overboard, and carried away a great deal of gold; but the vessel and ordnance was wreck to the governor of Calais.

DRAKE and Fenner in the mean time perceiving the Spanish fleet to gather together again before Gravelin, set upon them with great violence; to whom

Fenton, Southwell, Beeston, Crofs, and Riman joined themselves : and soon after the admiral himself, Sir Thomas Howard, and the lord Sheffield : the galleon called St. Matthew, was much battered by Seymour and Winter, driven towards Ostend, and set upon again by the Zeelanders, and at last was taken by the Flushing-ers.

AND now the Spanish navy wanting many necessaries, and having no hopes of the prince of Parma's coming, they resolved to return northward for Spain : in which passage they lost many ships and men, the English navy still following them close, till they were obliged to give them over for want of powder. And whereas most men thought they would return, the queen in person came to Tilbury, to view the army and camp there, where she shewed such undaunted courage and resolution, that it wonderfully animated the spirits of them all. But the Spaniards having lost abundance of men, and more than half their shipping, (and the English not above one hundred men, and Cock's little vessel) cast away all hope of returning but to their own country, where they arrived with dishonour.

FOR the happy success of this action, the queen appointed prayers and thank-givings in all the Churches in England : and she (as it were in triumph) with a great troop of the nobility, went to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, (where the banners taken from the enemy were placed in view) and there most devoutly gave thanks to Almighty God. And that which increased the publick joy, was the news which Sir Robert Sidney brought out of Scotland, that the king had passed over all injuries, was lovingly affected towards the English, and desired to embrace sincere and perfect amity with the queen. As for the king of Spain, the king of Scots told his ambassador, that he expected no other courtesy from the Spanish king but such as Polyphemus promised Ulysses, that he should be the last whom he would devour.

DURING this Spanish war England was much troubled with Schism, (a weed that thriveth most rankly in the heat of war) and before this time never did impudence and malapertness against ecclesiastical magistrates more insolently advance itself : for when the queen (who was SEMPER EADEM) would not hearken to innovators in Religion, some admirers of the discipline of Geneva, thought the best way to establish the same in this kingdom, was by railing against bishops, and therefore Penry, Udal, and other ministers of the word, set forth such scandalous and scurrilous Books, (viz.) Martin-Mar-Pelate, Minerals, Diotrepheas, Demonstration of Discipline, &c. that the authors seemed rather scullions than

than scholars, or men of piety. And others, who had a hand in their counsels, began to exercise their discipline in corners, contemning the authority of the laws, holding synods and conventicles in certain places, and instituting of presbyteries, for which Thomas Cartwright, Edmund Snape, Andrew King, Proudlow, Pain, and others of that stamp were called in question; whom some overhot people conspired to deliver out of the magistrates hands; but their great petulancy was overcome by the patience and prudence of his grace John Whitgift archbishop of Canterbury.

ABOUT two years after, the fanatical madness and blasphemous impiety of William Hacket did break forth: he was born at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, a mean fellow, of no learning; who, after the biting off a man's nose (with whom he was at variance) and swallowing it down before his face, all on a sudden took upon him, a shew of wonderful holiness, did nothing but hear sermons, get Scriptures by heart, and counterfeited revelations from God, and an extraordinary calling: whereby he grew to be magnified by certain zealous ministers, especially by Edward Coppinger, (a gentleman of a good house), and one Arthington, a great admirer of the Geneva discipline; that they accounted him as sent from Heaven, and a greater prophet than Moses, or St. John Baptist; yea, that he was Christ himself, come with a fan in his hand, to judge the world. And this they proclaimed in Cheapside; giving out that Hacket participated of Christ's glorified body, by his especial spirit, and was now come to propagate the Gospel over Europe, and to settle a true discipline in the Church of England; and that they themselves were two prophets, the one of mercy, and the other of judgment; with many other such incredible blasphemies. Whereupon Hacket was apprehended and arraigned; and at last condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: as he was drawn upon an hurdle, to the principal street of the city, he roared out with a dreadful sound, Jehova Messias! Jehova Messias! behold the the Heaven open, behold the Son of the Most High descending down to deliver me! At the gallows, being admonished to acknowledge his sin against God and the queen, the execrable wretch inveighing most contumeliously against the queen, cried out with a stentor's voice, O heavenly God, Almighty Jehova, Alpha and Omega, Lord of lords, King of kings, God everlasting, Thou knowest that I am the true Jehova whom Thou hast sent: shew some miracle out of the cloud to convert these infidels, and take me from mine enemies. But if not, (I tremble to repeat it) I will set the Heavens on fire, and with these hands will pluck Thee out of Thy throne! And other expressions he used more unfit to be mentioned.

mentioned. Turning himself to the hangman, as he was putting the rope to him, Thou bastard, (said he) wilt thou hang Hacket thy king? having the rope about his neck, he lift up his eyes to Heaven, and grinning said, Dost thou repay me this for a kingdom bestowed? I come to revenge it. These things as he was belching forth with a blasphemous mouth, his windpipe was broken with the halter, the multitude crying out to have the most impious villain presently cut down: which according to the sentence of his judgment was done, and so he was bowelled and quartered. And thus doth the enemy of mankind bewitch those, whom he findeth to dissemble sanctity, and are not willing to be wise to sobriety. Coppinger awhile after starved himself to death in prison: and Arthington repented, and made his recantation, in a publick writing.

BESIDES these, Others also at the same time cried down the calling of Bishops, with whom sided some common lawyers straining both their tongues and pens against their jurisdiction, affirming, that the queen could not depute, nor they exercise any such ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and that the oath *Ex Officio* was unchristian, because no man is bound to accuse himself. But the professors of the ecclesiastical law maintained the queen's authority in ecclesiastical causes, as vested in her by authority of parliament; to oppose which, was nothing else but to insult over her sacred prerogative, with breach of the oath Allegiance. * And that ecclesiastical and spiritual causes, † as blasphemy, apostacy, heresies, schisms, orders, admissions, institutions of clerks, celebration of divine service, rights of matrimony, divorces, general bastardy, subtraction and right of tythes, oblations, obventions, dilapidations, reparation of Churches, probate of testaments, administration, and accounts upon the same, simony, incest, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, appeals in ecclesiastical causes, commutation of penance, &c. are to be determined and decided by ecclesiastical judges, according to the queen's ecclesiastical laws, and the common laws of England hath no cognisance thereof. And also, that the oath *Ex Officio* in ecclesiastical, and other courts, hath been time out mind exacted, to discover simony, adultery, and other works of darkness, especially when *insinuatio fuerit clamorosa*. And tho' no man be bound to discover himself, yet being once discovered by common fame, he is bound to shew, whether he can defend his innocency, and purge himself; because penance imposed is not a punishment, but a medicine to cure sinners, deter others from sin, and take away scandal.

THIS year the queen did, upon the nine and twentieth day of November, being

* Caudrey's Case.

† Coke's Rep. v. fo. 9.

ing the four and thirtieth year of her reign, make a Lease to Sir George Cary, the lord Hunfdon's eldest fon, of the Scite of the Manor of Framlingham with its rights, members, and appurtenances, and the Hundred of Loes, with its members and appurtenances, for one and twenty years, in as ample manner and form, as any duke of Norfolk * ever had, or ought to have. The said Sir George Cary was knight of the garter, governor of the Isle of Wight, lord chamberlain of the queen's household, and one of her privy council. And the Arms he did bear, were, Ar. on a Bend Sa. 3 Roses of the first. After the decease of his father he was baron of Hunfden, which honourable title he enjoyed about seven years, and then departed this life upon the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1603; leaving iffue by the lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir John Spencer of Althorp in the county of Northampton, knight, Elizabeth their only daughter and heir, who was afterwards the wife of Sir Thomas Berkley, knight, fon and heir to Henry lord Berkley.

THE war with Spain continuing, and the queen considering, that the Spanifh king's chief strength was in his gold of America, Sir Walter Raleigh was fent out with a fleet of fifteen fhips, who intercepted a mighty carrack of theirs, called The Mother of God, valued at 150,000*£*. sterling, † over and above what the commanders and feamen pilfered. But Sir Martin Forbisher in a fharp conflict at fea between the two nations, received a wound, whereof he died at Plymouth. While Richard Hawkins, the fon of Sir John Hawkins, paffing thro' the ftreights of Magellan with one fhip, took five Spanifh fhips, richly laden upon the coaft of Chili, but was himfelf taken after an engagement for feveral days with eight Spanifh fhips, and carried unto Spain, where he remained a prifoner for fome time, tho' Bertrand di Caftro the captain who took him to his great commendations folicted his delivery.

WHICH hard fortune was foon recompensed by James Lancafter, who taking no lefs than nine and thirty rich veffels from the Spaniards on the coaft of America, brought them all fafe to England. The next year Sir Walter Raleigh undertook his voyage to Guinea; Prefton and Sommers to the weft of America; Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake to Porto Rico; but none of them meeting with any confiderable fuccefs, the two laft died for grief; Hawkins at Porto Rico, and Drake upon the fea, as they failed from Scudo to Porto-Bello, and after the manner of funerals at fea, he was caft overboard with a peal of ordnance; almoft in the fame place, where firft he began to grow famous to the world: and
upon

* Dugd. Bar. 3. vol. 397.

† Baker, 402.

upon him were made these Latin Verses,

Drace, pererrati novit quem terminus orbis,
 Quemq; semel mundi vidit uterque polus;
 Si taceant homines, facient te sydera notum,
 Sol nescit comitis non-memor esse sui.

Englished thus,

Sir Drake, whom well the world's end knows,
 Which thou didst compass round,
 And whom both poles of Heaven once saw,
 Which North and South do bound;
 The Stars above will make thee known,
 If Men here silent were;
 The Sun himself cannot forget
 His fellow-traveller.

Soon after these unfortunate voyages, a constant rumour grew every day stronger and stronger, that the Spaniards prepared for war against England and Ireland; being invited into the latter by the earl of Tyrone or Tir-Owen, then in rebellion there: but the queen supposing it the best way to divert the king of Spain, by attacking him in his own ports, rigged out a navy of one hundred and fifty ships, besides two and twenty sail of Dutch, with land forces on board, under the conduct of Robert D'Eureux earl of Essex, and admiral Howard, the earl to have the prerogative at land, and the admiral at sea, who divided the fleet into four squadrons, the admiral commanded the first; Essex the second; the lord Thomas Howard the third; and Raleigh the fourth: and being arrived near Cape St. Vincent, information was given them by an Irish ship, that a great fleet of Spaniards lay at anchor before Cadiz. Whereupon the general and admiral, sailing thither, set upon them, and after a sharp fight, took and destroyed the greatest part of them: then the general forcing his entrance with great valour into the town, they obtained a vast booty, and demolished the fort: while Raleigh set on fire the merchant-men, which lay at Port-Reall. This done they returned home, having damaged the Spaniards to the value of twenty millions of ducats.

AFTERWARDS the queen understanding that the Spaniards designed to invade Ireland, she set forth another great navy of above one hundred and sixty men of war, under the command of the earl of Essex, the lord Thomas Howard, and Raleigh, to intercept the Spanish fleet in their return from the West-Indies, which they narrowly missed at Gratiofa, gaining only three out of forty, whilst the

the rest got safe to the harbour of Tercera, which was very strongly fortified.

At length Tir-oen broke out into open rebellion in Ireland, and the earl of Essex was sent thither, as lord lieutenant, with authority either to conclude peace, or make war: so after some slight skirmishes, and a conference held with Tir-oen, a truce ensued; with which the queen being dissatisfied, she remanded the earl home: and being come into her majesty's presence, he fell on his knees begging her mercy: but she receiving him less kindly than formerly, committed him to the custody of the lord privy seal: in whose house, and not in the Star-Chamber least the censure should fall too heavy on him, he was brought to a private trial, (the queen not intending his ruin, but amendment) where he was accused for making the earl of Southampton general of the horse; for drawing his forces into Munster, and neglecting the arch-rebel Tyrone; and for having a private parley with him. To which articles, the earl professed, that he would not contest with the queen, nor excuse his faults, and so upon begging the queen's mercy, he was set at liberty. But falling afterwards into discontent, and having won the affections of papists, puritans, and soldiers, by all the ways of popularity, he resolved to set upon the queen's palace, to remove his adversaries from the court. For which he was tried, condemned, and beheaded, in the four and thirtieth year of his age. He had his surname from Eureux a city in Normandy, was descended from the Bouchiers earls of Essex, the Bohuns earls of Hereford and Essex, and from Thomas of Woodstock the youngest son of king Edward the third; his great grand-father was made viscount Hereford by king Edward the sixth; and his father, earl of Essex, by the queen; whose favours made this young nobleman too bold an ingroffer thereof: and her violent indulgency towards him (which is incident to old age, where it encounters with a pleasing and suitable object) argued not a perpetuity.

At this time the rebellion remained hot in Ireland, where Tir-oen encouraged by the bishop of Rome, and having received aid from the Spaniard, carried himself as a monarch of that country. But in a single battle near Kinsale, the rebels were defeated by Charles Blunt lord Montjoy, then lord deputy of Ireland: and Don John D'Aquila, the Spanish general capitulated and quitted the kingdom. Tir-oen, being thus deserted, submitted to the queen's mercy, and surrendered himself to the lord deputy: who designing for to bring him into England, was prevented by the death of the queen; which happened at her palace of Richmond, upon the four and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1602, when she had lived sixty-nine years, six months, and seven days, and reign-

ed four and forty years, four months, and seven days. Her body was embalmed, wrapped in lead, and buried in king Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster, where her royal successor king James built a stately monument for her, near the east end of the north isle; which being of white marble, supported by ten corinthian pillars of black marble, hath the frize thereof adorned, by the arms of all the royal matches in a direct succession from king Edward the Confessor, with the impalements of several branches of the royal family, and these Epitaphs about it in Latin, thus translated into English.

“ In perpetual Commemoration of the incomparable Princess **ELIZABETH**, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, daughter to Henry the eight, grand-daughter to Henry the seventh, and great grand-daughter to Edward the fourth. The Parent of her Country, the Patroness of Religion and Learning, who, with a knowledge of many Languages, and excellent personal accomplishments, possessed all the qualities becoming Majesty, in a degree beyond her sex.

This Monument was erected by **JAMES** the First, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

ELIZABETH and **MARY**, Sisters, after enjoying the same Crown,
Now lie in the same Tomb, in hopes of a Resurrection.

Sacred to Memory, after Restoring Religion to its Primitive Simplicity, establishing Peace and Order, settling the just Value of the Coin, quelling a Rebellion at Home, composing Intestine Commotions in France, supporting Holland, defeating the Spanish Fleet, driving the Spaniards out of Ireland, and forcing the Rebels there to submit: Greatly augmented the Revenues of both Universities, by a Regulation of Provision: Enriching all England, during a most wise Reign of 45 Years; The Pious, the Triumphant, the Fortunate Queen **ELIZABETH**, dying an easy death, in her 70th Year, left her mortal Part ('till Christ shall call it forth to the Resurrection) to be deposited in this celebrated Church, which owes its second Foundation to that Princess.

She died the 24th of March, in the Year of Grace, 1602.”

§. 4. THE same day that queen Elizabeth departed this life, James the sixth of that name king of Scots, whom a little before her decease, she had declared her next heir, was proclaimed king of England, France, and Ireland; who having confirmed the privy council, he added thereto, the earls of Northumberland,

land, and Cumberland, the lord Thomas Howard then baron of Walden, and the lord Henry Howard, the son, and brother of the late duke of Norfolk ; which was done, without doubt, out of favour to that House,* which had suffered much upon the account of the king's mother ; yet one of these lord Howards being known, and the other reputed, to be a papist, it was presently apprehended as a favour to that side : and the catholicks were not a little confident of his good inclination to them all in general. And it was necessary at this time, that they should have such a conceit ; for in the late queen's last sickness, pope Clement the eight had written two Briefs to the catholicks of England, to admit of none to succeed in the kingdom, but such a one, of whose good inclination to the see of Rome, they should at least be well persuaded.

THE king being come out of Scotland, did create divers lords, and received several ambassadors from foreign princes, who were sent to congratulate his majesty's happy accession to the crown. The earl of Tir-oen was also brought out of Ireland, whom the king pardoned, commanding all men to use him with respect and honour. And now every man might set under his vine, and enjoy the happiness of a peaceable government ; when suddenly like a storm in a fair summer's day, there did break forth a treason of a strange composition, priests and laymen, papists and protestants, conspiring to surprize his majesty and the council, and set up the lady Arabella Stuart, the king's near kinswoman, for which Henry Brook lord Cobham, George Brook his brother, the lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffith Markham, Sir Edward Parham, Watson and Clark (two priests) and others, were apprehended, arraigned and condemned, all but Parham, who was acquitted. The two priests were executed, George Brook beheaded, the lord Cobham was deprived of his estate, and so ended that noble family, which had flourished in great honour many ages. Sir Walter Raleigh was committed to the Tower, where he wrote the History of the World, but having procured liberty to go to the West-Indies in quest of a gold mine, he fell upon a Spanish town called St. Thome ; which, contrary to his engagement, he pillaged and burnt, for which, at his return, he was so severely prosecuted by count Gundamore the Spanish ambassador, that after fourteen years reprieve, he was, at last, on a sudden beheaded, to the Spaniards joy : for the king at his first coming into England found letters, of mart granted against the Spaniards, which he caused to be called in, and then consented to a treaty of perfect reconciliation ; which, after the discovery of this conspiracy, did terminate in a peace between the two nations ; and this the king preferred before the life of one man, already condemned.

THE civil affairs being thus settled, the king received many complaints about ecclesiastical matters; whereupon he sent for Dr. Reinolds, Dr. Sparks, Mr. Knewstubs, and Mr. Chaderton, to Hampton Court, where these four plaintiffs being arrived, were called into the privy chamber, (the bishops of London and Winchester being there before) and after them, the deans and doctors then present: and the king soon after entering the chamber, took his chair, placed at some distance from the cloth of state, and made a short speech to this effect.

"Several christian princes at the commencement of their reigns, have taken the first course, for the establishing of the Church, in doctrine and policy; especially in this kingdom; wherein I am happier than my predecessors, for they were fain to make great alterations; but as yet, I see no cause to make any; but rather to confirm that, which I find well settled five and forty years, and with such singular blessings of God, as that no Church upon the face of the earth more flourished, than this of England: yet, seeing in any state corruptions may insensibly grow thro' time or persons; and because many grievous complaints have been made to me, since my first entrance into this land, I thought it best to summon some persons, whom I understood to be the most grave, learned, and modest of the aggrieved sort, which being here present, I am now ready to hear at large, what they can object, or say." And so willed them to begin.

WHEREUPON Reinolds, Sparks, Knewstubs, and Chaderton, kneeling down, Dr. Reinolds the foreman, after a short preamble gratulatory, and signifying his majesty's summons, by virtue whereof they then, and there appeared, reduced all matters disliked or questioned, into these four heads.

I. That the Doctrine of the Church might be preserved in purity, according to God's Word.

II. That good Pastors might be planted in all Churches to preach the same.

III. That the Church Government might be sincerely ministered, according to God's Word.

IV. That the Book of Common-Prayer might be fitted to more increase of piety.

Dr. Reinolds. Moved his majesty first, that the Book of Articles of Religion concluded An. 1562, might be explained in places obscure, and enlarged where some things are defective: for Example, whereas in Article 16. the Words are these, "After we have received the Holy Ghost, we may depart from Grace:" notwithstanding the meaning is sound, yet because, they seem to be contrary to the Doctrine of God's predestination and election, in the 17th Artic. the words might be

be explained, with this, or the like addition, *Yet neither Totally, nor Finally.*

Bishop of London. Kneeling down, replied, that very many in these days neglecting holiness of life, presumed too much of persisting in Grace, laying all their Religion upon Predestination, If I shall be saved I shall be saved : which is a desperate Doctrine, contrary to good Divinity, and the true Doctrine of Predestination, wherein we should reason rather *Ascendende*, than *Descendende*, thus, If I live in obedience to God, in love with my neighbour, I follow my vocation, &c. therefore I trust that God hath elected me and predestinated me to Salvation; not thus, which is the usual course of argument, God hath predestinated and chosen me to life, therefore, tho' I sin never so grievously, yet I shall not be damned; for whom he once loveth, he loveth to the end. Whereupon he shewed his majesty out of the next Article, what was the doctrine of the Church of England touching Predestination, in the very last paragraph, (viz.) "We must receive God's promises in such wise, as they are generally set forth to us in Holy Scripture, and in our doings, that the will of God is to be followed, which we have expressly declared unto us in the Word of God."

King. I very well approve that part of the Article, but consider whether any thing is meet to be added, for the clearing of the Doctor's doubt by putting in the word *Often*, or the like, as thus, We may often depart from Grace. But I wish in the mean time, that the Doctrine of Predestination might be very tenderly handled and with great discretion; least on the one side, God's Omnipotency might be called in question, by impeaching the Doctrine of his eternal Predestination, or on the other, a desperate presumption might be arreared, by inferring the necessary certainty of standing and persisting in Grace.

Dr. Reynolds. 'Tis said in the 23d. Artic. "That it is not lawful for any man to take upon him the Office of preaching or administering the Sacraments, in the Congregation, before he is lawfully called." Which words, *In the Congregation*, implies a lawfulness for any man whatsoever, out of the Congregation, to preach and administer the Sacraments, tho' he had no lawful calling thereunto.

Bishop of London. 'Tis a vain objection, because, by the Doctrine and Practice of the Church of England, none but a Licensed Minister may preach, nor either publicly or privately administer Baptism, or the Lord's Supper.

Dr. Reynolds. In Article 25. these Words touching Confirmation, "grown partly of the corrupt following the Apostles," being opposite to those in the Collect of Confirmation in the Communion-Book; upon whom, after the example of the Apostles; argue a contrariety each to other: the first confessing Confirmation

tion to be a depraved imitation of the Apostles : the second grounding it upon their example, Acts 8. & 9. As if the bishop in confirming of children, did by his imposing of hands, as the Apostles in those places, give the visible graces of the Holy Ghost. And therefore desire that both the contradiction might be considered, and this ground of Confirmation examined.

Bishop of London. The Words of the Article run thus ; "These five, commonly called Sacraments, that is to say, Confirmation, Penance, Orders, &c. are not to be accounted for Sacraments of the Gospel being such as have grown partly of the corrupt following the Apostles, &c." which insinuateth, that the making of Confirmation to be a Sacrament, is a corrupt imitation : but the Communion-Book aiming at the right use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be according to the Apostles example.

King. The Objection is a mere cavill.

Bishop of London. As for the ground of Confirmation, 'tis not so much founded upon the places in the Acts of the Apostles, which some of the Fathers had often shewed, but upon Heb. 6. 2. where it is made a part of the Apostles Catechism ; which was the Opinion, besides the Judgment of the Holy Fathers, of Mr. Calvin, who wished earnestly the restitution thereof in those reformed Churches, where it had been abolished. It being nothing else but (as St. Austin affirmeth) Prayer over a Man to be strengthened and confirmed by the Holy Ghost : or (as St. Ambrose saith) To receive increase of the Gifts of the Holy Ghost : neither need there any great proof of this, For Confirmation to be unlawful, was not their Opinion, who objected this, as I suppose : This was that which vexed them, that they had not the use thereof in their own hands, every Pastor in his Parish to confirm, for then it would be accounted an Apostolical Institution ; if Dr. Reinolds will speak, what he thinks, in this matter.

Dr. Reinolds. Seeming to yield thereunto, replied, that some diocese of a bishop, having therein six hundred Parish Churches, it was a thing very inconvenient to commit Confirmation unto the Bishop alone, supposing it impossible, that he could take due examination of them all, which came to be confirmed.

Bishop of London. The Bishops in their Visitations, give out Notice to them, who are desirous either to be themselves, or to have their children, confirmed, of the place where they will be : and appoint either Chaplains, or some other Ministers, to examine them, which are to be confirmed, and lightly confirm none ; but either by the testimony or report of the Parsons, or Curates, where the children are bred, and brought up. And none of all the Fathers ever admitted any
to

to confirm but Bishops alone : yea, even St. Jerome himself, tho' otherwise no friend to Bishops, by reason of a quarrel between the Bishop of Jerusalem and him ; yet confesseth that the execution thereof was restrained to Bishops only, *ad honorem potius Sacerdotii, quam ad Legis necessitatem* : and for this prerogative of Bishops he giveth this reason ; *Ecclesia salus in summi Sacerdotis Dignitate pendet ; cui si non exors quædam et ab omnibus eminens data Potestas, tot in Ecclesiis efficiuntur Schismata, quot Sacerdotes.*

Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Reinolds, shew by your learning, if you can, That Confirmation was at all used in ancient times, by any other, but Bishops : and the use thereof was partly to examine Children, and, after examination, by imposition of hands (which was a ceremony of blessing among the Jews) to bless them, and pray over them : and partly to try whether they had been baptized in the right form, or no : for, in former ages, Baptism was administered in divers sorts : some gave it, *In nomine Patris et Filii, &c.* Others, *In nomine Patris Majoris et Filii minoris*, as the Arrians did ; some, *In nomine Patris per Filium in Spiritu Sancto* ; Others, Not in the Name of the Trinity, *But in the Death of Christ, &c.* Whereupon catholick bishops were constrained to examine them who were baptized *in remotis*, far from them, how they were instructed to believe concerning Baptism : if rightly, to confirm them ; if amiss, to instruct them.

King. I dislike St. Jerom's assertion, that a Bishop was not *Divine Ordinationis*.

Bishop of London. If I could not prove my Ordination lawful out of the Scriptures, I would not be a Bishop four hours.

King. I approve the Calling and Use of Bishops in the Church : No Bishop, no King. As for Confirmation, it sorts neither with the authority, nor decency of the same, that every ordinary Pastor should do it. And therefore, for my part, I mean not to take that from the Bishops, which they have so long retained and enjoyed : seeing, there is as great reason, that none should confirm without the Bishop's Licence ; as that none should preach without his Licence. And so willed Dr. Reinolds to proceed.

Dr. Reinolds. In the 37. Artic. these Words, "The Bishop of Rome hath no Authority in this Land," are not sufficient, unless it were added ; *nor ought to have.*

King. What speak you of the Pope's Authority here ? *Habemus jure quod habemus* ; and therefore, in as much as it is said, *He hath not* ; it is plain enough, *that he ought not to have.*

THIS, and some other motions, seeming both to the king and lords very idle and frivolous, occasion was taken, in some by talk, to remember a certain description,

scription, which Mr. Butler of Cambridge made of a Puritan, (viz.) A Puritan is, a Protestant frayed out of his Wits. But my lord of London there seriously put his majesty in mind of the speeches, which the French ambassador Mr. Rogne gave out concerning our Church of England, at Canterbury upon his arrival and afterwards at the court, upon the view of our solemn service and ceremonies, namely, That if the Reformed Churches in France had kept the same orders amongst them, which we have; he was assured, that there would have been many thousands of Protestants more there than now there are. Yet our men stumble and strain at these petty Quillets, thereby to disturb and disgrace the whole Church.

Dr. Reynolds, then moved that this Proposition: The Intention of the Ministers is not of the Essence of the Sacrament; might be added unto the Book of Articles; the rather, because, that some in England had preached it to be essential.

King. I dislike that motion, as thinking it unfit to thrust into the Book every Position negative, which would both make the Book swell into a volume, as big as the Bible; and also confound the Reader. I will instance the course of one Mr. Craig, in the like Case in Scotland, who with his, I renounce and abhor his Detestations, and Abrenunciations, did so amaze the simple people, that they, not able to conceive all those things, utterly gave over all, falling back to popery, or remaining still in their former ignorance. Yea; if I should have been bound to his Form, the Confession of my Faith must have been in my Table-Book, not in my head. But because you speak of Intention, I will apply it thus; if you come hither with a good Intention, to be informed and satisfied, where you shall find just Cause, the whole work will sort to the better effect: but if your Intention be to go as you came (whatsoever shall be said) it will prove, that the Intention is very material and essential to the end of this present action.

Dr. Reynolds, complained next, That the Catechism in the Common-Prayer-Book was too brief; for which, One by Mr. Nowell, late dean of St. Paul's, was added, and that too long for young Novices to learn by heart; I request therefore, that One Uniform Catechism might be made, which, and none other, might be generally received.

King. Great are the numbers of ignorant Catechisms set out in Scotland, by every one that was the son of a good man, inasmuch as that, which was Catechism Doctrine in one Congregation, was in another scarcely Orthodox: therefore the Doctor's request is very reasonable: yet I would have a Catechism in the fewest and plainest affirmative terms that may be, without old, curious, deep, and intricate questions.

Dr.

Dr. *Reinolds*, then desired, that a stricter course might be taken to reform the Prophanation of the Sabbath-Day, (whereunto there was a general and unanimous assent). And that there might be a New Translation of the Bible, because the former were defective, (which his majesty thought convenient, and the Geneva Translation the worst of all). And also that unlawful and seditious Books might be suppressed, at least restrained, instancing a Book intituled, *De Jure Magistratus in Subditos*, published by Ficlerus, a papist.

King. The Doctor is a better collegeman, than a statesman; for those Books lately published, in a Controversy between the Secular Priests and Jesuits, were suffered to pass abroad, to nourish a Schism between them, and because my own cause and title were handled thereby.

Lord Cecil. They were tolerated, because in them, the title of the Spaniard to this kingdom, formerly set on foot by some of the Romish Religion, was confuted.

Lord Treasurer. Dr. Reinolds might have observed another use of those Books (viz.) That now by the testimony of those priests themselves, her late majesty and the state were cleared of that imputation of putting papists to death for their consciences only, and for their religion: seeing in those Books, they themselves confess, that they were executed for treason.

Dr. *Reinolds* expounded his complaint, as not meant of such Books as had been printed in England, but such as came from beyond sea, as Commentaries both in Philosophy and Divinity. And then they came to the second general hear^l, Concerning the planting of good and learned Pastors in every Parish.

King. There cannot be a present resolution upon this matter; because to appoint to every Parish a sufficient Minister was impossible, the Universities would not afford them: besides, I find already there are more learned men in this realm, than I have sufficient maintenance for: so that maintenance must first be provided, and then the other required: in the mean time, ignorant Ministers, if young, and no hopes of amendment, ought to be removed; if old, their death must be expected, that the next course may be better supplied: for Jerusalem could not be built up in a day.

Bishop of Winchester. The insufficiency of the Clergy, be it as it is, comes not by the Bishops defaults: but partly, by Lay Patrons, who present very mean men to their Cures, for since my being Bishop of Winchester, very few Masters of Arts were presented to good benefices: and partly, by the Law of the Land, which admitteth of a very mean and tolerable sufficiency in any Clerk: so that if the

Bishop refuse to admit him, then a *Quare Impedit* is presently sued out against him.

Dr. *Reinolds*, proceeding to the third general head, took exception to the committing of Ecclesiastical Censures to Lay Chancellors.

King. I have already conferred with the Bishops about that Point, and such Order shall be taken therein, as is convenient.

Dr. *Reinolds*. I desire, that according to certain Provincial Constitutions, they of the Clergy might have meetings once every three weeks: First, in Rural Deanries, and therein to have *Prophecyng*, according as the reverend father archbishop Grindall and other bishops, desired of her late majesty. Secondly, that such Things as could not be resolved upon there; might be referred to the archdeacon's visitation. And so thirdly, from thence to the Episcopal Synod, where the bishop with his presbytery, all such Points should determine, as before could not be decided.

King. I think you aim at a Scotch Presbytery, which as well agreeth with Monarchy, as God and the Devil. Then Jack, and Tom, and Will and Dick shall meet, and at their pleasures censure me and my council, and all our proceedings: Then *Will* will stand up and say, It must be thus: Then *Dick* shall reply and say, nay, marry, but we will have it thus. And therefore I answer, as kings are wont to speak in parliament, *Le Roy s'aviserà*.

Dr. *Reinolds*, now coming to the Fourth and last general head, concerning the Book of Common-Prayer, did make the urging of Subscription thereunto, a great impeachment to a learned Ministry, and therefore entreated that it might not be exacted, as heretofore, by which, many good men were kept out, others removed, and many disquieted. To subscribe according to the statutes of the realm, namely, To the Articles of Religion, and the king's supremacy, they were not unwilling. The reason of their backwardness to subscribe otherwise, was, First, The Book Apocryphal, which the Common-Prayer Book enjoined to be read in the Church: albeit there are in some of those Chapters appointed, manifest errors, directly repugnant to the Scriptures, particularly Ecclesiasticus 48. 10. where, that Author holds, that Elias in person was to come before Christ.

King. Whatsoever Ben Sirach had said there of Elias, Elias had in his own person, while he lived, performed and accomplished: 'Tis not good, Dr. *Reinolds*, to impose upon a man that was dead, a sense never meant by him. And turning himself to the lords, he added, What, trow ye, make these men so angry with Ecclesiasticus? By my soul, I think he was a Bishop, or else they would never use

use him so. But let those offensive places in the Apocrypha be noted, and carried to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. *Reinolds*, next scruple against Subscription ; That in the Common-Prayer Book 'tis twice set down, Jesus said to his Disciples, &c. when by the Original 'tis plain, that he spake to the Pharisees.

King. Let the word *Disciples* be omitted, and the words *Jesus said*, printed in a different letter. Yet, for ought that appears by the places, he might speak as well to his Disciples, they being present, as to the Pharisees.

THE third objection against Subscription, were interrogatories in Baptism, propounded to Infants, which being a Profound Point was put upon Mr. *Knewstubs* to pursue ; who in a long and perplexed speech said something out of Austin, that *Baptizare* was *Credere* ; but what it was, his majesty plainly confest, *Ego non intelligo* ; and asked the lords, what they thought he meant : the bishop of Winchester aiming at his meaning, shewed him the use of it out of St. Austin ; and added the Father's Reason for it, *Qui peccavit in altero, credat in altero*. Which was seconded by his majesty, First, by Reason that the Question should be propounded to the Party whom it principally concerned. Secondly, by example of himself, to whom interrogatories were propounded, when he was crowned in his infancy, king of Scotland.

Mr. *Knewstubs*, took Exceptions at the Crofs in Baptism, as being offensive to weak Brethren, grounded upon the words of St. Paul, Rom. 14. and 1. Cor. 8. (viz.) "The Consciences of the weak not to be offended."

King. *Distingue tempora, et concordabunt Scripturæ*, there is a Difference between those Times and Ours, then a Church not fully planted, nor settled ; but Ours long established and flourishing ; then Christians newly called from Paganism, and not thoroughly grounded : which is not the Case of this Church, seeing that Heathenish Doctrine for many years has been hence abandoned. Besides, how long would they be weak ? Is not five and forty years sufficient for them to grow strong ? Who are they, that pretend this weakness ? For we require not now Subscription of Laicks and Ideots, but Preachers and Ministers, who are not still, I trow, to be fed with milk, but are enabled to feed others. And 'tis not to be doubted, but that some of them are strong enough, if not headstrong : and howsoever they in this Case pretended weakness, yet some, in whose behalf they now spake, thought themselves able to teach me, and all the bishops of the land.

Mr. *Knewstubs*. Hath the Church power to institute an External significant sign ? as the Crofs in Baptism is.

Bishop of Winchester. You mistake the use of the Crofs with us, for 'tis not used in Baptism any otherwife, than only as a Ceremony : but by your own example, you make imposition of hands, in your Ordination of Pastors, to be a sign significant : besides, in Prayer, the kneeling on the ground, the lifting up of our hands, the knocking of our breasts, are ceremonies significant : the first, of our humility, coming before Almighty God ; the second, of our confidence and hope ; and the third, of our sorrow and detestation of our sins : and these are, and lawfully may be used.

Mr. Dean of the Chapel. The Jews, unto the Institution of the Passover, prescribed unto them by Moses, had, as the Rabbins witness, added both signs and words, eating four herbs, and drinking wine, with these words to both, Take and eat these in Remembrance, &c. Drink this in Remembrance, &c. Upon which Addition and Tradition of theirs, our Saviour instituted the Sacrament of his last Supper ; in celebrating it, with the same words, and after the same manner : thereby approving that Fact of theirs in particular ; and generally, that a Church may institute and retain a sign significant, which well satisfied his majesty.

HERE the king desired to have himself made acquainted, about the antiquity of the use of the Crofs, which Dr. Reinolds confessed to have been ever since the Apostles times : but this was the difficulty, to prove it of that ancient use in Baptism. For that at their going abroad, or entering into the Church, or at their Prayers and Benedictions, it was used by the ancients, required no great proof. But whether in Baptism, antiquity approved it, was a doubt cast in by Mr. Dean of Sarum, whom his majesty singled out, with a special encomium, that he was a man well versed in antiquity. Which doubt was answered, *obsignatis tabulis*, by the dean of Westminster out of Tertullian, Cyprian, Origen, and Others, that it was used in *Immortali Lavacro* : which words being a little descanted, the bishop of Winchester said, that in Constantine's time it was used in Baptism. What (quoth the king) is it now come to pass, that we shall appeach Constantine of popery, and superstition ? If then it were used, I see no reason, but that still we may continue it.

Mr. Knewstubs, Put the Case, the Church had such power to add significant signs, can it there add them, where Christ had already ordained one ? which, I think is no less derogatory to Christ's Institution, than if any potentate of this land should presume to add his seal to the great seal of England.

King. The Case is not alike : for that no sign or thing was added to the Sacrament,

crament, which was fully and perfectly finished, before any mention of the Cross was made : for confirmation whereof, the king willed the place to be read.

Mr. Knewstubs. If the Church had that power also, yet the greatest scruple to their conscience was ; how far such an ordinance of the Church was to bind them, without impeaching their Christian liberty ?

King. I will not argue that point with you, but reiterate my former speech, *Le Roy s'avisera.* It smells very rankly of Anabaptism. And I compare it to the usage of a beardless Boy. One Mr. John Black, who the last conference I had with the ministers of Scotland, told me, that he would hold conformity with my ordinances for matters of doctrine ; but for matters of ceremony, they were to be left in Christian liberty to every man, as he received more and more light, from the illumination of God's Spirit. But I will have none of that : I will have One Doctrine, and One Discipline, One Religion in substance and in ceremony : and therefore I charge you never to speak more to that point (how far you are bound to obey) when the Church hath ordained it.

Dr. Reynolds objected the example of the Brazen Serpent demolished and stamp to powder by king Hezekiah, because the people abused it to idolatry : wishing that in like sort the Cross should be abandoned, because in the time of popery, it had been superstitiously abused.

King. Tho' I am sufficiently persuaded of the Cross in Baptism, and the commendable use thereof in the Church so long : yet if there were nothing else to move me, this very argument is an inducement to me for the retaining of it, as it is now by order established : for, inasmuch as it was abused, so you say, to superstition in time of popery, it doth plainly imply, that it was well used before popery. I will tell you, I have lived among this sort of men (speaking to the lords and bishops) ever since I was ten years old ; but I may say of myself, as Christ did of Himself, tho' I lived among them, yet since I had ability to judge, I was never of them : neither did any thing make me more to condemn and detest their courses, than that they did so peremptorily disallow of all things which at all had been used in popery. For my part, I know not how to answer the objection of the papists, when they charge us with novelties : but truly to tell them, that their abuses are new ; but the things which they abused, we retain in their primitive use, and forsake only the novel corruption. By this argument we might renounce the Trinity, and all that is Holy, because it was abused in popery : and, speaking to Dr. Reynolds merrily, they used to wear hose and shoes in popery, and therefore we should now go barefoot. Besides, what resemblance is there

there between the Brazen Serpent, a material visible thing, and the sign of the Crofs, made in the air? I am given to understand by the bishops, and I find it true, that the papists themselves did never ascribe any power or spiritual Grace to the sign of the Crofs in Baptism; and you see, that the Material Crosses, which in time of popery were made, for men to fall down before them, as they passed by to worship them (as the idolatrous Jews did the Brazen Serpent) are demolished.

THE next thing, which was objected, was the wearing of the Surplice, a kind of garment, which the priests of Isis used to wear.

King. Surely till of late I did not think that it had been borrowed from the heathen, because it is commonly termed, a Rag of Popery, in scorn: but were it so, yet neither do we border upon heathenish nations, neither are any of them conversant with us, or commorant amongst us, who thereby might take just occasion to be strengthened or confirmed in Paganism, for then there were just cause to suppress the wearing of it: but seeing it appears out of antiquity, that in the celebration of Divine Service, a different habit appertaineth to the ministry, and principally of white linen; I see no reason, but that in this Church, as it hath been for comeliness and for order sake, it may be still continued. This being my constant and resolute opinion, that no Church ought farther to separate itself from the Church of Rome, either in ceremony or of doctrine, than she has departed from herself, when she was in her flourishing and best estate, and from Christ her Lord and Head.

Dr. *Reinolds* took exceptions at those words of Matrimony, in the Common-Prayer Book, "With my Body I thee Worship."

King. I was made believe, that the phrase did import no less than Divine Worship and Adoration: but by examination of the place, I find, that it is an usual English term, as A Gentleman of worship, &c. and the sense agreeable to the Scriptures, "Giving honour to the Wife, &c." But turning to Dr. *Reinolds* (with smiling, saith his majesty) many a man speaks of Robin Hood, who never shot in his bow: if you had a good wife yourself, you would think all the honour and worship, you could do to her, were well bestowed.

SOME farther disputing there was about those words; and that no other thing was meant by the word Worship, than that which St. Paul willeth 1. Cor. 7. 4. the man thereby acknowledging, that hereby he worshipping his wife, in that he appropriateth his body unto her alone: nor any more than that which St. Peter counsellet, 1. Pet. 3. 7. "That the man should give honour to the wife, as the weaker

weaker vessel." The dean of Sarum mentioned the Ring, which Dr. Reinolds approved ; and the Churching of Women, which his majesty allowed.

King. I shall speak of one matter more, yet somewhat out of order, but it skil-
leth not. Dr. Reinolds you have spoken for my supremacy, and it is well : but
know you any here, or elsewhere, who like of the present Ecclesiastical Govern-
ment, that find fault with, or dislike my supremacy? Dr. Reinolds said, No.
Why then I will tell you a Tale :

AFTER that the Religion restored by king Edward the sixth, was soon over-
thrown by the succession of queen Mary here in England, we in Scotland felt
the effect of it. Whereupon Mr. John Knox writes to the queen regent (of
whom, without flattery, I may say, that she was a virtuous and moderate lady)
telling her, that she was supreme head of the Church ; and charged her, as she
would answer it before God's Tribunal, to take care of Christ's Evangill, and of
suppressing the popish prelates, who withstood the same. But how long, trow
ye, did this continue? Even so long, till by her authority, the popish bishops were
repressed, he himself, and his adherents, were brought in, and well settled ; and
by these means made strong enough to undertake the matters of Reformation
themselves. Then lo, they began to make small account of her supremacy, nor
would longer rest on her authority, but took the cause into their own hand, and
according to that more Light, wherewith they were illuminated, made a farther
Reformation of Religion. How they used that poor lady, my mother, is not un-
known, and with grief I may remember it : who, because she had been otherwise
instructed, did desire only a private Chapel, wherein to serve God after her man-
ner, with some few selected persons, but her supremacy was not sufficient to ob-
tain it at their hands : and how they dealt with me in my minority, you all
know ; it was not done secretly, and tho' I would, I cannot conceal it. I will ap-
ply it thus, and then putting his hand to his hat, his majesty said, My lords the
bishops, I may thank you, that these men do thus plead for my supremacy : they
think they cannot make their party good against you, but by appealing unto it,
as if you, or some that adhere unto you, were not well affected towards it. But
if once, you were out and they in place, I know what would become of my su-
premacy. No Bishop, No King, as before I said. Neither do I thus speak at
random without ground ; for I have observed since my coming into England, that
some preachers before me, can be content to pray for James, king of England,
Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith : but as for supreme gover-
nor, in all causes, and over all persons (as well ecclesiastical, as civil) they pass
that

ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris per præsentes pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, damus et concedimus præfatis domino Howard baroni de Walden, et Henrico Howard, hæredibus et assignatis suis, omnia et singula advocaciones, donationes, liberas dispositiones, præsentationes, et jura patronatus, nostra, quæcunq; omnium et singularum ecclesiarum, vicariarum, et capellarum quarumcunq; de Soham Comitis, Hoseley, Thelton, Shadenfeild, Eyke, Iken, Helmell, Blaxhall, Framlingham, Ash, Bromswell, Tonsall, Copten, et Kittleburgh, in prædicto Comitatu Suffolciæ; ac prædictis castris, dominiis, maneriis, terris, tenementis, et cæteris præmissis superius per præsentes præconcessis, aut eorum alicui, aut alicui inde parti, vel parcellæ, spectantia, pertinentia, incidentia, appendentia, sive incumbentia, quæ fuerunt parcella possessionum Thomæ nuper ducis Norfolciæ de alta proditione attincti: ac ad manus dominæ Elisabethæ nuper reginæ Angliæ devenerunt, seu devenire debuerunt ratione attincturæ ejusdem Thomæ nuper ducis Norfolciæ. Dedimus etiam et concessimus, ac pro consideratione prædicta de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris, per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis Thomæ domino Howard, et Henrico Howard, hæredibus et assignatis suis, omnia et singula messuagia, molendina, domos, edificia, structuras, horrea, stabula, columbaria, horta, pomaria, gardina, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, communias, terras-dominicales, vasta, jampna, bruera moras, mariscos, boscos, subboscos, decimas garbarum, bladorum, granorum, et fæni, lanæ, lini, canabis, et agnellorum, ac omnes alias decimas quasque; tam majores quam minores; nec non oblationes, obventiones, fructus proficua, aquas, piscarias, piscationes, sectas, focas, mulctas, warrenas, mineria, quaras, redditus, reversiones, et servitia redditus-onarabiles, redditus ficos, et redditus et servitia tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium, opera tepentium, firmariorum, feodorum firmas, annuitates, feoda militum, wardos, maritagia, eschætas, relevia, heriota, fines, amerciamenta, curias letarum, visuum francorum plegiorum, curiarum et letarum perquisitiones et proficua, ac omnia ad curas letarum et visuum francorum plegiorum pertinentia, catalla waviata, extrahuras, nativos, nativas, et villanos, cum eorum sequelis, estovertia, et communias estovertiorum, nundinas, mercata tolmeta theolonia, custumas, jura, jurisdictiones, franchiseas, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et hæreditamenta nostra quæcunq; cum eorum pertinentiis universis; cujuscunq; sint generis, naturæ, seu speciei, seu quibuscunq; nominibus sciantur, censeantur, nuncupentur, seu cognoscantur situata, jacentia, et existentia, provenientia crescentia sive emergentia infra

fra Comitatus, villas, campos, parochias, locos, five hamleta prædicta, seu in vel infra eorum aliquod vel aliqua, præmissis seu eorum alicui, vel aliquibus quoquo modo spectantia, pertinentia, incidentia, vel appendentia, aut ut membra, partes vel parcella eorundem, seu eorum aliquorum, vel alicujus, unquam ante hac habita, cognita, accepta, occupata, usitata seu reputata existentia nec non reversionem et reversiones quascunq; omnium et singulorum præmissorum, et cujus libet inde parcellæ, dependentes, five expectantes de in vel super aliquam dimissionem five concessionem, dimissiones five concessionem pro termino vitæ, vitarum, vel annorum, vel aliter de præmissis, seu de aliqua inde parcella, factas, existentes de recordo, vel non de recordo. Damus ulterius, ac pro consideratione prædicta, de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus præfatis Thomæ domino Howard, et Henrico Howard, hæredibus et assignatis suis, omnes et omni modis boscos, subboscos, et arborēs nostras quascunque, de in et super omnibus et singulis præmissis per præsentem datis et concessis, aut aliqua inde parcella, crescentes five existentes: ac totam terram, fundum, et solum eorundem boscorum subboscorum et arborum: ac reversionem et reversiones quascunq; præmissorum, et cujus libet inde parcellæ: nec non omnia et singula redditus et annualia proficua quæcunq; reservata super quibuscunq; dimissionibus vel concessionibus de præmissis seu de aliqua inde parcella factis: ac redditus et annualia proficua præmissorum, et cujus libet inde parcellæ. Et ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia, et mero motu nostris pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, pro consideratione, prædicta dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem damus et concedimus præfatis Thomæ domino Howard, et Henrico Howard, hæredibus et assignatis suis, quod ipsi præfati Thomas dominus Howard et Henricus Howard hæredes et assignati sui de cætero imperpetuum habeant, teneant et gaudeant, ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint infra præmissa per præsentem præconcessa, ac infra quam libet inde parcellam, tot, tanta, talia, eadem, hujus modi, et consimilia, curias letarum, visuum francorum plegiorum, law-days, assiam et assiam panis, vini, et cervisiæ, catalla waviata, extrahuras, catalla felonum, et fugitivorum, felonum de se, et in exigendis positorum, deodanda, feoda militum, wardos, maritagia, relevia, eschetas, heriota, liberas warrenas, ac omnia alia jura, jurisdictiones, franchiseas, libertates, consuetudines, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et hæreditamenta: quæcunq; quot, quanta, qualia, et quæ, ac adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma pro ut prædictus Thomas nuper dux Norfolciæ, aut Johannes Mowbray quondam

dam dux Norfolciæ, aut aliquis alius, sive aliqui alii, præmissa prædicta, aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam ante hac habentes possidentes aut seisciti inde existentes unquam habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisi fuerunt, habuit, tenuit, vel gavissus fuit, seu habere, tenere, uti, vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, in præmissis superius per præsentis præconcessis aut in aliqua inde parcella, ratione vel prætextu alicujus chartæ, doni, concessionis, vel confirmationis per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum seu antecessorum nostrorum regum Angliæ, ante hac habitæ, factæ, vel concessæ seu confirmatæ, vel ratione vel prætextu alicujus Actus Parliamenti, aut aliquorum Actuum Parliamentorum aut ratione vel prætextu alicujus legitimæ præscriptionis, usus, seu consuetudinis ante hac habitæ seu usitatæ, aut aliter quocunq; legali modo, jure, seu titulo, ac adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout nos, aut aliquis progenitorum sive prædecessorum nostrorum, prædicta castra, dominia, maneria, hundredum, parcos, advocaciones, messuagia, terras, tenementa, ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius concessa, et quam libet seu aliquam inde parcellam, habuimus et gavisi fuimus, aut habuerunt, vel gavisi fuerunt, vel habere, uti, et gaudere debuimus, aut habere, uti, et gaudere debuerunt. Damus ulterius ac per præsentis pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfatis Thomæ domino Howard, et Henrico Howard, hæredibus et assignatis suis, præmissa per præsentis superius præconcessa, cum eorum pertinentiis universis, adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout ea omnia et singula præmissa aut aliqua inde parcella ad manus nostras seu ad manus dominæ Elisabethæ nuper reginæ Angliæ, ratione vel prætextu alicujus attinctoræ sive forisfacturæ, aut ratione vel prætextu alicujus Actus Parliamenti, vel aliquorum Actuum Parliamentorum aut ratione escheatarum, seu quocunq; alio legali modo jure seu titulo devenerunt, seu devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent, habendam, tenendam et gaudendam unam medietatem et dimidium omnium et singulorum præmissorum cum eorum juribus membris et pertinentiis universis præfato Thomæ domino Howard hæredibus et assignatis suis, ad solum et proprium opus et usum ipsius Thomæ domini Howard hæredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum; ac habendam tenendam et gaudendam alteram medietatem et dimidium præmissorum, cum eorum juribus, membris, et pertinentiis universis præfato Henrico Howard hæredibus et assignatis suis, ad solum et proprium opus et usum ipsius Henrici Howard hæredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Tenendas de nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris et de alio domino, sive de aliis dominis,

minis, per talia eadem et hujus modi redditus feodorum firmas, servitia, et tenu-
ras, per qualia, et prout eadem ante attincturam prædicti Thomæ nuper ducis
Norfolciæ, tenebantur; et non per alia &c. In cujus rei &c. ”

§. 5. THIS Henry Howard, the earl of Surry's second and youngest son, bro-
ther to Thomas last duke of Norfolk, and uncle to Thomas lord Howard baron
of Walden, was a man of rare and excellent wit, and sweet fluent eloquence, sin-
gularly adorned also with the best sciences, prudent in council and provident
withal: * he was with his three sisters, † Jane, Margaret, and Catherine, restored
in blood, in the parliament holden, in the first year of queen Elizabeth's reign :
and in the month of May, in the first year of the reign of king ‡ James the first,
he was made choice of for one of that king's privy council : and the first day of
January following was constituted warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of
Dover Castle : and upon the thirtieth day of March next ensuing, he was advan-
ced to the honour of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Howard of Marn-
hill, § as also to the dignity of earl of Northampton : and soon after was made
one of the commissioners for exercising the office of ¶ earl-marshal of England ;
and upon the four and twentieth day of April, in the third year of the king's
reign, he was installed ¶ Knight of the Garter : and the same year, by Inden-
ture bearing date the thirtieth day of May, he made Partition with Thomas earl
of Suffolk : whereby his moiety of the ** Castles, Manors, Advowsons, Lands,
and Tenements, in the said County, lately granted to him, by the king, were
assigned, allotted, and given to the said earl of Suffolk, and his heirs.

ALTHO' this earl of Northampton was a profest papist, yet he had no hand in
forming that hellish design of other papists, to blow up the king and house of
lords, assembled in parliament at Westminster this year, upon the fifth day of
November, being the year of our Lord 1605, with six and thirty barrels of gun-
powder : which was happily discovered, and that day for ever set apart for a me-
morial of thanksgiving : †† and three years after the discovery of this damnable
conspiracy, he was made lord privy-seal.

Now in the ninth year of the king's reign, a new hereditary title of honour
was instituted, inferior to a Baron, but superior to a Knight, stiled a BARONET,
by patent under the great seal, not to exceed two hundred persons, nor to be
compleated, when any of them should be extinct for want of heirs-male : the per-
sons created were to be gentlemen of three descents at the least, each to have a
thousand

* Camd. Brit. 516. † Journ. Parl. 1. Eliz. ‡ Pat. 1. Jac. 1. p. 6. § Ibid. p. 23.
• ¶ Ibid. p. 10. ¶ Baker, 428. ** MS in Castro. †† Baker, 430.

thousand pounds per annum in present possession, and to give a thousand pounds in money towards the plantation of Ulster in Ireland, or maintain thirty foot-soldiers there three years: for which they were to bear in their own Coat, an augmentation of the Arms of Ulster (viz.) Ar. a sinister hand coupé Gu.: which honour is since become so very numerous, as almost to extinguish the Order of Knighthood. Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, Suffolk, was the first Baronet.

THE earl of Northampton having lived a bachelor, departed this life, at that house of his near Charing Cross (built by himself out of the ruins of a certain Religious House, which stood there, called * Rouncevall) upon the fifteenth day of June, in the twelfth year of the king's reign, and was buried in the ancient Chapel of Dover Castle, under a goodly Monument of white marble (now removed to Greenwich) with this Epitaph, which briefly declares what is farther memorable of him.

Henricus Howardus, Henrici Comitis Surriæ Filius, Thomæ Secundi Ducis Norfolciæ Nepos; Comes Northamptoniæ; Baro Howard de Marnhill; Privati Sigilli Custos; Castri Doverensis Constabularius; Quinq; Portuum Custos, Cancellarius, et Admirallus; Jacobo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi, ab intimis Conciliis; Ordinis Periscelidis Eques auratus; et Academiæ Cantabrigienfis Cancellarius; Inter Nobiles Literatissimus; in Spem Refurgendi in Christo hic conditur.

Obiit xv. die Junii, M. DC. XIV.

Inclytus hic Comes tria Hospitalia fundavit et late fundis dotavit: Unum Grenewici in Cantio, in quo xx. Egeni et Præfectus; Alterum Cluni in Comitatu Salopiæ in quo xii. Egeni, cum Præfecto; Tertium ad Castellum Rising in Comitatu Norfolciæ, in quo xii. Pauperulæ cum Gubernatrice, imperpetuum alantur.

OUT of his Hospital at Greenwich, issues an annual payment of Forty Shillings: whereof six and twenty shillings and eight-pence, is allotted to the Churchwardens of Framlingham, for the maintenance of a Monument there, erected by this earl, to the memory of his father and mother, Henry earl of Surry, and the lady Frances his countess, and that part of the Chancel over that Monument; and the rest of the money, being a mark, is paid the Sexton to keep that Monument clean from dust. Yet the Churchwardens to their own, and the Parishioners great scandal, have all along to this day, employed the money so received, to ease Collection, and other Parochial Charges, and laid out nothing about the Monument

ment (tho' much defaced) until the year of our Lord, one thousand and seven hundred, and then the repairing thereof cost Eighteen Pounds ; which was paid, not without opposition : and a foolish Reference, that cost Forty Shillings more.

§. 6. THOMAS lord Howard, the second son of Thomas Howard last duke of Norfolk, but his eldest by the lady Margaret his second wife, the daughter of Thomas lord Audley baron of Walden, was by * Act of Parliament in the seven and twentieth year of queen Elizabeth's reign restored in blood. And the Arms he did bear were quarterly, Howard, (without the augmentation granted by king Henry the eight) Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray, with a Crescent for difference, Sable.

DURING the Spanish War, this † lord, with six of the queen's ships, and as many victuallers, waited six months amongst the Isles of the Azores, to intercept the Spanish-American fleet : but whilst he staid at Flores, the mariners being most sick, for soldiers he had none, Alphonso Bassano being sent forth by the Spaniard with three and fifty ships to conduct home the fleet of America, came upon him unawares, so that the lord Howard in the Admiral, and the rest, had much ado to get out into the open sea. Sir Richard Grenville in the Vice-Admiral, called The Revenge, staying to call back his men out of the Island, and out of a certain magnanimity, unadvisedly forbad them to set sail, and so was encompassed betwixt the Island and the Spanish fleet, which was divided into four squadrons, but whilst he courageously thought to break through one of them, the Spanish admiral, named the St. Philip, on the one side, with her huge bulk took away from him the benefit of the wind ; and on the other side, three other ships from other parts hardly beset him ; and the Spaniards often boarding and entering the ship, were either beaten back into their own ships, or thrown into the sea : but continually charging with fresh men, they fought all night long, with a great slaughter of their men : now the Englishmen's powder failed them, their pikes were broken, and all their stoutest men either slain or hurt, their masts and trimmers destroyed, their cables cut, the ship battered with eight hundred great shot, and Grenville himself wounded, and whilst a plaster was applying to his wound, he was shot again in the head, and withal, the chyrurgion slain. When the day appeared, the hatches begored with blood, and strewed with slain carcases, and men half dead, presented an heavy spectacle to them, who were left alive : after they fought fifteen hours, Grenville being past all hope of life, commanded the ship to be sunk : but the master forbad it, and being with Grenville's

* Journ. Parl. 27. Eliz.

† Camd. Eliz.

Grenville's consent, rowed in a boat to the Spanish admiral, he yielded upon composition for life, and freedom from the galleys: Grenville languishing and now ready to breath his last, was conveyed into the Spanish admiral, where he died within two days with great commendations for his valour, even amongst his enemies. The ship, thus yielded, and the keel thereof being shot thro' in many places, was shortly after sunk in a tempest, with 200 Spaniards put aboard her: so that The Revenge perished not unrevenged. The lord Howard trusting more to his courage than his strength longed to rush into the midst of the enemies, but the master was so far from assenting to it, that he would rather cast himself into the sea, than put the queen's ship into most certain danger: neither did the rest think fit to undertake the fight, seeing it was with assured peril, and without all hope to free their companions from so great a danger, saying, that to oppose five ships against fifty and three, was nothing else, but inconsiderately, with the destruction of their own men, to weaken the strength of England, and increase the glory of the enemy. Yet this lord, and the rest, especially Sir Thomas Vasalor (who assisted The Revenge two hours) fought manfully, as long as the wind permitted them, and omitted nothing, that they were able to do until night parted them.

BUT the damage received by the loss of this one ship, the English abundantly recompensed, by taking many Spanish ships, in one of which (besides wealth and riches) were found about 20,000 papal indulgencies or pardons appointed for America: the Indians being constrained to buy such remission of sins every year, to the great gain of the bishop of Rome, and the Spaniard.

FOR these, and other good services at sea and land, the queen chose this lord into the Order of the Garter; and in the fortieth year of her reign called him by Writ to a Parliament then holden, with the title of baron Howard of Walden: but he being then sick, the lord Scroop, was led in his stead into the higher house betwixt two barons in his parliament robes, carrying the Writ, and the principal king of arms going before him: which Writ, when the lord keeper of the great seal had openly read, he was placed beneath all the rest of the barons, tho' elsewhere the youngest sons of dukes have place above viscounts, for that (as by the Rolls of Parliament appeared) in the sixth year of king Henry the eighth's reign, when Thomas Howard earl of Surry, being called to Parliament, challenged the place of sitting and going before earls, because he was a duke's eldest son: it was adjudged, that in Parliaments he should sit in the order of his creation, saving the prerogative of honour and dignity due unto a duke's eldest son out of Parliament.

Parliament. He finished that magnificent Building called * Audley End, from the said Thomas lord Audley, who changed the Abbey there into his own dwelling house.

THIS Thomas lord Howard baron of Walden, † in the month of May, in the first year of the reign of king James the first, was made choice of for one of that king's privy council : and upon the one and twentieth day of July then next ensuing, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Suffolk. ‡ And about a year after he kept his first § Court for the Manor of Framlingham, being then lord chamberlain of the king's household. And upon the eleventh day of July, in the twelfth year of the king's reign, ¶ he was made lord treasurer of England, in which office he continued six years ; but then this ¶ earl, tho' of a most noble disposition, whether for having had his training up another way, and so seemed less ready in discharging the place, or whether for his lady's taking too much upon her by his indulgency ; the staff was taken from him.

THE lady he married was ** Elizabeth the eldest daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Knevet of Charlton, in Wiltshire, knight ; by whom he had issue ; Theophilus, his eldest son, who succeeded him in his honours ; Thomas, afterwards earl of Berkshire ; Henry ; Charles ; Robert ; William ; and Edward lord Howard of Escrick : and four daughters, Elizabeth, first married to William earl of Banbury, and afterwards to Edward lord Vaux ; Frances, to Robert Devereux earl of Essex ; Catherine, to William earl of Salisbury ; and Margaret, who died in her infancy.

BUT his second daughter †† Frances, (a lady much commended for her beauty) was afterwards, for causes judicially heard, divorced from the earl of Essex, and then she married Robert Car earl of Somerset, the king's great favourite ; but soon after he was turned out of favour, for Sir Thomas Overbury, a very ingenious gentleman, and the earl of Somerset's special friend, having written a witty Treatise of a Wife ; and it seems not thinking this lady in all points answerable to his description, had been an earnest dissuader of the match, and to strengthen his dissuasions, laid perhaps some unjust imputation upon the lady's fame ; which so incensed them both against him, that a less revenge could not give them satisfaction, than to take away his life. So true is that saying of the Poet,

Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia Pectora Cogis? *Virg. Æneid. lib. 4.*

Upon this, they found pretences to have Sir Thomas committed to the Tower,

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where,

* Weever, 624. 626. † Dugd. Bar. 3. vol. 279. ‡ Baker, 448. § Rot. Cur. Fram. 2. Jac. 1.

¶ Pat. 12. Jac. 1. p. 24. ¶ Baker, 424. ** Dugd. Bar. 3. vol. 280. †† Baker, 434.

where, by their instruments their revenge was effected, some say by a poysoned tanfy, others by a poysoned glyster, for which fact, Sir Jervis Elwys, then lieutenant of the Tower, was executed; the lady and earl were arraigned and condemned; and tho' their lives were spared, yet they were never after suffered to see the king's face, nor to come near his court.

In the thirteenth year of the king's reign, the commission for exercising the office of Earl-Marshal of England being renewed, the * earl of Suffolk was joined with other great lords therein: and so † he was two years after, upon another renovation thereof. He was also chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and had another wife, whose name was Catherine, (as appeared by her letters late in the custody of Mr. Robert Hawes). At last, the ‡ earl departed this life, at his house near Charing-Cross, upon the eight and twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred twenty and six, and was buried at Walden.

§. 7. THEOPHILUS Howard earl of Suffolk, the eldest son and heir of the late earl, succeeded his father, in whose life time, he did bear the title of lord Howard of Walden: and in the eight year of the reign of king James the first, he was made governor of the Isle of Guernsey and Castle-Cornet for life: and in the beginning of the reign of king Charles the first, (the son and successour of king James the first) he was installed Knight of the Garter: and in the year after he kept his First Court for the Manor of Framlingham.

THIS § earl married Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of George lord Hume of Berwick, earl of Dunbar in Scotland: by whom he had issue four sons, James made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the first, Thomas, George, and Henry; and five daughters; Catherine, married to George lord Aubigny; Elizabeth, to Algernon earl of Northumberland; Margaret, to Roger earl of Orrery in Ireland; Anne, to Thomas son and heir of Sir Thomas Walsingham of Scadbury in Kent; and Frances, to Edward Villars a younger son of Sir Edward Villars knight, brother of the half-blood to George duke of Buckingham.

AFTERWARDS this || earl, together with Sir Giles Alington knight, Sir Nathaniell Napper knight, Sir Edmund Sayer knight, Laurence Whitacre esquire, and Marmaduke Moor esquire, by their Indenture bearing date the fourteenth day of May, in the eleventh year of this king's reign, being the year of our Lord,

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* Pat. 13. Jac. 1. p. 29.

† Ibid. 15. Jac. 1. p. 5.

‡ Dugd. Bar. 3. vol. 280.

§ Ibid.

|| MS in Caffro.

one thousand six hundred thirty and five, did, in consideration of the Sum of Fourteen Thousand Pounds, grant the Castle and Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, the Woods and Demefn-Lands there, and the Hundred of Loes, with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, to Sir Robert Hitcham knight, Richard Keeble, Francis Bacon, William Buts, Robert Buts, and James Revet, their heirs and assigns for ever, with Covenants to levy a Fine, and suffer a Recovery accordingly, which was done in Trinity-Term the same year. And about five years after, the earl of Suffolk departed this life, and was buried at Walden.

C H A P. VIII.

Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, Lord of Framlingham, who by his Testament devised that Lordship to the Master, and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge.

SIR Robert Hitcham was born at Levington, in the County of Suffolk, in the fourteenth year of queen Elizabeth's reign, and was a Scholar in the Free-School at Ipswich, and some time of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, afterwards of Grey's-Inn, and Attorney to queen Anne of Denmark in the first year of the reign of king James the first, who then knighted him, and in Trinity-Term that year, called him to be his Senior Serjeant at Law. *

HIS Arms were, Gules, three Torteaux's in Chief, Ore. (see the Portrait, and No. 5. in the Plate of Seals, &c. prefixed to this Volume).

THE First Court that he kept for the † Manor of Framlingham was in the eleventh year of the reign of king Charles the first. And about a year after, by his ‡ Testament, bearing date on Monday, the eight day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred thirty and six, he did dispose of the Castle, Manors, and Demefn-Lands of Framlingham and Saxted, and the Hundred of Loes, with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and other things therein mentioned, as followeth :

“ IN the NAME of the Glorious and Incomprehensible TRINITY. I Sir ROBERT HITCHAM, of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, Knight, the king's majesties Serjeant at Law, this present Monday, being the 8th of August, 1636, in the 12th Year of king Charles, Do make this my last Will and Testament in

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Writing

* Baker, 436. † Rot. Cur. Fram. 11. Car. 1. ‡ The Title of the Estate was so perplexed, that had not he had a strong brain and powerful purse, he could not have cleared it; which he was so sensible of, that in thankfulness to God for his wonderful success, he settled it for pious uses upon Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge. Mag. Britan. Suff. pa. 205.

Writing as followeth. First, I will, after my death, that all my debts be first paid, and the profits of all my lands and hereditaments be committed only to that use, my debts being only £3000. the remnant of my purchase of my Lord of Suffolk; other debts, I do not know that I owe £20.; saving £500. which is in my hands in trust for my sister. Item, I will, for the payment of my debts and legacies, that my Lease of the Manors of Walton and Felixstow, and my houses in Ipswich, all my jewells, household stuff, and plate, there and elsewhere, and all other my goods and chattells whatsoever, be sold for the payment of my debts and legacies, by my Executors hereafter named, and the survivor of them. My Manor of Burvall's, in Levington, the Impropriation, mill, fish-ponds, park, and other royalties whatsoever, and all my lands and tenements whatsoever there, or in any Towns thereabouts, or thereunto used, now leaten to Mayhew, (except the Farm called Watkins, and that which is therewith leaten, as it is now ye lease) I give unto my nephew Robert Butts, and his heirs, upon condition, and to the intent and purpose, that he pay unto my sister, £1000. that is to say, £500. a year yearly after my decease; and for my Farm, Watkins, I give the same unto my sister and her heirs, the one presently after my decease, to release and convey their right in either of the other part to the other, and their heirs; and if either of them shall fail so to do, then this my devise to him so failing, to be void; and then I devise the same unto the other, and his or their heirs.

“ For my Castle and Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, and all other the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which I and my Feoffees purchased of my Lord of Suffolk and his Feoffees, I will, that my Feoffees and their Heirs, and the survivors of them, after my debts paid, Do presently stand seised as in Trust, to the Use of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, and their Successors, according to their Incorporation, and that upon Request, to be made by them, my Feoffees, and their Heirs, and the survivors of them, do make good and perfect assurance unto them accordingly. Of which said Castle, Manors, and Premises, my meaning is, and I will, that the said College shall only have to the Use of Them, and their Successors for themselves, only the Castle, Royalties, and Rents of Tenure, with the Mere, and all other Fish-ponds, the Advowson of the Church, the Hundred of Loes, and the Fairs and Markets there: but no part of the other Lands or Hereditaments: and this my Legacy, I will, shall be employed for the Good of the College, as my Gift alone by itself, and not to be employed to the Increase of their Fellowships, or Buildings, or of any other Thing, belonging to their House. And all the Demeans of Lands of
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the said Manors, and all other the Hereditaments, and Lands purchased of my Lord of Suffolk, and his Feoffees besides, and whatsoever parcel thereof, or belonging thereunto, I do give unto them, only in Trust, to be committed by them, to the Uses and Intents following, and they to have no manner of other Benefit thereby. Item, I will, that presently after my decease, all the Castle, (saving the Stone-Building) be pulled down, and the materials thereof coming, to be converted, as followeth: First, I will, that the said College do presently after my death, erect and build at Framlingham, One House to set the Poor on work, the Poor and most needy and impotent of Framlingham, (*and*) Debenham, (*in Suffolk*) and Coxall, (*Coggeshall*) in Essex first, and after them, of other Towns, if they see cause; and to provide a substantial Stock to set them on work, and to allow to such needy Persons of them, so much as they shall further think fit: and likewise I will, that they do build One or Two Almshouses, consisting of Twelve Persons, (*viz.*) Six a piece, for Twelve of the poorest and decrepid People there; which I will, shall have * Two Shillings a Week, during their Lives, and also Forty Shillings a Year for a Gown and Firing every Year, the said Two Shillings to be paid weekly, and the other yearly. Item, I will, that a School-House be built there at Framlingham, and a Master appointed, whom, I will, shall have Forty Pounds by the Year, during his life, to teach Thirty, or Forty, or more of the poorest and neediest Children of the said Towns of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coxall, to write, read, and cast accounts, as the said College shall think fit; then to give them, Ten Pounds apiece, to bind them forth Apprentices, at the discretion of the Four Senior Fellows of the said College: and the said School-master not to take any other, upon Penalty of losing his Place and Stipend. Item, I will, that there be presently built after my decease, One Almshouse at Levington, for Six Female Persons, of the poorest and impotent of Levington and Naeton, the same to be built upon my Tenement near the Street there, and they to have the like allowance in all Things, as the Poor of Framlingham are appointed to have: To begin First, with the Poor of Levington; and so successively. Item, I will, that there shall be for ever One that shall read Prayers in the Church of Framlingham daily, at the Hours of Eight in the Forenoon, and at Four in the Afternoon, unto whom I give Twenty Pounds by the Year; and to the Sexton, Five Pounds yearly: and such of the Poor People aforesaid, and the School-master, or Scholars there, as shall make Default in coming to hear Prayers there, I will, that their Allowance shall be proportionally abated for the same neglect, (except their excuse

* Lately augmented to Four Shillings a Week, and a further Allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron of Coals a year. The habit is a blue Coat, with the Arms of HITCHAM, in colours, worn upon the left shoulder.

cuse be allowed of by the Minister of the Parish of Framlingham for the time being). And whatsoever shall or may further come of this, which I have formerly given and devised in Trust to the said College, I will, that they convert the same to the like Use or Uses, to continue as before for ever.

A CODICIL of my LEGACIES.

“ First, I give unto my honourable friend the Lord Keeper, £100. and to his Lady, £50. and to my Lord Privy-Seal, £50. to be bestowed by my Executors in such pieces of plate, as they shall think fit. Item, I do give to every of the children of my brother Butts, that he had by my sister, which shall be unmarried at the time of my decease, £200. a piece, and to them which shall be married, £100. apiece; and to my sister, £100. to her former £500. and whatsoever I have heretofore by this my Will given unto her, to be by her put out into some trusty friends hands, and her husband to have no meddling with the same; and her children married and unmarried, to have like legacies my brother Butts his children by my sister have. Item, I do give unto Samuel Ward, of Ipswich, £20. and £20. to the son of him of whom I bought my house and lands at Tannington, he being a cripple. Item, I give all my servants that have served me above a year, £10. apiece, and a mourning cloak or gown; and to my other servants, £5. apiece, and a mourning gown or cloak. Item, I will, that Gyant, my gardener shall dwell where he now dwelleth, and keep my house until it be sold, and have for the same keeping, £8. by the year, and the profits of all the gardens and orchards; and I wish and desire that he may so have it afterwards during his life, with a reasonable allowance for his diet; and if he shall not have his dwelling, and gardens, and orchards, with his allowance during his life-time; then, I will, he shall have the other tenement next thereto during his life, freely to dwell in. Item, I will, that all my servants shall have reasonable allowance for their diet for one month next after my decease. Item, I do give unto the Poor of Levington, £50. and to the Poor of Nafton, £50. as a Stock, to be put out for them for ever; and to the Poor of Framlingham, £50. and to the Parish where I now live, £20. to be distributed amongst them: and whatever I have else, I will, shall be bestowed in such like Charitable Uses as before. And whatsoever I have given, the same to continue for ever. And of this my last Will and Testament, I do make Matthew Wren now Bishop of Norwich, my Supervisor; and Richard Keeble, and Robert Butts, my Executors, giving them my Supervisor, and Executors, £50. apiece. And if the said College shall wilfully refuse to perform this my Will: Then, I will, that this my Devise unto them shall be void;

void; and I do Devise the same unto Emanuel College, in Cambridge, in the same manner and form, as it is formerly devised unto Pembroke-Hall, and to the same Uses, Intents, Trusts, and Purposes. And so I commit my soul into the hands of the said Holy and Blessed Trinity, believing to be only saved by the death and passion of Jesus Christ, and my sins to be washed away by his blood; and my body to be privately buried in the Church of Framlingham, in one of my Isles there, only with a fair Stone, and such like over it; the same to be buried ten feet in the ground, and the same not to be stirred, or hurt. And I give to my servant John Wright, £10. more, if he be my servant at my death. And to my Feoffees, £20. apiece, and a mourning cloak or gown."

AND about seven days after making the said Will, the Testator departed this life, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the south isle, adjoining to Framlingham Chancel, where a fair Monument is erected to his memory, of which hereafter.

[The ORDINANCE for settling and confirming of the Mannors of Framlingham and Saxtead, &c. will be found in the Appendix.]

MASTERS of Sir ROBERT HITCHAM'S * SCHOOL.

Zaccheus Leverland, gent. whose † Arms were Gu. 2 Bends, Ar. was originally a clerk in the Heralds' Office, which being laid aside by the long rebellion, he came to Framlingham, and was admitted the First Master of this School. There are several of his MSS. relating to monuments, pedigrees, arms, and antiquities yet extant, whereof the major part were formerly in the custody of Philip Candler late of Woodbridge, clerk, and some of them are quoted in this book. He died at Framlingham, and was buried in the south isle of the Chancel there, upon the 7th of May, 1677.

William Palmer, clerk, was chosen Master, by the College, to succeed Mr. Leverland in this School, which he resigned, upon 1. Nov. 1680.

Samuel Pulham, clerk, a student in Pembroke-Hall, succeeded Mr. Palmer, as Master of this School, which he resigned 1682, being rector of Tunstall, afterwards

* Within a few Years, a substantial New Brick-built School-House hath been erected, adjoining to, and forming the North Wing of Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse: the former House situate in the Market-Place having been taken down, for the better accommodation of the Inhabitants.

† The ancient Coat of his Family, is, "Sa. 3 Boars heads coupé in Bend double cotized between 2 Mulletts Ar." Note from Craven Ord, Esq.

wards of Boyton. Mr. Jepson supplied the vacancy about 7 weeks, 'till a new Master was chosen.

John Lany, clerk, one of the Fellows of the College, was by the Society, elected the Fourth Master of this School, which he resigned 1684.

Henry Hudson, clerk, a student in Pembroke-Hall, by the interest of his uncle Mr. Richard Blyth then a Fellow of that Society, was elected Fifth Master of this School. He was also Curate at Saxted a Parish near to, and united with, Framlingham; both which he resigned in 1703, and went into Yorkshire his native County, where he had ecclesiastical preferment.

Michael Baldry, Sixth Master of this School, elected by the College, after Mr. Hudson's resignation. He was afterwards one of the Coroners of the County of Suffolk.

William Browne, clerk, Curate of Framlingham, present Master, 1797.

C H A P. IX.

Masters and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, from the Foundation thereof, until they were Lords of Framlingham, §. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. &c.

THOMAS DE BINGHAM, First Master.

§. 1. **T**HIS College or Hall, was founded in the Year of our Lord, 1343, by the Lady Mary Saint Paul, Countess of Pembroke, the Widow of Aimer de Valence earl of Pembroke, the daughter of Guy earl of Saint Paul, in France, and kinswoman to king Edward III. who, in one day (that is) the day of her marriage, was a maid, a wife, and a widow, her husband being that day slain in a tilt, or tournament. She named this Hall, *Aula Valentis Mariæ*, or PEMBROKE-HALL, and to this day the College bear her * Arms, which are two Escucheons empaled, the first empalement is Valence, Barry of ten Argent and Azure, ten Martlets in Orle, Gules; the other empalement is Saint Paul, Gules three Palets Vaire; on a Chief, Ore, a File of 3 Lambeaux Azure. (See the Portrait, and No. 6. in the Plate of Seals, &c. prefixed to this Volume).

AND Thomas de Bingham was by her made the First Master thereof, tho' there is no mention of him any where in the College, 'till the year 1364, at which time he took possession of the Church of Wearisley for the College. In the Archives

* Holinsh. vol. 2. fol. 470.

ives of the Univerfity, 'tis faid, "Mr. Thomas de Bingham left the office of proctor 1363."

IN 1389, the Univerfity, in a Supplicate to pope Boniface IX. for a difpenfation and provifion for Thomas de Bingham, that he might be made canon of Lichfield, files him, "prefbyter of the diocefe of York, mafter of divinity, fubdean, and canon, and prebendary of Withlakington in the Church of Wells." Another Supplicate and that more ancient, calls "Thomas de Bingham, mafter of arts, and bachelor in divinity, and rector of Westmyll in Lincoln diocefe." And in 1390, Thomas de Bingham changed his rector of Bingham with William Bedeman for the rector of Grandefden the Lefs: and having obtained leave of non-refidence of the bifhop of Ely in 1391, for two years, he died within that fpace of time.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Rainer D'Aubenay, rector of the Church of St. Florentius, but where is not mentioned: he was proctor for the College, at Rome.

Robert de Stanton, of the Order of Friars Minors.

Robert de Thorp, Second Mafter.

William Styburd, of the diocefe of Norwich, rector of Landenaylock in St. David's diocefe: deacon 11. Ap. 1351: prieft 11. June, 1351. He gave books to the College.

William Appleton, A. M.

Richard Morrice, Third Mafter.

ROBERT DE THORP, Second Mafter.

§. 2. His name, as Mafter of the College, from the year 1373, to 1389, (which is the time he is fuppofed to be Mafter) is not fo much as once mentioned in any ancient writing now extant; neither is he called Fellow, nor any other, before Richard Morrice in any Catalogue: but that he was Fellow is plain, if by no other reason, by his being Mafter. For in the choofing a Mafter, the ancient Statutes are fo ftrict, that the Choice fhall be out of the Society, that in about a hundred years, they were forced to get a difpenfation from the pope, to do otherwife.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

John Rudby, Subdéacon 1376. About the year 1390, the Univerfity petitions the pope to provide for John Rudby prieft of the diocefe of York, bachelor of laws; then in poffeffion of the church of Ridnam, in Lincoln diocefe.

Richard Dunmow, or Donemow, rector of Palgrave, in Norwich diocefe, which he changed with Robert de Ridon for the rector of Eltifle 1375. And changed

changed that too with Thomas de Grantifete, (Granchester being then so called) and was presented by the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi 1375. Then he had Butolph Church in Cambridge. And in 1383 he was * Acolythus and sub-deacon. (Q. did he hold his preferment before he was in Orders?) And in 1384 deacon, and priest. He studied the civil and canon law six years; and gave Books to the College.

Simon de Dodington, bachelor in the decretals, he had leave 1388 of non-residence in Rampton for two years: and in 1390 for three years more.

John Tinmew, or Tinnemouth, Fourth Master.

John Appleby, A. B. 1367.

William Wolstanton.

William Bateman, some think he was bishop of Norwich, but † Francis Godwin, afterwards bishop of Landaff, says; that bishop Bateman died at Avinion, 1354, being consecrated 1338.

RICHARD MORRICE, Third Master.

§. 3. HE was Master of the College 1389 (says an imperfect Register in the College) but when he was chosen is uncertain. In 1389 the University supplicates the pope for a dispensation and provision for Richard Morris, presbyter of London diocese, master of arts, and scholar in the canon law, and then possessed of the Church of Melden in the diocese of Canterbury. The time of being Master, appears from a certain Indenture made in December 1389, between Nicholas, abbot of Notely, and that convent, and Richard Morris, Master, and the Scholars of the Hall of Mary Valence. The same Richard Morris and the Fellows, three years after, admits one Thomas de Sutton, master of the grammar-school of Tilney, 17. kal. Decem. 1392.

Mr. Richard Morris master of the Chantry of Beauvaley in the Church of Corberly in the diocese of Worcester, having changed with Mr. John Goodhire, for the vicarage of Middleton in the diocese of Ely, was presented to it, by the rector thereof, 9. July 1401. And afterwards changed that vicarage for that of Gresham in Norwich diocese, and was presented to it, by the prior and canons of the Holy Sepulchre at Thetford.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

William Beltisham, Betilham, or Botelham, sub-prior of Anglesey, and confessor

* Acolythus, a Servitor to provide candles and lamps; to fetch bread and wine; and to take notice of such, as were catechised. † Godwin. Epif. 349. William Bateman is the 19th person mentioned in the List of Bishops of Norwich; he died at Avignon, 1354. Mag. Britan. Norf. pa. 375.

feffor to the nuns of Swaffham 1389. He was a Dominican and a famous preacher, upon which account the pope gave him the title of bishop of Bethleem, and king Richard II. did make him bishop of Landaff, and 1389, of Rochester: he died 1399, or according to the bishop of Landaff, 1401: * and gave Books to the College.

Michael de Cawston, in an ancient petition he is called, Clerk, master of arts, scholar in the laws, rector of Hamerton in the diocese of Lincoln, made priest at Ely 1376. Lord high chancellor of England. The University stiles him 1390, "priest of Norwich diocese, master in divinity, rector of East-Deerham, and prebendary of West-Wittering in the diocese of Chichester," he departed this life 1396.

Thomas More, 1389, priest of Norwich diocese, master of arts, and scholar in the canon law of the third year. (There was a canon of Windsor of this name 1404). He was doctor and dean (perhaps of St. Frideswide now Christ's Church in Oxford) of St. Paul's most certainly. A very great Benefactor to the University, he died about 1422.

William Wright, A. B.

John Preston, bachelor of arts, canon of St. Paul's, a great Benefactor to the University.

John Barrock, A. M.

John Norwich, gave Books to the College.

William Morin, made subdeacon at Downham 1385, deacon at Fulmere 1386, master of arts, and bachelor in the decretals, and priest of the diocese of Sarum; and the first the College presented to Tilney, in Norwich diocese.

John Spencer, he gave Books to the College.

William Dunmow, made priest in Little St. Mary's, 1376.

John Fifefit, acolythus and subdeacon at Durham 1383.

John Elingham, acolythus and subdeacon 1376; priest in Sept. following.

John Bridbruke, rector of Bilston in Norwich diocese: doctor 1427: canon of Windsor 1431; and benefactor to that Church.

Thomas Hunden, acolythus and subdeacon 1384.

Thomas Wearisley, proctor of the University 1388. He gave Books to the College.

John Sudbury, Fifth Master.

William Lindwood, rector of Walton in the diocese of Lincoln, doctor of laws, chancellor

chancellor to the archbishop of Canterbury ; and lord privy-seal : ambassador in the reign of king Henry VI. to the kings of Spain, Portugal, and other princes : bishop of St. David's. Still famous for his Provincials. He with Mr. Robert Pyke (who was a Fellow also) gave the College a Chest, with *xxl.* therein. In Gonvill and Caius library-window, there is this Inscription : " Pray for the welfare of the Reverend Mr. William Lindwood, Bp. of St. David's, sometime Fellow Commoner of this College. "

JOHN TINMEW, Fourth Master.

§. 4. In the year 1364 John Tinmew, or de Tinnemouth, and John de Appleby, clerks, were present when Mr. Thomas de Bingham, Master, took possession of the Church of Wearisley for the College : and in 1367 the prudent and discreet Mr. Simon de Dodington bachelor in the decretals, and John de Tinnemouth mr. of arts, and John de Appleby bachelor of arts, proctors of the Master and Scholars of the College of Mary Valence, and Fellows and Scholars of the same, were present when the vicar was sworn to observe the composition of Wearisley. But when this gentleman was chosen Master is uncertain, he is thought to be the First Benefactor to the Library. And in a supplicate of the University to the pope, he is stiled Presbyter of the diocese of London, and master of arts before the year 1380.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

John Thornell, acolythus, subdeacon, deacon, and priest 1408.

John Langthon, Sixth Master.

John Sowthoe, master of arts. He gave Books to the College, one of which had this Inscription ; " The Gift of Mr. John Sowthoe, sometime Fellow, and Rector of Forneset in Norfolk. "

William Cavendish, of London, master of arts, and student in the laws 1389.

John Levenham, of London, monk of the monastery of St. John's at Colchester, bachelor and doctor in divinity.

John Clench, the College's attorney 1410 : doctor, but of what, not mentioned.

Thomas Morden, another attorney, at the same time.

John Sommerfeth, was attorney also with them 1410. he was of London, doctor of the liberal arts, and physick especially ; and a great Benefactor to the College, by his intercession with Langthon to king Henry VI. whose physician he was. And he was a Benefactor to other Colleges too ; and one of those to whom, the king gave all the possessions of ecclesiastic foreigners in England.

JOHN

JOHN SUDBURY, Fifth Master.

§. 5. THAT he was a Master in the 12th year of the reign of king Henry IV. being the year of our Lord 1411, it appears from a letter of attorney granted by Mr. John Sudbury, Master, to certain Fellows concerning an affair relating to Grantifden: and that he was Fellow too there is no doubt, and very likely doctor in divinity. And in the year 1390, the University supplicates the pope for a dispensation and provision for John Sudbury, clerk, of Norwich diocese, bachelor of laws, then possessed of the canonry and prebendary of Brightling in the Collegiate Church of Hastings in the diocese of Chichester. For what reason he left the Mastership is hard to be determined, but leave it he did about the feast of All Saints 1428, and lived six years afterwards, being a very good Benefactor to the College, both in Money and Books; he also gave them a piece of Plate. Whether he was rector of Ditton before he left the College, is not certain, but that he was rector of that Church 1430, is without question; and he seems to have lived in the College, for in 1432 there is mention of mending the walls of Mr. John Sudbury's chamber. He died about the beginning of the year 1435.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Richard Sutton, priest, master of arts, and scholar in divinity.

William Crofs, 1420, vicar of Saxthorp.

Robert Wyot, 1418, deacon: canon of Windsor, 1438: archdeacon of Middlesex 1451.

Thomas Levenham, 'tis likely, he wrote upon The Sentences.

Robert Pyke, chosen Fellow, about 1425.

John Kyme, 1427.

John Sparhawke, doctor in divinity, he resigned the Church of Avingdon near Shengay; and gave Books to the College.

Hugh Damlet, Seventh Master.

—— Parlet, 1427.

JOHN LANGTHON, Sixth Master.

§. 6. IN the year 1412 he was Fellow of the College, and in 1428 chosen Master. He governed the College twenty years, and in that time did many things truly worthy of a Fellow and Master of Pembroke-Hall. In the year 1430 he bought of Helena Bolton and others, a Messuage, (then commonly called Bolton's Place) to enlarge the College Garden: but what was by far most considerable, by his favour with king Henry VI. he so far recommended the College to that most pious prince, that he obtained for the College, the Rectory and Manor of Soham, the Priory and Rectory of Great Linton, with the Chapel of St. Margaret of Illeham.

ham. In certain letters of proxy 1442, he is stiled "Licentiate in the decretalls," and in the same year "Chancellor of the Univerfity." And in a prefentation to the Vicarage of Wearifley 1446; "John Langthon, Mafter or Keeper": and in 1447 in the king's letters patent, "Mafter," without other title. Matthew Stokys, bedel of this Univerfity, a curious feacher into the antiquities thereof, calls him "Chancellor of the Univerfity, and Bifhop of Bangor." But the bifhop of Landaff, * ftiles him, "John Langthon, Prefident of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, and Chancellor of that Univerfity," and fays, "he was confecrated Bifhop of St. David's 1446, and died the fifteenth day after his confecration." But how agrees this with the king's letters? In the Archives of the Univerfity we find, "Pray for Mr. John Langthon, Bifhop of St. David's, Chancellor, who did, and procured many good Things for Us."

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Robert ——— without furname, bifhop Wren thinks Alblafer.

John Couper, chofen Fellow 1432, he changed his Church of Abington, for that of Halinbury 28. Oct. 1448.

John Coote, chofen with Couper, he in 1437 had the College title for orders: bachelor of divinity.

Thomas Wefthaugh, of Norwich diocefe, Fellow 1432, D. D. and prior of Si-on. He gave Books to the College.

William Sutton, chofen 1432 doctör in the decretalls, and guardian of the fpiritualities of Ely, the fee being vacant 1438: bachelor of divinity 1442: he refigned the Church of St. John's Milne Street 1445: rector of Hafelingfield, which he likewise refigned to Mr. William Laverock, having referved a penfion to himfelf for life: he refigned alfo the Free Chapel of Whitford Briggs to Mr. Robert Woodlarke.

Henry, fome call him Roger Kay, fubdeacon at Great St. Mary's 21. Dec. 1454: rector of Burwell. He gave the College 12 gilt fpoons 1494.

John Leviftoft, or Loyftoft chofen 1444. He was the firft that did give caution to Lyndwood and Pyke's Cheft, which he redeemed not.

William Hawkes, of the diocefe of York, chofen 1444, and the fame year mafter of arts, and † exorcift: acolythus and fubdeacon 1445: D. D.

Edward Storie, of the diocefe of York, acolythus, fubdeacon, and deacon, 1468: doctör and prefident of St. Michael's Hofte: chancellor of the Univerfity, bifhop

* In Comment. fuper Epifc. Angl. drives away malignant fpirits. *ABs.*

† One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts,

bishop of Carlisle 1468: and Chichester 1477.* And in 1500, he gave the College a Farm in Long Stanton, and another in Haselingsfield.

John Levifon, or Leyfson, doctor, or, which was then the same thing, master of arts 1448. He gave Books to the College.

John Marshall, chosen 1444: bishop of Llandaff 1478.

Stephen Mainer, or Maynard, chosen 1444.

Geofrey Faireclogh, or Ferklow, 1444.

William Woodcock, 1444. He was doctor of physic: and did give Books to the College.

Robert Howfom, Vicar of Tilney 1470.

George Fitzhugh, Tenth Master.

HUGH DAMLET, Seventh Master.

§. 7. HE was Fellow of the College 1426, as appears by a title then given him, which ran thus; "To the reverend Father in Christ, Philip by the Grace of God, Bishop of Eley.—Your humble and devoted the Master and Fellows of the College of Mary Valence, all manner of reverence and filial subjection. We present to your paternity our beloved Fellow, Hugh Damlet, bachelor of arts, that he may receive all Sacred Orders, &c." In an Appeal of the University to the pope 1432, he is stiled "regent in the faculty of arts, and proctor of the University." William Gull was proctor with him, Mr. William Lassels being then chancellor. He was chosen Master before 18 Dec. 1448, for on that day a Title was given to John Levifon, Fellow, in his and the Fellows names, directed to Thomas, bishop of Norwich. He continued Master not two years, but gave some Books to the College, one whereof had this inscription; "This Book was cause to be writ, by Mr. Hugh Damlet, doctor in divinity, and rector of the Church of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, in Corneil, London." Whether that was a Convent of Friars, or whether he was abbot or prior, any where else is a doubt: but in 1458 as he passed thro' Cambridge, the Fellows very kindly paid their respects to him, which is thus remembered, "Item, for the repast of Mr. Hugo and his Friars twelve pence." He died 1476, or a little sooner, that is, about twenty-six years after he left the College.

LAURENCE BOOTH, Eight Master.

§. 8. THE Bishop of Ely conferred the rectory of Cottenham 1444, upon Mr. Laurence Booth deacon, reserving a pension for life of twenty marks to Mr. Thomas Walton who resigned: and upon 21. Sep. 1446, he had letters dimissory for

* Godwin. Epist. 389.

for priests orders. He was chosen Master 1450, but 'tis very likely he was never Fellow, for in a certain Bull of pope Nicholas V. we find; that he (the pope) was willing to grant the Fellows their request; and, since they affirmed there was not one among them, whom they thought fit to preside over the College, as affairs then were, gave them power to choose a Master (notwithstanding the Statutes to the contrary) who was neither then Fellow, nor had at any time been Fellow, or indeed ever of the College. This Bull came out 8. Kalend. Dec. 1450, and was directed To Laurence Booth, — in England. Doubtless the Fellows petitioned for this Bull time enough, but, the court of Rome being very tedious in their dispatches, the election was made some months before it was granted; for the election was the third week after Easter 1450, which that year fell upon the kalends of May. And he is stiled the 10. Oct. 1458, "Laurence Booth, licentiate in civil law, Master." But the great deserts of this person were not long without their due reward, for Mr. Laurence Booth, keeper of the privy-seal, upon 2. Dec. 1456 resigned his rectory of Cottenham; and on 15. Sep. 1457 he was made bishop of Durham; * and fifteen years after, lord high chancellor of England; and five years after that, archbishop of York. A great Benefactor he was to the College, particularly in the Gift of all those Houses between the College and St. Botolph's Church: and in the Confirmation of Soham, Linton, and Isleham, which were very near being lost, in the first year of the reign of king Edward IV. In the time of his being chancellor of the University, the Composition between the University and King's College was made 1457. Mr. Millington formerly provost of King's, then Master of Clare-Hall, being vice-chancellor. He died 1480, having been archbishop of York almost four years, and Master of the College full thirty, and was buried in the Chapel of our Lady at Southwell: and by his last Will, he gave the College that noble Manor of Overton Waterville, with the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory there.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

John Fleming, chosen Fellow 1450.

Stephen Bolton, 1450.

Gerrard Skipwith, of the diocese of York, bachelor of arts 1450, proctor of the University. Presented to Eltisley by the Convent of Denney 1465. Left the College 1466. The lady Abbess of Denney paid the College £10. by order of Mr. Skipwith 1473. He gave, besides Books, an annual Rent to the College out of Gamlingay, and a Farm in Wearisley, called Hatleys; and another in Eltisley, called Dicons. He died 1502.

Nicholas

* Godwin. Epif. 482.

Nicholas Skipwith, brother to Gerard, bachelor of divinity, gave the College a Tenement at Waltham-Crofs, with two Orchards, and four other Tenements, and a Messuage at Southil in Bedfordshire.

Robert Stewkyn, of the diocese of Ely, Fellow 1450: proctor of the University 1458: chaplain of the Chantry in the Church of Eltisworth; bachelor of divinity. He died Fellow 1468.

Stephen Saunders, Fellow 1450: bachelor of divinity: confessor of Sion. He gave the College a piece of Plate of six ounces.

John Breton, chosen 1461, (with nine others) of Norwich diocese: master of arts 1462: doctor of divinity 1475. He left the College 1478. And resigned his Chantry of Eltisworth to Mr. Cheswright 1477. He was proctor of the University 1464. And gave the University Church £6. 13. 8. 1487.

—— Deerehaugh.

Thomas Langthon, born in Westmorland, chosen Fellow 1461: proctor of the University 1462. He left the College 1464: doctor of laws: bishop of St. David's 1482: of Salisbury 1485: and translated to Winchester 1493: designed for archbishop of Canterbury 1500: but before his translation died of the plague. He was a Benefactor to the College, particularly in a noble Cup gilt of 67 oz. called The *Anathema Cup*; whereon are engraved these words, "Tho: Langton Winton. Eps. Aulæ Penbr. olim Socius dedit hanc testam tassiam coopertam eidem Aulæ 1497. qui alienarit Anathema sit." And he gave £10. to St. Mary's Church.

William Langthon, chosen also 1461: and in 1465 junior, but in 1466 senior proctor, of the University: doctor of divinity.

Gawen Blenkinsop, chosen 1467. Presented to the Vicarage of Soham 1470, which he changed for Gaveley, to which he was presented by the Monks of Ramsey 1473, being then bachelor of divinity. He was afterwards doctor of divinity, and gave Books to the Library, and somewhat to the Chapel.

John Burton, of the diocese of York, chosen 1461. Bachelor of laws.

—— Stukely. Nicholas Stukely was presented by the bishop of Ely to Whitton, in Norwich diocese 1471. probably the same.

—— Fitzwilliams. One Humphry Fitzwilliams was vice-chancellor 1502, whether the same, or not, is a doubt.

—— Bateman.

Thomas Wright, of the bishoprick of Durham, deacon and priest 1460: Fellow 1463: senior proctor 1468: doctor of divinity 1479. "Received of Mr.

Wright, (says the University Register), 10 Marks 1484." He gave Books to the College.

Richard Green, clerk, 1465: the first who had any scholar by the name of Pupil 1474. B. D. He gave Books.

—— Somerby, Fellow 1463. Bachelor in canon law. Master of arts 1464.

John Albon, of Norwich diocese, A. M. 1465.

—— Hammond, A. M.

Thomas Marshall, of the diocese of York, bachelor of arts 1465, presented to the Vicarage of Tilney 1471.

William Chubbis, Jubbis, Chubbs, or Jubbs, of Whitby in Yorkshire, questionist 1465: master of arts 1469: the first who had the name of President 1486: doctor of divinity 1491. The first Master of Jesus College 1502. He was a Benefactor to the College.

John Howison, Vicar of Tilney 1473.

Richard Stubbys, or Stubbs, had Orders 1467 by a title from the Monastery of Tupham: doctor of divinity 1491. He died 1496, Vicar of Tilney.

Richard Cockerham, of Lichfield diocese: questionist 1467. he had the College title for Orders 1470, being then bachelor of arts: junior proctor 1473: bachelor of divinity 1474: D. D. And a Benefactor to the College.

John Cambirton, Fellow, and in Orders 1470: doctor of divinity 1482: vice-chancellor 1488, the first the College presented to the Rectory of Overton Watervile, 1489. He gave Books.

Richard Stockburn, of York diocese, bachelor of civil law 1466: ba. of laws 1470: master of arts 1472. Vicar of Soham. Presented by the Chapter of Ely to the Church of St. Mary's de Beringham, in Norwich diocese 1487, being doctor of laws or decretalls: presented to Sudburn with the Chapel of Orford in Suffolk. He was a Benefactor to the College, and died 1502.

Stephen Saunders, A. M. 1470. He gave Books.

John Firby, or Fereby, or Frithby, or Frisby, bachelor of arts 1474: scrutator of the University 1478: doctor of divinity 1490, and that year Rector of Overton Watervile. He gave Books.

William Rawson, bachelor of arts 1474, born in Westmorland, presented to Overton Watervile 1490, being then doctor of divinity.

Roger Boure, or Bowyr, of Norwich diocese: master of arts 1474: junior proctor 1480: bachelor of divinity 1491: doctor 1500, Rector of St. Martin's of Aldington. He gave Books and Plate.

Andrew

Andrew Cheswright, bachelor of arts 1474, succeeded Dr. Breton in the Chantry of Eltsworth 1477 : bachelor of divinity 1485.

Walter Brown, of Lincoln diocese, chosen 1475 : bachelor of arts, bachelor of divinity 1485.

Thomas Hole, or Hoole, or Holl, or How, of York diocese, chosen 1475 : bachelor of arts, junior proctor 1481. He died 1484.

Thomas Choch, or Coche, or Touch, A. B.

John Langthon.

Richard Sharpless, or Sharpils, bachelor of arts 1477 : bachelor of divinity 1485 : presented by the University to be chaplain in Windsor Castle 1493 : doctor of divinity 1496.

William Atkynson, of York diocese, Fellow, and master of arts 1477 : bachelor of divinity 1485 : doctor 1498 : canon of Windsor 1501. And a good Benefactor to the College.

John Smith, of York diocese, bachelor of arts 1477, he had then the College title for Orders : bachelor of divinity 1485 : vice-chancellor 1497, 1499, 1504.

Gilbert Urmostone, or Hormestone, of Lichfield diocese : bachelor of arts 1478 : junior proctor 1485, and bachelor of divinity the same year. He died Fellow 1494.

John Camp, of Norwich diocese, A. B. 1477. B. D. 1485. D. 1500.

Hugh Beawley, of Carlisle diocese, A. B. 1478. B. D. 1485. He gave Books.

THOMAS ROTHERAM, Ninth Master.

§. 9. Thomas Scott, called Rotheram, from the place of his nativity, was one of the first Fellows of King's College, chaplain to the earl of Oxford, then to king Edward IV. : provost of Beverley : keeper of the privy-seal : bishop of Rochester 1467 : of Lincoln 1471 : lord high chancellor of England 1474, then chancellor of the University. He built the School-Gates, and the eastern part of the Library, and gave £10. to the repairing of St. Mary's Church : and endowed Lincoln College in Oxford. In 1479 he gave at one time 27 Volumes to the University Library. He was chosen Master in 1480, the same year archbishop of York. And in 1483, the protector Richard duke of Gloucester, intending to murder his nephews the sons of king Edward IV. and to place the crown upon his own head, had brought the Archbishop into so great streights, for siding with the queen their mother, and delivering her the great-seal, that the University interceded for him. Upon the 28th May 1488, being Chancellor of the University, he made that Decree : That no Grace should be proposed to the House, unless Twenty Masters Regents and Non-Regents were present, and Notice given of

the Congregation by the ringing of the Bell. He gave the University the Patronage of the Vicarage of Campfall in Yorkshire. And he was secretary to four kings, legate of the apostolic chair, and died of the plague upon the 29th May 1500, at Cawood, being seventy-six years of age.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Stephen Surteis, A. M. 1481.

John Preeft, or Preeft, of York diocese, A. B. 1484.

GEORGE FITZHUGH, Tenth Master.

§. 10. HE was admitted bachelor of arts in 1478, with liberty to go out Master, when he pleased; to be regent, or not, as he thought fit. He had leave 1480 to be at Publick Acts without his habit; in 1482 to be absent from Congregations; and in 1483 to go out, doctor in divinity. The College chose him Master 1488. and 'tis thought that, upon the decease of his brother, who was a baron, the honour descended to him. That he had his chaplain is certain, for in 1501 we find, "spent with Mr. Borow the Master's Chaplain 8d." and Oliver Coryn President of the College, in a Letter signed by him, and all the Fellows, hath these expressions;—"Honorable and my singular good Lord and Master—and, your Letter written to me your Scholar and Beedsman—and, I meekly beseech your Lordship—and, God preserve your Lordship in good health." a piece of flattery, were not those titles due to him, not more unbecoming, than despised by the Society of Pembroke-Hall. Some are of opinion that he was a suffragan, or perhaps, abbot; but it doth not appear, that he had other preferment than the Deanry of Lincoln. In 1496 he was chancellor of the University for two years, and again in 1501. and died Master 1505.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Thomas Heede, master of arts and Fellow 1488: Rector of Overton Waterville 1497: doctor of divinity 1496. died 1500.

Roger Labourne, or Layborne, Eleventh Master.

Richard Brampton, of Norwich diocese, bachelor of arts 1488: master of arts 1490: senior proctor 1494: Vicar of Tilney 1496: he died 1510.

William Smith, of York diocese, Fellow 1486. Rector of Overton Waterville 1500. There is one of that name, who was bishop of Lichfield, Lincoln, chancellor of Oxford, and Founder of Brazen-nose College there: but 'tis very uncertain whether the same or not.

William Milner, of York diocese, bachelor of arts 1486: senior proctor 1497: One of that name died Vicar of Swavesey 1516.

Oliver

Oliver Coryn, chosen with eight others, upon the 4th Sep. 1494. Vicar of Soham 1502. doctor of divinity 1505. President of the College.

Thomas Patterfon, of Northumberland, bachelor of divinity 1505: doctor of divinity 1525. He gave Money and Books.

William Lane, of Suffolk, bachelor of arts 1496, when he had the College title for Orders: master of arts 1497: doctor of canon law 1505.

Henry Feron, of Cumberland, bachelor of arts, chosen 1494.

William Lambart, of Lincoln, bachelor of arts, chosen 1494: had the College title 1498, being then master of arts: senior proctor 1505, and that year preacher of the University: bachelor of divinity 1509: President of the College 1514: doctor of divinity 1520.

James Carman, of Norwich, chosen when questionist, bachelor of arts 1496.

Alan Stevinson, of York diocese, chosen when sophister, bachelor of arts 1498.

John Whitehead, or Quitehede, of Durham, chosen when sophister.

Edward Sherbrough, or Sharnbroke, or Sherburgh, or Scherbruk, of Essex, chosen when sophister, bachelor of arts 1498. A small Benefactor.

John Bayly, of Suffolk, bachelor of arts, chosen 1498: master of arts 1501.

John Ostebie, or Hofteby, or Ousterby, of York, bachelor of arts, chosen 1498, master of arts 1501: preacher and chaplain of the University 1505: bachelor of divinity 1509. Vicar of Tilney.

Thomas Sewell, of Carlisle, questionist, chosen, 1498: master of arts 1502.

William Hudson, of Durham, sophister, chosen 1498. Fox bishop of Winchester gave him a Chantry, which, after a short time he resigned, and would have been Fellow again, to the great offence of Fox then Master, tho' the Fellows were very willing to receive him, having a good opinion of him, as a very learned divine.

Robert Cronkar, or Crankhorn, of Huntingdon, bachelor of arts, chosen 1501: master of arts 1503: bachelor of divinity 1509: doctor 1532.

Thomas Cartwright, of Nottingham, bachelor of arts, chosen 1501: A.M. 1502.

Nicholas Armorer, of Carlisle, bachelor of arts, chosen 1501: A.M. 1502.

George Thompson, of Northumberland, bachelor of arts chosen 1501: junior proctor 1511: preacher of the University 1519. bachelor of divinity 1519. Vicar of Tilney 1524.

Robert Masham, of York, sophister, chosen 1501: bachelor of arts 1502: master of arts. He gave a gilt Spoon to the College.

ROGER LABOURNE, Eleventh Master.

§. 11. HE was a gentleman of a very ancient house, born near Carlisle, and Fellow

Fellow of the College 1488. and in 1489 junior proctor of the University. Upon the first of Sep. 1503, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, being then doctor in divinity; and upon 29th Nov. 1505 he was chosen Master of the College; but it was almost a year before he came thither after his election, and within another year by death left it.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Robert Shawton, or Shurton, or Shirton, Thirteenth Master.

John Feuterer, bachelor of arts, master of arts, when chosen 24 Nov. 1505.— (Fitzhugh the Master of the College being then dead). He was Prior of Syon, and a Benefactor.

Christopher Genifon, bachelor of arts, chosen with Feuterer.

Robert Fawliat, of London, bachelor of arts, chosen also with Feuterer, Vicar of Tilney 1510, which he resigned 1519, a Pension of six marks a year being reserved to him for life.

John Addyson, of York diocese, questionist, chosen 1505: bachelor of divinity 1519: doctor and compounder 1523.

Rowland Bolron, of York diocese, sophister, chosen 1505: bachelor of arts 1506: senior proctor 1516: preacher 1517: B. D. 1519.

William Bond, of Northumberland, master of arts, chosen 1506: reader of divinity in the College 1512.

Richard Sotheby, of Lincoln, bachelor of arts, chosen 1506.

Richard Peppyr, of Hertfordshire, sophister, chosen 1506.

Henry Porter, of Lancashire, sophister, chosen 1506.

RICHARD FOXE, Twelfth Master.

§. 12. 'Tis a question whether he ever was a Fellow of the College; for in the Letter, which the Fellows sent to Labourn upon his election, they tell him, "there was not a man in England, bred in the College besides himself, that was worthy of that Place"; yet, Fox, at the same time, was possessed of all those honours he enjoyed, when he was chosen two years after: yet in 1502, ~~five~~ years before he was chosen Master, he gave the College £50 sterling, for two priests to pray for the soul of John Dawison dean of Sarum, and the prosperity of him, the said Richard Foxe, bishop of Winchester.

He was lord privy-seal, secretary, and privy councillor, ambassador into Scotland, bishop of Exeter 1486, of Bath and Wells 1491, of Durham 1494, chancellor of the University 1500, bishop of Winchester 1502, and godfather to king Henry VIII.

THERE

THERE are several reasons given for his founding Corpus Christi College rather at Oxford, than Cambridge; as, his being extremely displeased with the Fellows of his own College, particularly one Hudson, so as to threaten to leave them, as in truth he did some time after; and the examples of other people, Rotheram and Smith of Pembroke-Hall, were Benefactors to Lincoln College, and Brazen-nose; and Wickham and Wainfleet bishops of Winchester to New College and Magdalen: then, the great veneration, and the frequent dedications to the BODY OF CHRIST at that time, might perhaps prevail with him to resolve to build a College to the honour of that Name, which he could not do at Cambridge, there being one before. But the chief of all at last was, that Oldham bishop of Exeter (who was a Cambridge man too) had gathered together a vast sum of money, which he had designed for Exeter College; but he changing his mind, resolved to place it at Oxford: with him, Fox joined, and by that means got as much honour, and saved more money than he would have done any other way.

He resigned his Mastership the latter end of 1518, or the beginning of 1519, and died 1528, having finished several sumptuous buildings at Taunton and Grantham (the place of his birth 'tis thought) and Winchester Cathedral where he lies buried.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

William Millefent, of Cambridgeshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1511, bachelor of divinity. Rector of Overton Waterville 1532. he died 1551.

Cuthbert Marshall, of Northumberland, bachelor of arts, chosen 1511: bachelor of divinity 1519: Dr. 1523.

Ralph ——— who, or whether Fellow, or Scholar is uncertain.

John Chefwright, master of arts, chosen 1515: junior proctor 1519.

William Green, master of arts, chosen 1515: bachelor of divinity 1519: Dr. 1522: vice-chancellor 1524. He gave a Book.

——— Bartherar, or Bartram, master of arts, chosen 1515.

John Bell, of Durham, bachelor of arts, chosen 1515: subdeacon by the College title 1516: deacon 1517.

Thomas Bafs, bachelor of arts, chosen at the same time.

George Stavert, or Stafforth, or Staferd, of Durham, bachelor of arts, chosen 1515: deacon 1517: reader of divinity 1524, and about that time, bachelor of divinity: proctor 1523: preacher. He gave Books.

Nicholas Paynell, of York diocese, sophister, chosen 1515: mathematical lecturer, at the University's charge 1530.

John

John Thickstull, of Norwich diocese, sophister, chosen 1515: preacher of the University 1522: bachelor of divinity 1526: Dr. 1537. He had such a reputation for his abilities in Divinity, that at Disputations it was publickly said, *Thickstull dixit*, and that when he was present.

ROBERT SHORTON, Thirteenth Master.

§. 13. HE was chosen Fellow of the College 24 Nov. 1505: publick preacher 1507: bachelor of divinity 1509, and senior treasurer: doctor of divinity, and compounder 1511. publick reader of divinity. The first mention of him, in the Archives of the University, as Master, is, 4. June 1519. He came from St. John's College, where he was the Second Master.

HE was canon of Windfor, dean of the chapel to cardinal Woolsey, and dean of the College of Stoke in Suffolk, which was suppressed in the reign of king Edward VI. He left the College in the beginning of 1534, being a very good Benefactor to it, by the Gift of the Manor of Vescie in Chesterton in Huntingdonshire; and, besides several good Gifts to the Chapel. The Farm called Rouse's in Overton Waterville, and Money with which was purchased the Farm in Whittlesford called Beaulieus. And he was not only a Benefactor to this College, but also, to St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Catherine's Hall.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Robert Nichols, or Nicholson, of Suffolk; A. M. chosen 1519. B. D. 1527.

James Hutton, of Westmorland, bachelor of arts, chosen 1519: bachelor of divinity 1527: president and reader of divinity 1530.

James Stevenson, A. M.

Thomas Wilfon, of Yorkshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1519. Mr. James Wilfon being deprived of the rectory of Cotes, for being married, this Wilfon being then bachelor of divinity was presented to it, by John Meers, bedell of the University 1554. Rector of Hardwick 1555.

John Clark, of Lincolnshire, A. B. chosen 1519.

Thomas Allyn, of Essex, A. B. chosen 1519.

Edward Alanfon, of Northumberland, sophister, chosen 1519. B. D. Vicar of Tilney 1539. Vicar of Great Shelford 1540. died 1541.

John Chekyng, or Chikyn, of Durham, sophister, chosen 1519: reader of divinity 1534.

Nicholas Ridley, Sixteenth Master.

William Dighton, of Yorkshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1525. Vicar of Tilney 1541, being then master of arts.

Gabriel

Gabriel Raynis, or Rayn, or Reynes, of Richmond, A. B. chosen 1525.

Thomas Byll, of Bedfordshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1525; had leave to travel 1530 for three years and a quarter; and 1531 had leave for two years more, being a student in physick.

George Laverock, of Lincolnshire, A. B. chosen 1524.

Reginald Whitton, of Durham, sophister.

Richard Redman, bachelor of laws and decretals.

Matthew Watfon, of Durham, A. B. chosen 1530.

Hugh Whitehead, of Westmorland, A. B. chosen 1530.

William Turner, of Northumberland, bachelor of arts, chosen 1530: master of arts: he had a title from the College 1536. An admirable greek and latin scholar, rhetorician, and poet. He preached the kingdom over GRATIS; for which he was imprisoned; as soon as he got his liberty he went into Italy, and went out doctor of physick at Ferrara. But upon the death of king Henry VIII. he returned, and in 1548, was physician to the duke of Somerset the protector, during the minority of king Edward VI. Canon of Windsor, and in 1550 dean of Bath and Wells. Jane his wife, married after his decease to Cox, bishop of Ely, founded a Scholarship here, in memory of her former husband, Mr. Turner.

Richard Cheiney, of London, A. B. chosen 1530.

Richard Vasey, or Vasey, of Durham, bachelor of arts, chosen 1532: President: and Rector of Overton Waterville 1551.

Ralph Stanno, of Norwich, A. B. chosen 1532.

ROBERT SWINBURN, Fourteenth Master.

§. 14. WHENCE this gentleman was is uncertain; he was master of arts, as appears, in 1520, when he was auditor of the Common Chest with Mr. Stephen Gardiner, vice-chancellor, and Others. But he was a very great malefactor (may I say so?) to the College; for besides sundry other bad deeds, he aliened all those Houses between St. Botolph's Church and the College, given them by Laurence Booth the 8th Master: and in 1536 he presented William Tod to the Vicarage of Wearisley; and in 1537, Anthony Temple to the Vicarage of Saxthorp; neither of them being Fellows of the College. And the last mention of him, as Master, was in Oct. 1537: 'tis thought he left the Mastership for the Vicarage of Tilney: he died in the beginning of 1539.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Thomas Brook, of Warwickshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1536. Preacher at Christ's Church in Canterbury.

lated some Pieces of Demosthenes and published them. He was of Newcastle, and pupil in Christ's College to Cuthbert Scott (afterwards bishop of Chester) and removed thence by Ridley, after that, Fellow of Trinity College, and doctor of physick.

——— Brumfield, A. B. A. M. 1542.

——— Robinfon, A. M. 1543.

——— Taylor, questionist, A. M. 1545.

Anthony Hall, A. B.

——— Mahew, of Lincolnshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1547. he had a chief hand in the Translation of the Bible of the Geneva edition.

——— Pilkington, of Lancashire, A. B. chosen 1547. A. M. 1549.

——— Gray, of Yorkshire, A. B. chosen 1547.

——— Edill, or Ydle, or Idel, of Cumberland, bachelor of arts, and chosen 1547.

He was one of those that made the Proctors Circle 1556. He gave Books.

John Bradford, of Manchester, in Lancashire, first a servant to Sir John Harrington knight, yet tho' a place of very good profit and expectation, he left it, and gave himself to study, especially of the Holy Scriptures, at the Temple in London. From thence he did come to Cambridge, and within a year was made master of arts, and Fellow of this College. He was ordained 1550 by bishop Ridley, by whom, and Bucer, he was intirely beloved; he was chaplain to Ridley, prebendary of St. Paul's, and died a Martyr on the first day of July 1556, in the reign of queen Mary. The last audible words, which he spoke, were those of our Saviour, in Matt. vii. 14. "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto Life, and few there be that find it."

His death was generally lamented by all, who had known or heard of him, yea many papists themselves heartily wished his deliverance; for all men observed how his enemies had first committed him to prison, without law; and then, after a year's imprisonment, made one to take away his life. He was of stature tall, but slender, of a faintish sanguine complexion, his countenance full of sweetness, mixed with reverence and austerity. The principal Article whereupon he was condemned, was, for his denial of the Corporal Presence in the Sacrament; which yet he never denied in the worthy receiver, as to the Eye of Faith; and no man yet, whether papist or protestant, could ever discover it, thro' the accidents of Bread and Wine, by the Eye of the Body. And upon him was made this Epitaph.

Discipulo nulli supra licet esse Magistrum,

Quiq; Deo servit, tristia multa feret.

Corripit

Corripit Omnipotens natum quem diligit omnem,
 Ad Cælum stricta est, difficilisq; via.
 Has, BRADFORDE, tuo dum condis pectore voces,
 Non Hominum rigidas, terribileq; minas,
 Sed nec blanditias, non vim, nec vincula curas,
 Tradis et accensæ membra cremenda pyræ.

Thomas Horton, of Leicestershire, A. M. chosen and ordained with Bradford.

Gregory Garth, of Richmond, A. B. chosen 1548: proctor 1554.

—— Yeldar, or Yeldard, of Northumberland, bachelor of arts, in 1551: doctor of divinity: and many years Master of Trinity College in Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that University 1580.

Anthony Girlington, of Richmond, bachelor of arts, chosen Fellow 1552: Rector of Tilney 1558: proctor 1560, and orator of the University the same year.

William Clark, of Essex, A. B. chosen 1552.

John Young, One and Twentieth Master.

John Markham, of Yorkshire, A. B. chosen 1553.

—— Sanderfon, of Northumberland, A. B. 1553.

—— Richardfon, of Durham, A. B. 1553.

—— Debanck, of Derbyshire, bachelor of arts, 1553. Steward to the earl of Pembroke; afterwards rector of Bradwell in Essex.

JOHN YOUNG, Seventeenth Master.

§. 17. HE came from St. John's College, and 'tis likely, by queen Mary's Mandate 1554, being doctor of divinity, sometime publick professor, and then vice-chancellor, if Stokys the Bedel be in the right, who says, he was chosen to that office 5. Nov. 1553.

UPON the resignation of Mr. Risley, he was preferred to Streatham 24. Ap. 1554; and about the same time had a prebend of Ely, and he and the dean of Ely by agreement of the chapter, chose Thomas Thirlby bishop there 5. July 1554; and in 1556 he was one of those who made the Proctors Circle.

HE was a rigid Romanist, which occasioned very sharp conflicts between him and Bucer. But at the arrival of queen Elizabeth's visitors, he left his Mastership 20. July 1559, and died 1579.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

—— Nicholson, of Cumberland, A. B. 1554, and vicar of Witcham, 'tis likely.

John Robinson, of Richmond, bachelor of arts, chosen 1554: master of arts

1557.

1557. Second Master of St. John's College in Oxford.

William Patchet, of Lancashire, A. B. chosen 1554.

Gabriel Bristow, admitted first in Jesus College, then of St. John's, where he was Fellow, from thence he was chosen 1555, and went out A. M. 1557.

Robert Taylor, of Northumberland, A. B. 1555.

John Newell, of London, A. B. 1555.

Richard Hall, of Lincolnshire, bachelor of arts, 1556. He wrote a Book of Schism; and another, Of an Erroneous Conscience.

John Salt, A. M. 1555. died 1558.

—— Betfon, A. B. chosen 1556: A. M.

—— Barret, A. B. chosen 1556: A. M. 1558.

John Bridges, of London, bachelor of arts, chosen 1556. He did make a speech to queen Elizabeth at the College Gate 1563; and was made doctor of divinity, and dean of Salisbury by her, and bishop of Oxford 1603, after that see had been vacant almost all the long reign of queen Elizabeth, to the impoverishing of that Church, before well endowed. He died 1617.

Christopher Lindley, of Yorkshire, A. B. chosen 1556: proctor the next year.

William Adamson, of Richmond, bachelor of arts, chosen 1557. Vicar of Saxthorp 1563. he died 1599.

—— Boyce, or Boyes, A. M. chosen 1558.

William Gravet, of Buckinghamshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1558. Rector of Bradfield in Berkshire.

EDMUND GRINDALL, Eighteenth Master.

§. 18. He was born at St. Bees in Cumberland, scholar, bachelor of arts, and chosen Fellow of this College 1538: master of arts 1540: had the College title for Orders 4. July 1544: was proctor of the University 1548: President of the College 1549; and assistant to the vice-chancellor in his court; bachelor of divinity; and by bishop Ridley's means one of the king's chaplains; yet he left not his Fellowship till 1553.

UPON queen Mary's accession to the crown, he fled into Germany, and there is a Letter of his to Ridley in print dated from Frankford 6. May 1555; but in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, he returned, and was by her made bishop of London, and consecrated 21. Dec. 1559. Bonner being again turned out. Before his consecration he was chosen Master, which at first he refused with a great many excuses, but at last accepted thereof: and upon 3. Aug. 1559, the fourteenth day after his election, being then bachelor of divinity, and bishop of London

London elect, he appointed Mr. John Pilkington to be admitted Master for him : and that very day had leave of absence, which was continued from time to time, so that he was never in the College all the time of his Masterhip ; which he resigned about May 1562. He went out doctor in divinity, 1564, was translated to the archbishoprick of York 1570, and to Canterbury 1575.

HE was a Benefactor to Queen's College in Oxford, to Magdalen and Christ's College in Cambridge, to Canterbury Town, and the Poor of Croydon ; he founded and endowed a School at St. Bees with land of the annual value of £30. and in this College founded the Greek Lectureship, and gave a Stipend out of the Manor of Westbury in Ashwell, 1568. Also he obtained Letters of Mortmain of queen Elizabeth for £40. per annum, whereof the College now enjoys about £24. per annum, for the maintenance of One Fellow, and Two Scholars, to be taken out of his School at St. Bees : and gave them also some Books, and a gilt Cup of 40 oz. called The Canterbury Cup.

A religious and grave man he was, and flourished in great esteem with queen * Elizabeth, until by the cunning practises of his adversaries he quite lost her favour, they suggesting that he countenanced the conventicles of the turbulent ministers and their prophecies, (as they called them) : but in truth it was, because he had condemned the unlawful marriage of Julio an Italian physician with another man's wife, whilst the earl of Leicester, the queen's great favourite, in vain opposed his proceedings therein.

HE had the misfortune to be blind two years before his decease, which was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Croydon 1583. And that famous poet Spencer (who was of this College too) laments him in one of his Pastorals, under the name of, ALGRIND.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

—— Lock, A. B. chosen 1560.

Thomas Nevel, A. B. chosen 1560 : proctor 1580.

William Power, of Yorkshire, A. B. chosen 1560.

William Palmer, or Pawmer, of Nottinghamshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 1560. Prebendary of St. Paul's, chancellor of York, prebendary of Norwell, and rector of Wheldrake.

Osmund Davie, or Davids, of Buckinghamshire, questionist, chosen 1560. Keeper of the chest of Billingford, and burser in the University 1566.

Ralph Sartein, or Sarton, of Richmond, A. B. chosen 1561 : A. M. 1563.

MATTHEW

MATTHEW HUTTON, Nineteenth Master.

§. 19. HE was Fellow of Trinity College, bachelor of divinity, and upon the 14. May 1562, chosen Master of this College, being Grindall's chaplain, 'tis probable, when he resigned, and by him recommended to the College. He was rector of Boxworth 1563, which he resigned 1576, and left also his prebendary of Ely 1567. He took his doctor in divinity's degree 1565, and was made publick professor in the University with Whitgift; left the College for the deanry of York 1567; was made bishop of Durham 1589, and archbishop of York 1594. He gave an 100 marks towards the Buildings in Trinity College, and died 1605.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Thomas Newce, A. B. chosen 1562.

Robert Hetherington, A. B. chosen 1562.

Robert Jackson, A. B. chosen 1562.

Simon Buck, A. B. chosen 1562: A. M. 1565.

—— Ryley, A. B. chosen 1562.

—— Fenton, A. B. chosen 1562.

Baldwin Efdall, A. B. but when he, and the Nine following Fellows were chosen, is uncertain.

John Gravet, A. B. 1565: A. M. 1566.

—— Butler, A. B.

James Hales, A. B.

Richard Greenham, A. B. and A. M. 1567. Minister of Dry-Draiton, he died of the plague 1592.

—— March, A. B.

—— Best, A. M.

—— Sage, A. B. and A. M. 1568.

Robert Hales, A. B.

—— Morton, A. B.

JOHN WHITGIFT, Twentieth Master.

§. 20. HE was born at Grimsby in Lincolnshire, and brought up under that glorious Martyr, Bradford, in this College: and was, from hence, chosen Fellow of Peter House, doctor Perne being then Master there, who protected him during the reign of queen Mary. He was chosen Master of Pembroke-Hall 21. April, 1567, and the same year created doctor of divinity, and the lady Margaret's divinity professor, and regius professor.

SCARCE was he three months here, before chosen Master of Trinity College: where

where he found divisions occasioned by some who disliked the solemnities and government ecclesiastical then settled and exercised in the Church, of whom Thomas Cartwright, a Fellow of the same College, and the lady Margaret's professor was a chief man: with whom he entered the lists in writing, but by his wife and discreet carriage, the matter was so managed, that all things were settled in peace and quietness again. Then he was twice vice-chancellor in the years 1571, and 1574. Rector of Feversham, and prebendary of Ely. Made bishop of Worcester 21. April 1577, where he recovered the revenues of that see, then much impaired: and within five months after was vice-president of Wales, for almost two years and an half.

HE was made archbishop of Canterbury 23. Sept. 1583, which honour he enjoyed above twenty years with very great applause. For queen Elizabeth having given him a special charge, to settle an Uniformity in Ecclesiastical Discipline, then much disordered by the connivance of bishops, especially his predecessor, and the perverseness of puritans, he provided three Articles, to which, every Minister should subscribe; as followeth.

I. * THAT the queen had supreme authority over all persons born within her dominions, of what condition soever they were; and that no other prince, or prelate, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Civil or Ecclesiastical, within her realms and dominions.

II. THAT the Book of Common-Prayer, and the Ordination of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth nothing contrary to the Word of God, but may lawfully be used; and that they will use that, and no other.

III. THAT the Articles agreed on in the Synod holden at London in the year 1562, and published by the queen's authority, they did allow of, and believe them to be consonant to the Word of God.

'Tis incredible what reproaches the archbishop incurred by setting forth these Articles, both from factious ministers; and from some also of the nobility, particularly the earl of Leicester, then in great favour with her majesty, and the reputed cherisher and patron-general of these pretenders to tenderness of conscience, whom he used as a sacrilegious snare to farther his design, by their means to bring such an odium upon the bishops, as to procure an alienation of their lands, and a large proportion of them for himself, of the queen. For not many years before, there passed an act or acts of parliament, intending the better preservation of Church Lands, by recalling a power, which was vested in others to

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* Baker, 418.

fell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them, only in the crown. And amongst many that made a bad use of this power or trust of the queen's, this earl of Leicester was one : and this archbishop having by his interest with her majesty, put a stop to the earl's sacrilegious designs, they two fell to an open opposition before her, after which they both quitted the room, not friends in appearance : but the bishop making a sudden and seasonable return to her majesty (then alone) did speak to her with great humility and reverence, to this purpose.

“ I beseech your majesty to hear me with patience, and to believe, that yours and the Churches safety, are dearer to me than my life, but my conscience dearer than both : and therefore give me leave to do my duty and tell you, that Princes are deputed nursing Fathers of the Church, and owe it a protection : and therefore God forbid, that you should be so much as passive in her ruins, when you may prevent it, or that I should behold it without horror and detestation ; or should forbear to tell your majesty of the sin and danger. And tho' you and myself are born in an age of frailties, when the Primitive Piety and Care of the Churches Lands and Immunities are much decayed : yet (Madam) let me beg that you will but first consider, and then you will believe there are such sins as prophane-ness and sacrilege ; for if there were not, they could not have such names in Holy-Writ ; and particularly in the New Testament.

“ AND I beseech you to consider, that tho' our Saviour said, He judged no man ; and to testify it, would not judge nor divide the Inheritance betwixt the two Brethren ; nor would judge the Woman taken in Adultery : yet, in this point of Churches Rights, He was so zealous, that he made himself both the accuser and the judge, and the executioner to punish these sins : witnessed in that he himself made the whip to drive the prophaners out of the Temple ; overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and drove them out of it : and consider, that it was St. Paul, that said to those Christians of his time, who were offended with Idolatry, yet, “ thou that abhorrest Idols, dost thou commit Sacrilege ? ” supposing I think, Sacrilege to be the greater sin. This may occasion your majesty to consider, that there is such a Sin as Sacrilege ; and to incline you to prevent the curse, that will follow it, I beseech you also, to consider that Constantine, the first Christian emperor, and Helena his mother ; that king Edgar, and Edward the Confessor, and indeed many others of your predecessors, and many private Christians have also given to God and to his Church, much Land, and many immunities, which they might have given to their own families, and did not ; but
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gave them as an absolute right and sacrifice to God : and with these immunities and lands they have entailed a Curse upon the Alienators of them : God prevent your majesty from being liable to that curse.

“ AND to make you that are trusted with their preservation, the better to understand the danger of it ; I beseech you forget not, that, besides these curses, the Churches Land and Power have been also endeavoured to be reserved, as far as human reason and the law of this nation have been able to preserve them, by an immediate and most sacred obligation, on the consciences of the princes of this realm. For they that consult *Magna Charta*, shall find, that as all your predecessors were at their Coronation, so you also were sworn, before all the nobility and bishops then present, and in the presence of God, and in his stead to him that anointed you, to maintain the Church Lands, and the rights belonging to it ; and this testified openly at the Holy Altar, by laying your hands on the Bible then lying upon it. And not only *Magna Charta*, but many modern Statutes have denounced a Curse, upon those that break *Magna Charta*. And now what account can be given for the breach of this oath at the last great day, either by your majesty, or by me, if it be wilfully, or but negligently violated I know not.

“ AND therefore (good Madam) let not the late lord's exceptions against the failings of some few clergymen, prevail with you to punish posterity, for the errors of this present age : but let particular men suffer for their particular errors, but let God and his Church have their Right : and tho' I pretend not to prophecy, yet I beg posterity to take notice of what is already become visible in many * Families : that Church Land added to an ancient Inheritance hath proved like a Moth fretting a Garment, and secretly consumed both : or like the Eagle that stole a Coal from the Altar, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed both her young Eagles and herself that stole it. And tho' I shall forbear to speak reproachfully of your father, yet I beg you to take notice, that a part of the Churches Rights, added to the vast treasure left him by his father, hath been conceived to bring an unavoidable consumption upon both, notwithstanding his diligence to preserve it.

“ AND consider, that after the violation of those Laws, to which he had sworn in *Magna Charta*, God did so far deny him his restraining Grace, that he fell into greater sins than I am willing to mention. Madam, Religion is the foundation and cement of Human Societies : and, when they that serve at God's Altar, shall

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* See Spelman's History and Fate of Sacrilege, 8vo. 1698 ; and Kennett's Case of Impropriations, and Augmentations of Vicarages, 8vo. 1704.

—— Knight, A. B. chosen 24. Nov. 1567.

—— Fortescue, A. B. chosen 24. Nov. 1567.

Humphry Tindall, bachelor of arts, chosen 24. Nov. 1567. He was doctor of divinity, and vice-chancellor 1585. There was one of this Name, about this time, president of Queen's College, afterward dean of Ely; he was born in Norfolk, and died 12. Oct. 1614, and was buried in Ely Minster. He was offered the *Kingdom of Bobemia*. *

Edmund Sympson, A. B. chosen 1568.

Richard Osburn, A. B. chosen 3. Nov. 1570: A. M. 1571.

Thomas Nevell, A. B. chosen 3. Nov. 1570: A. M. 1572: senior proctor 1580.

Gabriel Harvy, or Hardy, A. B. chosen 3. Nov. 1570: A. M. 1573: junior proctor 1582.

Henry Farre, A. B. chosen 3. Nov. 1570: A. M. 1574: junior proctor 1586:—
A Benefactor.

John Holt, A. B. chosen 3. Nov. 1570: A. M. 1575.

John Flower, A. B. chosen 16. Oct. 1572: A. M.

Richard Langherne, A. B. chosen 16. Oct. 1572.

William Halls, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1574: A. M. 1577.

Edmund Freake, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1574: A. M. 1578.

John Huchenson, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1574: A. M. 1579.

William Pemberton, of Moreton in Cheshire, bachelor of arts, chosen 17. Oct. 1574: master of arts 1579: went into Orders 1580. 'Tis very probable this was the person incorporated at Oxford with Lancelot Andrews in 1581. He was rector of High-Ongar in Essex, doctor of divinity, and died 10. March 1622, and was buried in the Chancel of High-Ongar aforefaid.

Villars Aldey, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1574.

George Alexander, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1574.

Lancelot Andrews, Three and twentieth Master.

Thomas Dove, when bachelor of arts, stood in competition with Andrews for the Fellowship then void, and being both well approved of by the Society; the Master and Fellows put these two young men to a trial before them, by some scholastical exercises. Upon performance whereof, they preferred Sir Andrews to the vacant Fellowship. But liked Sir Dove so well also (that being loth to lose him) they made him some allowance for his present maintenance, under the title of a *Tanquam Socius* 1576. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth: doctor of divinity:

* Fuller. Camb. fo. 81.

nity: Rector of Framlingham in Suffolk 1584: dean of Norwich: bishop of Peterborough 1600: and, being about seventy-five years of age, he died 30. Aug. 1630, and was buried in the North Isle of Peterborough Cathedral.

WILLIAM FULKE, Twenty-second Master.

§. 22. He was born at London; sent to St. John's College very young, from thence, when bachelor of arts, (some think before) to Clifford's Inn. Thence returning to the University, he took his master of art's degree, and was Fellow of St. John's College. Having taken his bachelor in divinity's degree, there happened such a dissent in the College, that Fulke, who, by his familiarity with Cartwright was turned Puritan, was plainly expelled thence. And from the College he went to the Falcon Inn, and there read lectures, and held disputations, and other exercises, having his pupils chiefly for his auditors.

By the earl of Leicester's means, who, took any divines of note, of what principle soever, under his care, he was made Rector of Warley in Essex, and Dennington in Suffolk; and also, doctor of divinity. He was admitted Master 10. May 1578. Gave £20. towards the building of an Hostel 1579, the College being at the rest of the Charge. Was vice-chancellor 1581. He gave also to the College a gilt Cup with a Cover to it. In his youth he did write a Book of Meteors, and when older, confuted the Rhemish Translation of the Bible. He died 1589, and was buried at Dennington aforesaid, with this Epitaph.

In Memoriam

Reverendi GULIELMI FULKE, Sacrae Theologiae Doct. Aulæ Pemb. in Cantabrigia Præfekt. Hujus Ecclesiæ Dinningtoniensis Past. Ac in Testimonium Amoris sui perpetui erga eum, Hoc qualæcunq; posuit Robertus Wright Sacrae quoq; Theologiae Professor, et nunc ejusdem Ecclesiæ Pastor, Corpus illius terræ traditum fuit 28. die Augusti 1589. et in hoc Sacello jacet Resurrectionem expectans per Adventum Christi.

If deepest Learning, with a zealous Love
To Heaven and Truth, could Privileges prove
To keep back Death, No hand had written here
Lies Reverend FULK, 'till Christ in Clouds appear.
His Works will shew him, free from all Error,
Rome's, for Truth's Champion, and Rhemisk's Terror.

Hevreux Celvy Qv. apres un long Travail
s'est assure de son Repos au Ciell.

30. November 1621.

FELLOWS

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

- Coleman, A. M. chosen 1578.
 Robert Robinfon, A. M. chosen 1578.
 William Daniel, A. B. chosen 20. Oct. 1578.
 Henry Gold, A. B. But when he, and the five following Fellows were chosen,
 is uncertain. A. M. 1582.
 Anthony Watfon, A. B. and A. M. 1583.
 Samuel Farre, A. B. and A. M. 1584. He founded the Humanity Lecture.
 Thomas Smallpage, A. B.
 Richard Harvey, A. B. and A. M. 1585.
 Thomas Lovering, A. B.
 Roger Dod, A. B. chosen 1581: A. M. 1586. Bishop of Kildare in Ireland, as
 'tis supposed.
 John Beacham, A. B. and A. M. 1586. But when he, and the six following
 Fellows were chosen, is uncertain.
 Francis Berifford, A. B.
 Robert Neave, A. B.
 John Gravet, A. B. and A. M. 1587.
 John Brown, A. B.
 Paul Berbeck, A. B. and A. M. 1588.
 Thomas Petchie, A. B. and A. M. 1588.
 Richard Tilney, A. B. chosen 27. Nov. 1583.
 Samuel Harfnet, the Four and Twentieth Master.
 Nicholas Felton, the Five and Twentieth Master.
 Thomas Mudd, A. B. and A. M. 1590. But when he, and the four following
 Fellows were chosen, is uncertain.
 Richard Streat, A. B.
 Henry Brampton, A. B. went into Orders 1590.
 John Aldrich, A. B.
 Rodolph Rowley, A. B.
 William Tubman, A. B. chosen Fellow 1585; and the First of Grindall's Foun-
 dation.
 Anthony Green, A. M. chosen 27. June 1588.
 Robert Cooke, A. M. chosen 27. June 1588.
 Walter Whaley, A. M. chosen 27. June 1588.
 William James, A. B. But when he, and the four following Fellows were cho-
 sen, is uncertain.

Thomas

Thomas Muriell, bachelor, and master of arts, 1592: senior proctor 1611.—
There was one of this Name, archdeacon of Norfolk, 30. Aug. 1621. Rector of
Hildersham, where he died 1629; and was Vicar of Soham also.

Richard Bucknam, A. B. and A. M. 1593.

William Rich, A. B. and A. M. 1594: junior proctor 1598.

Robert Ely, A. B.

• LANCELOT ANDREWS, Twenty-third Master.

§. 23. HE was born in London, but descended of an ancient family of the
Andrews, in Suffolk, educated at first, under Master Ward of Ratclif (whom he
afterwards preferred); then under Mr. Mulcaster of Merchant-Taylors School;
and, by Thomas Watts, doctor of divinity, prebend and residentiary of St. Paul's,
and archdeacon of Middlesex, (who had then newly founded the Greek Scholar-
ships) he was sent to this College, where he had the First of those Scholarships
bestowed upon him.

AND being bachelor of arts, he was chosen Fellow (tho' opposed by Dove)
1576. And when in Orders, he attended the earl of Huntington, lord president
of the north, and was employed by him chiefly in preaching, and frequent con-
ferences with recusants; some priests, and many of the laity, were converted by
him. Not long after he was made vicar of St. Giles without Cripplegate, Lon-
don, and prebend of the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

UPON the death of Dr. Fulk, he was chosen Master of this College 1589: then
made chaplain in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, who took such delight in his
preaching and grave deportment, that first, she gave him a prebendary at West-
minster, and afterwards, the deanry of that Place 1601, but what she intended
farther for him was prevented by her death.

BUT he soon grew into great esteem with her royal successor king James the
first, who made him bishop of Chichester 1605, at which time he resigned his
Mastership. Lord almoner; bishop of Ely 1609; of Winchester 1618; prelate of
of the Garter, dean of the king's Chapel, privy councillor of England and Scot-
land.

HE obtained a Licence of Mortmain for £80. a Year to be settled upon the
College; gave them £1000. for the founding of Two Fellowships, to be supplied
out of the Scholarships founded by the said Dr. Watts, if his Scholars were fit
for those places. And gave them also the Patronage of Rawreth in Essex (his
own patrimony); 370 Volumes unto their Library, together with a gilt Cup, Ba-
son, and Ewer, in all points, so like the Cup, Basen, and Ewer, given by the

Foundress of the College, as that *Non Ovum Ovo similis*, but not for the continuance of his own Memory, but for fear those, which she had given, might miscarry, and so her remembrance might decay.

NOR was his liberality confined to the College only, but when residentiary of St. Paul's, he built the house in Creed-Lane belonging to the prebend, and recovered it to the Church; repaired the dean's lodging in Westminster; the palace at Chichester; and the house in Aldingbourn; and spent £2000. in repairing Ely-House in Holbourn, Ely-Palace at Downham, and Wisbich Castle; as much at Winchester, Farnham, Waltham, and Wolvesey. And it appears by his Will, that he had applied to Charitable Uses no less than £6326. besides his private Alms, which in the six last years of his life only, amounted to £1300.

HE was a person of extraordinary endowments, very pious, of a most blameless life, an eminent preacher, having ninety-six Sermons (besides other Works) still extant, and of universal learning.

AT last, he died of a fever 25. Sep. (which was his birth-day also) 1626, either at Downham in the Isle of Ely, or at Winchester-House in Southwark, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried 11. Nov. in the upper isle of the Parish Church of St. Saviour in Southwark; the bishop of London preaching his Funeral Sermon; where a very fair Monument of marble and alabaster, was by his executors erected to his memory, with this Epitaph, made by one, who had been his Chaplain.

Lector.

Si Christianus es, siste :

Moræ pretium erit,

Non nescire Te, Qui Vir hic situs sit

Ejusdem tecum, Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Membrum,

Sub eadem fælicis Resurrectionis Spe,

Eandem D. Jesu præstolans Epiphaniam,

Sacratissimus Antistes, LANCELOTUS ANDREWS,

Londinioriundus, educatus Cantabrigiæ,

Aulæ Pembroch. Alumnorum, Sociorum, Prefectorum,

Unus, et Nemini secundus.

Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,

Humanorum, Divinorum Omnium

Infinitus Thesaurus, Stupendum Oraculum :

Orthodoxæ Christi Ecclesiæ

Dictis, Scriptis, Precibus, Exemplo

Incomparabile Propugnaculum :

Reginæ Elizabethæ a Sacris,

D. Pauli London Residentarius,

D. Petri Westmonast. Decanus,

Episcopus Cicestrencis, Eliensis : Wintoniensis,

Regique

BEFORE THEY WERE LORDS OF FRAMLINGHAM.

Regique Jacobo tum ab Eleemosynis,
Tum ab utriusq; Regni Consiliis,
Decanus deniq; Sacelli Regii.

Idem ex

Indefessa Opera in Studiis,
Summa Sapientia in Rebus,
Assidua Pietate in Deum,
Profusa Largitate in Egenos,
Rara Amœnitate in Suos,
Spectata Probitate in Omnes,

Æternum admirandus :

Annorum pariter, et publicæ Famæ Satur,
Sed Bonorum passim Omnium cum luctu denatus,
Cælebs hinc migravit ad Aureolam Cælestem.

Anno

Regis Caroli II. Ætatis suæ Lxxi.

Christi MDCXXVI.

Tantum est (Lector) Quod te mœrentes Posterī
Nunc volebant, Atq; ut ex volo tuo valeas, Dicto
Sit Deo Gloria.

DURING the Time of this Master, “* 1598, Dec. 22, Mr. William Smart (one of the Portmen) of Ipswich, in Suffolk, being seized in Fee Simple of a Farm called Digger’s in Wiverstone, in the said County, in Value 19*l.* per Ann. above all Charges and Repairs, conveyed the same to the College of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, for the Maintenance of One Fellow and Two Scholars, to be called Smart’s. The Fellow whether present or absent to have 10*l.* per Ann. during the Life of Mr. Smart, or of Alice his Wife, and after their Decease to have 12*l.* per Ann. The Two Scholars to have 3*l.* each. The Fellow to have Voice, Prerogative, and Privilege, and to be guided by the Local Statutes. The Scholars were to be from Ipswich School, and of Mr. Smart’s Kindred, if any fit, and they are to have Chambers in Course, and all other Allowances as other Bible-Clerks.

MR. Ralph Scrivener, at the Request of Alice his Wife, (late Relict of the above-mention’d Mr. Smart) by Indenture, bearing Date 5 Sept. 43 Eliz. (1601) did (also) convey to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke-Hall afore-said, one Annuity or yearly Rent of 21*l.* to be going out of the Lands of the said Ralph, in Bramford, in the said County of Suffolk, to the Intent that they shall erect Four new Scholarships within the said College, allowing every one of them yearly Five Pounds for ever, according to the Intent and Meaning of the said

I i 2

Alice,

* Report of the Committee of Inquiry in the Account of Gifts and Legacies given to Charitable Uses in the Town of Ipswich, 8vo. 1747.

Alice, the said Scholars to be chosen out of the Free Grammar School in Ipswich, of the poorest Men's Sons capable of such Scholarships. And the said Master, &c. covenant to admit the said Scholars and such as the said Ralph shall nominate out of the said Grammar School. And that within three Months after the death or departure of any of the said Scholars, his Place shall be supplied with such as are of the Name of Scrivener or Daundy before all others, if any fit, and if not, then with such poor Men's Sons as come from the said Grammar School, and if not enough there, then with poor Men's Sons of the Free Grammar School of the Town of Colchester, within a Month after the Expiration of the said three Months. The College within two Months after a Vacancy, to signify to the said Ralph, and after his Decease to the Bailiffs of Ipswich, to the Intent they may signify to the College the Names of such Kindred as are fit for the Place. These Scholars are to be called Mr. Scrivener's Scholars; they are to be governed by the Local Statutes; to have all Benefits as other Scholars; and if poor they are to have Tuition free."

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Richard Wright, A. B. chosen 1590: A. M. 1595.

Roger Fenton, A. B. chosen 1590: A. M. 1596.

Nathaniel Gyfford, A. B. chosen 1590: A. M. 1596: senior proctor 1604.

John Feeld, A. B. chosen 6. April 1593.

Randolph Barlow, A. B. chosen 6. April 1593: A. M. 1598. This Person is taken to have been archdeacon of Winchester; and archbishop of Tuam in Ireland: D. D. an. 1623.

Cuthbert Curwin, A. B. chosen 2. Nov. 1593: A. M. 1599.

Roger Andrews, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1594: A. M. 1600. Master of Jesus College.

George Cooke, master of arts, chosen 15. Oct. 1597: Rector of Biggrave in Hertfordshire: doctor of divinity; (brother to Sir John Cooke, secretary of state): made bishop of Bristol 1632: translated to Hereford 1635. He was born at Trusley in Derbyshire, a grave meek man and much beloved. But was in the same condemnation with the rest of his brethren, for subscribing the Protestation in Parliament, in Defence of their Privileges. So that to prevent his want he was relieved by his rich relations. He died 1646 or 1650. A Benefactor to the Library.

Theophilus Field, of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, A. B. chosen 9. Oct. 1598: A. M. 1602: bishop of Llandaff 1619: translated to Hereford 1635, but died shortly after his translation. A Benefactor to the Library.

John

John Jones, A. B. chosen 9. Oct. 1598: A. M. 1603.

Hierom Beale, Six and Twentieth Master.

Edmund Mafon, A. M. chosen 18. Oct. 1598. A Benefactor to the Library.

Thomas Talcoat, A. M. chosen 21. June 1599.

John Jones, A. M. 29. Aug. 1601. A Benefactor to the Library.

Thomas Southill, A. B. chosen with Jones 29. Aug. 1601.

Owen Stockton, A. B. chosen 29. Aug. 1601: A. M. 1606.

James Rogers, A. B. chosen 29. Aug. 1601: A. M. 1609.

Richard Farmer, *tanquam socius*, chosen 29. Aug. 1601.

Matthew Scrivner, A. B. chosen 17. Oct. 1602.

Godwin Walshal, A. B. chosen 25. May 1605: A. M. 1607.

SAMUEL HARSNET, Twenty-fourth Master.

§. 24. HE was born in the Parish of St. Botolph's at Colchester, in Essex; bachelor of arts, and chosen Fellow 27. Nov. 1583: junior proctor 1592. Vicar of Chigwell in Essex, rector of Shewfield, rector of Stinstead, archdeacon of Colchester, chaplain to archbishop Bancroft, and prebend of St. Paul's.

AND was chosen Master 1605: made vice-chancellor, and doctor of divinity 1606: bishop of Chichester 1609: vice-chancellor again 1614: resigned his Mastership 1616: bishop of Norwich 28. Aug. 1619: promoted to York 26. Nov. 1628, by Thomas earl of Arundel, who committed his younger son to him, for his education. He was also privy councillor to king James, and king Charles the first.

IN one of his vice-chancellorship's, Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk being made Chancellor of the University, he answered the Orator's Speech, by telling him that, tho' he knew not Latin, he knew the Sense to make him welcome; and that he would serve the University faithfully &c. Upon which, the vice-chancellor requested him to entertain king James at Cambridge, which he did accordingly in a very magnificent manner, at the expence of about £5000.

THIS learned Prelate published two or three Sermons, but left some Manuscripts fit for the press, one whereof is, *De Necessitate Baptismi*. He built and endowed a fair Grammar School at Chigwell; gave his Library to Colchester, for the use of the Divines of that Town: and died at Moreton in Gloucestershire 12. March 1630, in his return from Bath to his Manor of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, and lies buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Chigwell aforesaid.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

James White, A. B. chosen 25. May 1605: A. M. 1608.

William

Balcanquall's former resignation, having left the kingdom. Doctor of divinity, and dean of Rochester 12. March 1624: dean of Durham 14. May 1639. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was forced from his Masterhip of the Savoy, plundered and sequestered, and flying for safety of his life to Chirk Castle in Denbyshire, he died 25. Dec. 1645, and was buried in the Parish Church there; and was a Benefactor to the Library.

John Nut, A. B. chosen 8. Sept. 1611.

Ralph Brownrig, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, bachelor of arts, chosen 8. Sep. 1611: master of arts 1617: had a testimonial 1619: bachelor of divinity 1621: prebend of Ely, rector of Barlow, master of Catherine-Hall, archdeacon of Coventry, doctor of divinity, and vice-chancellor 1643, and 1644. Having been made bishop of Exeter 1641, Dr. Young preached his consecration Sermon on this Text, "The Waters are risen &c." complaining of the many invasions, which popular violence had made on the rights and privileges of Church and State; whereof this bishop was soon sadly sensible, yet by the procerity of his parts and piety, he not only with safety waded thro' those inundations himself; but also, when vice-chancellor of Cambridge, by his prudence raised such banks, that those overflowings, were not so destructive, as otherwise they would have been, to the University. During those troublesome times, he continued constant to the Church of England, a champion of the needful Use of the Liturgy, and for the Privileges of Ordination to belong to Bishops alone. And being also unmoveable in his Principles of Loyalty, he told Oliver Cromwell the Usurper (demanding his advice in a matter of great difficulty), My lord, the best Advice I can give you is, "Give unto Cæsar, the Things that are Cæsar's; and unto God, the Things that are God's." With which free answer, Oliver was rather silenced than satisfied. A little before his death, he was preacher at the Temple, where he died 7. Sep. 1659, and lies buried.

THERE are extant Two Folio Volumes of his Sermons, which are 65 in number, published in 1661, and 1664, with his Portrait prefixed. His Life was published in an Octavo Volume 1660.

Roger Flower, tanquam focus, when chosen, is uncertain.

John Pocklington, bachelor of arts, chosen 13. Jan. 1612; bachelor of divinity, and resigned 1618: doctor of divinity 1621. Vicar of Wearisley, rector of Yeldon in Bedfordshire, prebend of Peterborough, and canon of Windsor 1639, and about that time chaplain to king Charles I. Besides other Books, he published, *Altare Christianum*, 1636; and, *Sunday No Sabbath*, a Sermon, 1637; both

both which so offended the Puritans, that they were ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common executioner in both Universities, and in the City of London, by the parliament 1640; and he being deprived of all his spiritualities, died either 1642, or 1646.

James Calverly, A. B. chosen 13. Jan. 1612: had a Testimonial 1616: A. M. 1617: president 1624: resigned 1625: D. D. 1628. Rector of Outwell in Norfolk.

Thomas Boswell, A. B. chosen 13. Jan. 1612: A. M. 1617. Had the Physick Fellowship 1622: President: And a Benefactor to the Library.

Roger Hechstetter, A. B. chosen 13. Jan. 1612: A. M. 1617: of Grindal's Foundation, 1618: had a Testimonial 1619.

John Gael, A. B. chosen 13. Jan. 1612.

John Jeffrey, A. B. chosen 5. Feb. 1613: A. M. 1618: D. D. 1627: chaplain to archbishop Abbot, Vicar of Feversham, and Ticehurst in Kent; died 1658; and was a Benefactor to the Library.

John Johnson, A. B. chosen 5. Feb. 1613: A. M. and had the College title for Orders 1618. A Benefactor to the Library.

Robert Felton, A. B. chosen 5. Feb. 1613: Resigned 1618.

Edward Tilman, A. B. chosen 5. Feb. 1613: A. M. 1617: had a title for Orders 1618: testimonial and title again 1619: B. D. 1623: And a Benefactor to the Library.

Henry Burton, tanquam focus, but when chosen, is uncertain.

NICHOLAS FELTON, Twenty-fifth Master.

§. 25. HE was born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, whether Scholar of this College, or not, is uncertain, but being bachelor of arts, was chosen Fellow 27. Nov. 1583. He was rector of St. Antholines, and St. Mary le Bow, London, and of Great Eyston in Essex, prebend of St. Paul's, and doctor of divinity, and chosen Master 29. June 1616: made bishop of Bristol 1617: resigned his Mastership 1618, and the same year nominated to Coventry and Litchfield, but translated to Ely, where he died 1626.

FELLOW in his Time, and Afterwards.

Benjamin Lany, Seven and Twentieth Master.

HIEROM BEALE, Twenty-sixth Master.

§. 26. HE was born in Worcestershire, admitted of Christ's College, and when removed to this College, is uncertain; but being bachelor of arts, he was chosen Fellow 9. Oct. 1598. was bachelor of divinity, Rector of Nuthurst, Hardwick, vicar of Barton, prebend of Chichester and Ely, rector of Willingham, sub-almoner and chaplain to king James I. and was chosen Master 21. Feb. 1618: made

made doctor of divinity 1619: vice-chancellor 1622; and he died Master 1630.

FELLOWS in his Time, and Afterwards.

Bertram Midford, A. M. 1617: chosen 16. Oct. 1618.

Daniel Marret, A. M. of Trinity College, chosen 16. Oct. 1618: Library-Keeper 1624.

William Fenner, A. B. chosen 16. Oct. 1618: A. M. 1619: had a title for Orders 1621: B. D. 1627. He exercised his ministerial function in Staffordshire for some time; but upon the invitation of the earl of Warwick, he became rector of Rochford in Essex, and was much admired by the Puritans: he died about 1640.

Eleazer Duncon, of Caius College, A. B. chosen into Smart's Fellowship 23. March 1618: then into the Foundation in 1625: and University preacher 1627.

Samuel Balcanquall, A. B. chosen 22. July 1619: A. M. 1627: senior proctor 1636: Ejected 1650, and died before the restoration of the king.

Theodore Beale, of Trinity College, A. B. chosen *tanquam socius*, 31. Jan. 1621: into the Foundation 8. Nov. 1624: *Humanioris Literaturæ Prælector*, 1625.

Harrington Boteler, A. B. chosen 7. April 1623: A. M. 1624: had a title for Orders 1627.

Nicholas Andrews, A. B. chosen 8. Nov. 1624: A. M. 1626: D. D. Rector of Guilford, and vicar of Godalmin in Surry, and prebend of Sarum; who for his great zeal to the Church of England, and loyalty to the king, was deprived by the Long Parliament 1643. A Benefactor to the Library.

John Pooley, of Suffolk, A. B. chosen 8. Nov. 1624: A. M. 1626: junior proctor 1642: ejected 1644, for refusing the Covenant. But whether married, preferred, or dead, at the king's restoration, is uncertain, for restored he was not.

Edward Quarles, A. B. and A. M. 1622: chosen 7. April 1625: B. D. 1629.

William Paris, of London, A. B. chosen 7. April 1625: A. M. 1626. Vicar of Tilney 1638. Died 1669.

John Duncon, of Ipswich, A. B. chosen Smart's Fellow 7. April 1625: then one of the Foundation 20. Oct. 1627.

Robert Goodrich, of Suffolk, A. B. 1623: A. M. 1626: chosen Fellow of bishop Andrews' Foundation 16. Oct. 1627: had a Testimonial 1629.

Edmund Calamy, A. B. 1623: chosen *tanquam socius*, 1625: B. D. 1632. Afterwards preacher at St. Edmund's Bury, using surplice and hood, and in all things conformable; from thence called to Rochford in Essex, by the earl of Warwick; he continued there till the Long Parliament, and then joining with the Presbyterians, he had St. Mary Aldermanbury, of which, and Moreton in Essex

being deprived for nonconformity 1662. He died 1666. Multa conscriptit.

John Vaughan, of London, A. B. and A. M. chosen Fellow of bishop Andrews' Foundation 20. Oct. 1627 : B. D. Ejected 1644. He was vicar of Saxthorp; and left £60. to the Library.

John Tourney, of Kent, A. M. chosen 20. Oct. 1627, and had the College title for Orders the same year.

John Novel, of Surry, A. B. chosen 20. Oct. 1627.

John Cornelius, of Essex, A. B. chosen 20. Oct. 1627.

Gawer Nash, A. B. chosen 20. Oct. 1627.

John Neil, A. B. chosen 29. Oct. 1629 : A. M. : Prebend of Southwell : B. D. Prebend of York and Durham : D. D. Chaplain to the king; and a Benefactor to the Library.

C H A P. X.

Masters and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, since they were Lords of Framlingham, §. 1. 2. &c.

BENJAMIN LANY, Twenty-seventh Master.

§. 1. **T**HIS Gentleman was the youngest son of John Lany of Cratfield, in the County of Suffolk, esquire, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Poley of Badley, in the said County, esquire, and Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas lord Wentworth baron of Nettlested.

HE was first admitted of Christ's College, but being of Suffolk, and bachelor of arts, he was chosen Smart's Fellow 29. Nov. 1616 : made master of arts, and Foundation Fellow 16. Oct. 1618 : had the College title for Orders 6. Feb. following, and a Testimonial 1. Feb. 1619 : bachelor of divinity 1622 : and being going to travel, he had leave of absence for two years 4. May 1625, the College having then had letters from the secretary of state, requiring in his majesty's name, that all profits be reserved to Mr. Lany during his absence. The College chose him Master 25. Dec. 1630. He was doctor of divinity, and vice-chancellor 1632, rector of Buriton in Hampshire, prebend of Winchester and of Westminster, dean of St. Paul's, and chaplain to king Charles I.

ABOUT this time, the king upon the humble intreaty of the Scots, did take a journey to, and was crowned, at Edinburgh 18. June 1632, and there called a parliament, wherein he confirmed many old statutes, not without opposition of the discontented reformers, (as they called themselves) supposing the same made
in

in favour of episcopacy, settled amongst them by king James, which this king shewed first, by erecting Edinburgh into a bishoprick, and endowing the same with lands, for the subsistence of the bishop: and afterwards, by recommending to them the English Liturgy, and imposing it on them by regal authority. Which was opposed, not only by the presbyterian party, but by many also of the nobility, and gentry, who having usurped the Church Lands, feared the restoration thereof.

Now the British seas having been infested with pirates, and the fishing therein almost wholly usurped by the Dutch, and the parliament not granting the king a supply to fit out a fleet: he was advised to raise money of his subjects for that purpose, by virtue of his own writ: whereby a fleet was provided 1634, which so scourged the seas, that it freed them from pirates, and the Dutch desired very submissively 1636, to fish by the king's commission. Yet by the example of one Mr. Hamden, many denied payment of this ship-money, as a thing illegal: which being referred to the twelve judges, they all (except Hutton and Crook) gave their judgment against Hamden and his associates.

BUT no good was thereby done, as to the quieting of the malecontents, whose scurrilous pens were employed to write against the king, and the bishops, who were much in the king's favour. And tho' Pryn, Burton, and Bastwick, three violent and factious men lost their ears 1637, yet the puritanical party knowing their own strength, were not hereby at all terrified: and those in Scotland upon the imposition of the English Liturgy, so highly insulted, that in perfect opposition to the king's proceedings, they entered into a Solemn League and * Covenant against the episcopal government 1638, protesting to maintain the same with their lives; and these discontents being blown up into a rebellion, they underhand craved assistance from France, and sent for their countryman Lesley, and other officers, from beyond sea; whilst those entrusted to suppress them, favoured their designs; but at last an accommodation was made to the king's disadvantage, their intended mischiefs being not as yet ripe for execution.

AFTER this accommodation, the king called an English parliament 1640, which after two and twenty days session was dissolved: but the convocation then sitting, framed a protestation for the settlement of the Church, and made some canons; wherein his grace William Laud archbishop of Canterbury shewed himself very zealous against the Puritans.

BUT the Scots resuming their insolence, entered England under the command of Lesley their general; put the king's forces to flight at Newborn near Newcastle;

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* The Original Scotch Covenant, MS on Vellum, signed by the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, of that Kingdom at Glasgow, in the year 1638, was on Sale at 10*l*. in Edwards's Catal. Lond. 1794.

castle ; and, being encouraged by the factious party in England, petitioned the king to call an English parliament ; which began at Westminster on Tuesday 3. November 1640 ; and the house of commons in this parliament were not behind the Scots in their obstinacy ; nothing would satisfy them, but blood, and the good earl of Strafford, must be the first victim to their rage, or rather to their security, for he was preparing to accuse some of them of holding correspondence and fomenting the Scotch rebellion, so they stopt his mouth with an axe ; and voted £300,000. to pay the Scots for their service, whose counsel they also made use of to alter the ecclesiastical state.

AND in order thereunto, alderman Penington with several hundred citizens of London at his heels, went to and petitioned the house of commons against Church ceremonies : whereupon it was voted, That the Clergy in no Synod or Convocation have any power to make Canons, but the Parliament : and that the present Canons of the Church are against the Laws. For which the archbishop, as the chief framer of them, was accused and committed to custody.

THEN the king to give all possible satisfaction to his uneasy and unreasonable subjects, passed the Petition of Right ; agreed to the Acts for Triennial Parliaments ; abolishing the Star-Chamber, and High Commission Courts ; and, what was more condescending and inconsistent with his own prerogative, that this Parliament should not be dissolved, but by Act of Parliament, nor prorogued, or adjourned, but by their own consent.

Now, as if this unfortunate prince could not obtain any quiet in one part of his realms, but it must be embittered with afflictions and miseries from some other ; the Irish carried on a conspiracy so very privately, that not the least intimation or suspicion arose till the evening before it was put in execution, which was about the end of October 1641. And the king could not take that effectual care, as was necessary, and to ~~be~~ wished for, in relation to Ireland, some new matter of discontent was given him by the parliament.

FOR a tumultuous rabble in arms came before Whitehall, crying, Down with the Bishops, and the Whore of Babylon : which, tho' soon dispersed, were gratified by a vote of the house of commons, to deprive the bishops of votes in, or being members of, parliament : but twelve bishops protesting against these proceedings, were charged with treason, and committed to prison, where they remained till excluded the house of peers, by a formal act, made some months afterwards.

BUT his majesty being informed that the lord Kimbolton, a member of the house of peers ; and Denzil Hollis, esq; Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr. Hamden, Mr. Pym,

Pym, and Mr. Strode, all members of the house of commons, were fomenters of the Scotch Rebellion, and these tumults, he accused them of high-treason, and required the commons to commit the persons of those their five members to custody, but they refusing to obey the king's commands, he went to the house in person with his guards, and demanded them, but they, having foreknowledge thereof, were gone. This action, as a breach of privilege of the house, produced great clamours, which the Londoners (tho' opposed by the mayor and aldermen) maintained with sword in hand, till the king for fear of his life, was forced to remove farther off from that then rebellious city.

THEN the parliament (whom he had made kings in effect) resolving that he should not long enjoy so much as the bare title of Majesty, sent after him a petition for the militia, which being denied, they soon after became masters of, in spite of the king's oppositions, and nominated for the command thereof such men of whose fidelity they were well assured. Upon this, many lords and commons, whose voices had hitherto been outroared by the rest, seeing their treasonable intentions, withdrew themselves and repaired to the king: so that in debates of the highest consequence, there was not usually present in the house of commons, a fifth part of their just number; and very often not above a dozen, or thirteen, in the house of peers.

NOTWITHSTANDING this desertion, they called an assembly of 120 Divines at Westminster, to reform the government of the Church and Liturgy, of whom there were scarce twenty, who were not the avowed enemies to the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England: some of them infamous in their lives and conversations, and most of them of mean parts in learning, if not of scandalous ignorance, and of no other reputation than of malice to the Established Church: these men composed the DIRECTORY, a scheme supplying the use of articles and canons.

SOON after, the parliament (such as it was) having by underhand dealings, obtained the fleet, assumed to themselves the regal power, raised men, and entertained all strangers and foreigners of what religion soever, who desired to run their fortune with them, in the intended war against their sovereign.

WHEREUPON the king, for the defence of himself, and the laws of the land, made some slow preparations, as unwilling to engage in a civil war, tho' it could not be prevented, and at length set up his royal standard at Nottingham 25. Aug. 1642, and proclaimed all such, as took part with parliament, traitors; and they did the like, against such, as sided with the king.

Now

Now, tho' the Presbyterians lived in union with the Independents, yet each party was distrustful of the other : but the Independents, who were the most violent, after they had engaged the Presbyterians in a war, did hinder them from hearkening to any proposals for peace : yet for concord among themselves, and the better to order their affairs, they proclaimed fasts, and when the day came, continued eight or ten hours in the Churches to hear extempore prayers, or fanatical sermons, which were so seditious, that the Holy Scriptures were wrested and abused, to stir up the people to carry on this holy war against their king, with vigour.

AND accordingly forces on both sides, in one place or other of the kingdom were daily engaged, towns taken and retaken, and much blood spilt ; near 6000 men were slain at Edge Hill, where the king had the real signs of victory, by taking the rebels ensigns and cannon, and looting none ; and the advantages of the battles and skirmishes were for the most part on the king's side ; until the rebels commanded by the earl of Essex, gained a small advantage near Gloucester, by relieving that city then besieged by the king ; which caused a thanksgiving by their brethren in iniquity, at Westminster. And for the greater solemnity of that day, to oblige the Scots, partakers with them in this unnatural rebellion, they took and subscribed The COVENANT, (having been approved of by their assembly of divines at Westminster) in the words following.

“ A Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation, and Defence of Religion, the Honour and Happiness of the King ; and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

“ WE Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgeesses, Ministers of the Gospel, and Commons of all Sorts in the Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the Providence of God living under one King, and being of One Reform'd Religion, having before our Eyes the Glory of God, and the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Honour and Happiness of the King's Majesty, and his Posterity, and the true Publick Liberty, Safety, and Peace of the Kingdoms, wherein every ones private condition is included ; and calling to mind the treacherous, and bloody Plots, Conspiracies, Attempts, and Practices of the Enemies of God, against the true Religion, and Professors thereof, in all places, especially in these three Kingdoms, ever since the Reformation of Religion, and how much their Rage, Power, and Presumption, are of late, and at this time, encreased and exercised (whereof the deplorable Estate of the Church and Kingdom of Ireland, the distressed Estate of the Church

Church and Kingdom of England, and the dangerous Estate of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland, are present, and publick Testimonies) We have now at last (after other means of Supplication, Remonstrance, Protestations, and Sufferings) for the preservation of our Selves and our Religion from utter ruin and destruction, according to the commendable practice of these Kingdoms in former times, and the example of God's People in other Nations, after mature deliberation, resolv'd, and determin'd to enter into a mutual, and solemn League and Covenant, wherein We all Subscribe, and each one of Us for himself, with our hands lifted up to the most high God, do swear.

I. "THAT We shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the grace of God, endeavour in our several places and callings the preservation of the Reform'd Religion in the Church of Scotland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government, against our Common Enemies; the Reformation of Religion in the Kingdoms of England, and Ireland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government, according to the Word of God, and the example of the best Reform'd Churches; and We shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the nearest Conjunction and Uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church Government, Directory for Worship, and Catechising; that we, and our Posterity after Us, may, as Brethren, live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of Us.

II. "THAT We shall, in like manner, without respect of Persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy (that is Church Government by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellors, and Commissaries, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Arch Deacons, and all other Ecclesiastical Officers depending on that Hierarchy) Superstition, Heresy, Schism, Prophaness, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound Doctrine, and the power of Godliness, lest We partake in other Men's Sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of Their Plagues; and that the Lord may be One, and his Name One in the three Kingdoms.

III. "WE shall, with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, in our several Vocations, endeavour with our Estates, and Lives, mutually to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Parliaments, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms, and to preserve, and defend the King's Majesty's Person, and Authority, in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms; that the World may bear Witness, with our Consciences, of our Loyalty; and that we have no thoughts or intention to diminish his Majesty's just power and greatness.

IV. "WE shall also, with all faithfulness, endeavour the discovery of all such
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as have been, or shall be Incendiaries, Malignants, or evil Instruments, by hindering the Reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his People, or one of the Kingdoms from another, or making any Factions or Parties among the People, contrary to this League and Covenant; that they may be brought to publick Trial, and receive condign punishment, as the degree of their Offences shall require or deserve; or the supreme Judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

V. "AND whereas the happiness of a blessed Peace between these Kingdoms, denied in former times to our Progenitors, is by the good Providence of God granted unto Us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both Parliaments, we shall, each one of Us, according to our places and interest, endeavour, that they may remain conjoyn'd in a firm Peace and Union to all Posterity, and that justice may be done upon the wilful Opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the precedent Articles.

VI. "WE shall also, according to our places and callings, in this Common Cause of Religion, Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof; and shall not suffer ourselves directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion, or terror, to be divided, and withdrawn from this blessed Union and Conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give our selves to a detestable Indifference of Neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the Glory of God, the Good of the Kingdoms, and the Honour of the King; but shall, all the days of our lives, zealously and constantly continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our Power, against all Lets and Impediments whatsoever. And what We are not able ourselves to suppress, or overcome, We shall reveal, and make known, that it may be timely prevented or remov'd; all which We shall do as in the sight of God.

"AND because these Kingdoms are guilty of many Sins, and Provocations against God, and his Son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits whereof; We profess and declare, before God and the World, our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our own Sins, and for the Sins of these Kingdoms; especially, that We have not, as we ought, valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not labour'd for the purity, and power thereof; and that We have not endeavour'd to receive Christ in our hearts, not to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other Sins and Transgressions so much abounding amongst Us: And our true, and unfeigned purpose, desire

desire and endeavour for our selves, and all others under our power and charge, both in publick and in private, in all duties We owe to God and Man, to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a real Reformation ; that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in Truth and Peace. And this Covenant We make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall Answer at that great day, when the Secrets of all hearts shall be disclos'd ; most humbly beseeching the Lord, to strengthen Us by his holy Spirit, for this end ; and to bless our desires, and proceedings, with such success, as may be a deliverance and safety to his People, and encouragement to other Christian Churches, groaning under, or in danger of the Yoke of Anti-Christian Tyranny, to joyn in the same, or like Association and Covenant, to the Glory of God, the Enlargement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the Peace and Tranquility of Christian Kingdoms and Commonwealths."

UPON this solemnity, Mr. Henderson (the sole ecclesiastical commissioner from the kingdom of Scotland) magnified what they had done, and assured them, of great success after it, by the experience of that nation ; who, from their union in their first Covenant, found nothing hard, they proposed to themselves. And soon after, this Covenant was imposed upon all men in office or trust in the kingdom : which, Dr. Lany, Master of Pembroke-Hall, refusing, was turned out of his Mastership, the 13. March 1643, by the lord Kimbolton then earl of Manchester, the parliaments visitor.

AND the better to usher in the presbyterian government, the archbishop of Canterbury, after four years imprisonment in the Tower, was unjustly beheaded, as guilty of high-treason, by virtue of an ordinance of parliament, in spite of the pardon the king had sent him : tho' his learning, piety, and virtue, had been attained by very few ; and the greatest of his infirmities were common to all, even the best of men.

THIS barbarous tragedy being acted and over, a treaty of peace between the king, the parliament and their Scotch brethren, was by their Commissioners set on foot at * Uxbridge 30. January 1644.

The King's Commissioners.	Parliament Commissioners.
Duke of Richmond and Lenox.	Earl of Northumberland.
Marquis of Hertford.	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
	Earl

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* Lord Clarendon's Hist. Rebel. 2. vol. 449.

Earl of Southampton.	Earl of Salisbury.
Earl of Kingston.	Earl of Denbigh.
Earl of Chichester.	Lord Wenman.
Lord Capell.	Mr. Pierpoint.
Lord Seymour.	Mr. Hollis.
Lord Hatton.	Sir Henry Vane junior.
Lord Colepepper.	Mr. Crew.
Sir Edward Hyde.	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Edward Nicholas.	Mr. St. John.
Sir Richard Lane.	Mr. Prideaux.
Sir Thomas Gardner.	Scotch Commissioners.
Sir Orlando Bridgman.	Lord Lowdon.
Mr. John Ashburnham.	Earl of Lautherdale.
Mr. Geoffrey Palmer.	Sir Charles Erskin.
Dr. Stuard. In matters relating to the Church.	Mr. Barclay.
	Mr. Henderson.

BESIDES, there were on the king's part, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Lany, Dr. Fern, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Hammond, all the king's chaplains, who were sent to attend the commissioners for their Devotions and other service of the Church, which could not be foreseen. And on the parliament's side, there were also, Mr. * Marshall, (a country parson in Essex, an eminent preacher of that party, chief chaplain in their army, who had absolved great numbers of soldiers, taken prisoners by the king, from their oaths made, upon their discharge, never to bear arms more against his majesty, and so engaged them again in rebellion), Mr. Richard Vines, a scholar, and a parson in Warwickshire, (both of them of the Assembly of Divines) Mr. Cheynell, sometime Fellow of Merton College in Oxford, and two, or three, Others.

Now the principal matters to be treated on were Religion, the Militia, and Ireland: so the first business being about Religion, it was proposed on the parliament's behalf: that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately

* This Marshall, upon a Question proposed by the Peers, about the Legality of taking up Arms against the King, made this distinction; That Christian Men are to be considered in a double Capacity, as Christians, or as Men: As Christians, he grants it unlawful to use any other Arms, than Prayers and Tears: But as Men, they might safely do so. For the Weapons they enjoy as Christians, do not deprive them of those, they enjoy in the Capacity of Men. This Quirk shews clearly, that it was the Devil, who appeared in the Mantle of the Prophet, to give such an excellent Salvo for Tender Consciences.

ately taken away, and abolished: and in the room thereof, that there should be another government erected, most agreeable to God's Word, and the practice of the best Churches. That the Book of Common-Prayer might be taken away, and totally suppressed: and that in stead thereof, the *DIRECTORY might be used. And that the king himself should take the Covenant; and consent to an Act of Parliament, whereby all persons of the kingdom should be likewise obliged for to take it.

MR. Henderson begun rather with Rhetorick than Logick, of the necessity to change the government of the Church for the preservation of the state. That the question now was, not whether episcopacy was lawful, and the government by bishops consistent with Religion, but whether it was so necessary, that Religion could not be preserved without it: which was to condemn all the Reformed Churches of Europe, where there were no bishops, England only excepted. That bishops had always favoured popery, and continued not only many of the rites and customs thereof, but also had of late introduced many innovations into the Church, by the example and pattern of the Church of Rome, to the great scandal of the Protestant Churches, of Germany, France, Scotland, and Holland. That they had been the occasion of the war between the two nations of Scotland and England; then of the rebellion in Ireland; and now of the civil war in England. And thereupon, that the parliament in order to the uniting all the Protestant Churches, which was the only way to extinguish Popery, had resolved to change this inconvenient, mischievous government, and erect another in the place of it, which should advance Piety and true Religion. And that he hoped the king would concur in so godly an action, so much for his glory, upon the humble petition of both kingdoms, and for his own, and their benefit.

DR. Stuard replied, that tho' he did believe, it was impossible to prove, that a government settled and continued without intermission from the time when Christianity was first planted in England, and under which the Christian Religion had so much flourished, was an unlawful and antichristian government; yet he expected, that they who had sworn to abolish it, would not urge a less argument, for such their engagement, than the unlawfulness and wickedness of that government; which Conscience obliged them to remove. But Mr. Henderson has wisely declined that argument, tho' in their common sermons and other discourses in print, they give it no better stile than antichristian, and insists upon a uni-

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* A printed Copy of the DIRECTORY, at large, may be found in Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, 1644. fo. 51. Edit. 1658.

on with Foreign Protestant Churches : yet the model affected in their Directory is like none of them. And tho' he would not take upon him to censure the Foreign Churches, yet the most learned men of those Churches lamented, that their Reformation was not so perfect as it ought to be for want of Episcopacy : which they could not be suffered to have. And that they had always paid a reverence to the Church of England, because it retains all that was innocent and venerable in antiquity : for without Bishops there can be no Ordination of Ministers, and consequently no Administration of Sacraments, or performance of the Ministerial Functions.

AFTER much debating, the king's commissioners desired to know in writing ; whether the parliament commissioners did believe, that the government of the Church by Bishops, was unlawful ? To which, they could never obtain a categorical answer. But amongst casual discourses, one of the king's commissioners asked one of the other side, with whom he had familiarity, in a low voice, Why there was not in their whole Directory any mention at all of the Creed, or Ten Commandments, and so little of the Lord's Prayer ? which is only once recommended. The earl of Pembroke, overhearing the discourse, answered aloud, with his usual passion ; That he, and many others, were very sorry that they had been left out : and that putting them in, had taken up many hours debate in the house of commons ; and that at last the leaving them out had been carried by eight or nine voices : and so they did not think fit to insist upon the addition of them in the house of peers : but many were afterwards troubled at it, and he verily believed, if it were to do again, they should carry it, for inserting them all. Which made many smile to hear, that the Creed and Ten Commandments had been put to the question, and rejected. Many also of his lordship's party, were troubled and out of countenance, with the reason that good lord had given for their exclusion.

THEN the commissioners proceeded to the business of the Militia, and Ireland : but could not agree on any one thing. Whereupon the king's commissioners at the last sitting, presented to those of the parliament, a paper : which contained the sum of all that had been done in the Treaty. And observed, that after a very long war undertaken, as was pretended, for the defence and vindication of the laws of the land and the liberty of the subject ; in a Treaty of twenty days, they had not demanded any one thing, that by the law of the land, they had the least title to demand : but insisted on such particulars as were against law, and the established government of the kingdom : and that much more had been offered

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to them, for the obtaining of peace, than they could with justice and reason require.

So this Treaty proving ineffectual, the * earl of Manchester, with his ragged regiments, which had lain lowzing before Crowland nigh a fortnight, marched to Cambridge, and forthwith the Colleges there, were appointed for their kennells, and fourscore soldiers were turned loose into Pembroke-Hall, and charged by their officers to shift for themselves; who without any more ado, broke open the Fellows and Scholars chambers, and took their beds from under them. And all the Fellows, except Samuel Balcanquall and Edward Sterne, being ejected for refusing the Covenant: the earl of Manchester on the 18. March 1644, made Mr. Richard Vines, Master of this College.

[RICHARD VINES, First Master, in the Rebellion.]

THIS Mr. † Vines was born at Blazon in Leicestershire, bred in Magdalen College in Cambridge, was schoolmaster of Hinkley, Minister of St. Laurence Jury in London, and had a Living in Warwickshire. And being the Champion, he was called The Luther of his party, and was employed by the Assembly of Divines in the said Treaty at Uxbridge. And by the same authority, were the following Fellows made at the same Time.

William Clark, A. M. A Benefactor to the Library.

John Goodday, A. M. Junior Proctor 1648; and had leave to study physick 1651.

William Moses, Third Master, in the Time of the Rebellion.

Robert Haymer, or Heymer, A. B. died in Cambridge about 1705, *Hominum miserrimus*.

Nathaniel Gibson, A. B. Rector of Overton, 1652.

Peter Vinke, A. B. Rector of St. Michael Cornhill. Silenced.

Samuel Symonds, A. B. Rector of Colne in Essex.

Abraham Fowler, A. B. *Non occurrit ultra* 1650.

Thomas Cummins, A. B. *Ejectus, ut opinor, etiam ille*.

Samuel Clarke, of Hamburgh, A. B. Ejected for refusing The Engagement 1650. Then he retired to Wiccomb in Buckinghamshire, where he exercised his Ministry, and died 24. Feb. 1700. He published Annotations on the Bible, and several other Tracts. And was a Benefactor to the Library.

Timothy Wade, A. B. and A. M. 1653.

Ambrose Staveley, A. B. was expelled for abusing the Society 14. Sept. 1646.

Robert

* Querel. Cantab. cum Merc. Rust. pa. 15.
Sermon, 22. Oct. 1646.

† He preached the Earl of Essex's Funeral

Robert Allington, A. B. *tanquam socius* ; afterwards Foundation Fellow, but when, uncertain.

Now the rebels having routed the king's forces at Naseby, in Northamptonshire 14. June 1645, and taken several of his garrisons, he was forced, upon the invitation of the Scots, to commit his person to the protection of their army 5. May 1646, then before Newark. Where Mr. Henderfon, and their other clergy used their utmost endeavours to persuade the king to consent to the extirpation of Episcopacy in England ; but the king was so much too hard for Henderfon in the argumentation, that the old man himself was so far convicted and converted, that he had a deep sense of the mischief he had himself been the author of, or too much contributed to, and lamented it to his nearest friends and confidants ; and being heart-broken, he died of grief, soon after.

THE Scots perceiving the king's immovable resolutions, told him plainly, that if he lost England in not complying with the parliament, as to the settlement of their Covenant, he should not reign in Scotland. And so, for * £200,000. in hand, and security for as much more, they delivered him up to the disposal of the parliament 1647. Who presently voted him to be brought to Holmby-House in Northamptonshire : and imposed Marshall aforementioned, and Caryll, another presbyterian minister, upon him, instead of his own chaplains ; but the king refused to be present at their Devotions, and satisfied himself at those hours, to be his own chaplain in his bed-chamber, where he constantly used the Book of Common-Prayer by himself : which was prohibited all other persons.

FOR the Presbyterians, having the government, granted no Liberty of Conscience : but proceeded with equal bitterness against the several sects, as enemies to all Godliness, as they had done against the episcopal party. Whereupon Cromwell himself, who was chief of the army, and his officers, thinking their designs would be best carried on by Liberty of Conscience, did take upon them to preach and pray publickly to their troops ; and admitted few or no chaplains in the army, but such as bitterly inveighed against the Presbyterian government, as more tyrannical, than Episcopacy : and the common soldiers shewed their Gifts that way also : so that Liberty of Conscience soon became the Great Charter ; and men, who were inspired prayed and preached when, where, and what, they would, how prophane, heretical, or blasphemous soever, without being called in question,

* The Two Original Receipts from the Scotch Army to the Parliament of England for £100,000. each, for delivering up King Charles I. (amongst many other curious State Papers) was on Sale at £50. in Edwards's Catal. Lond. 1794.

question, which they said was, To restrain the Spirit. And now the Anabaptists grew very numerous, with whom the Independents concurred so far, as to join with them for the abolishing of Tythes, as of Judaical Institution, which being the patrimony of the Presbyterians, was therefore prosecuted by one party, and defended by the other, with equal passion and animosity.

THE king being thus in custody, a division was raised in the house of commons, the Presbyterians, being the major part, voting to have the army disbanded; and the army, with the Independent party, putting them to defiance, impeached eleven of the chiefest of them, for acting things against the liberty of the people. And London deservedly received in part, its reward from the insolence of the army. And now many of the members, who all this time had nursed the Rebellion in both houses, began to see the miseries wherein they had involved themselves and others; and upon more moderate conditions than ever, were contented to treat again with his majesty; to which he so far condescended, as that the major part of the parliament voted, That it was a ground for peace: till from the army they received a petition, seconded with a resolute remonstrance, that the king as a most grand delinquent should be brought to justice: against which, the far greater part protested, and stood to their former vote.

WHEREUPON the whole army came up to London, violently entered the parliament house, and pulled out all them by the ears; who voted contrary to their remonstrance. Then the Independents and violent republican party brought an ordinance into the house, nominating divers persons for trial of the king: which being tendred to the lords, it was rejected. And thereupon the commons voting the supreme authority to be in the people, and consequently in themselves, as their representatives, proceeded without the lords. Upon this, the lords voted, that the king could not commit treason against the common-wealth: and that no act of the commons, without their consent, is binding.

YET the commons proceeded and erected an high court of justice (as they called it) to try the king: who, when brought before that tribunal, was hardly permitted to speak for himself; but sentenced to death, contrary to law, reason, religion, oaths of allegiance and supremacy, votes, declarations, remonstrances, protestations, and covenants. And accordingly upon 30. January 1648, he was to the great scandal of the English nation beheaded, in the 49th year of his age.

Hæc est ista Dies nigro Carbone notanda.

AFTER this horrid villany, the commons declared the kingly office unnecessary and burdensome, and the lords house dangerous and useless; and therefore to be
laid

laid aside ; assuming their power to themselves. And that they might have some obligation of obedience from their new subjects for the future, an oath was prepared and established called, An Engagement, the form whereof was, That every man shall swear ; that he will be true and faithful to the Common-Wealth of England, as then established ; without king and house of lords. And whosoever refused to take that Engagement should be incapable to hold any place or office in Church or State : whereby not only all the royal party were excluded, but also many presbyterians, who durst not sacrifice their beloved Covenant, to this new Engagement.

WHICH Oath, Mr. Vines, and several of the then Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, refusing to take, were ejected in Oct. 1650. And about five years after he died. But upon his ejection, Mr. Sidrach Simpson, an Independent, succeeded in the Mastership 1650.

[SIDRACH SIMPSON, Second Master, in the Rebellion].

THIS Mr. Simpson, with Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, and William Bridge, all five, members of the Assembly of Divines, at Westminster, made some opposition there against the Directory, desiring toleration might be indulged to them, which being denied by the rest of that assembly, they presented an Apologeticall Narrative to the parliament, which secured them from farther trouble, and withal, the best preferments, left in the Church for their party. And the ensuing Fellows were made in his Time, but what Degrees they were of, is uncertain.

Alexander Green, of Cambridge, chosen Fellow, 1650. After the king's restoration, A. M. admitted Fellow and sworn 10. Oct. 1660. He gave £10. to the Library.

Abraham Clifford, of Warwickshire, chosen Fellow 1650 : junior proctor 1656. After the restoration, admitted and sworn Fellow, 10. Oct. 1660. B. D. And a Benefactor.

Henry Sampson, of Nottinghamshire, chosen Fellow 1650. He was a Preacher at Framlingham several years during the Rebellion ; afterwards Doctor of Physick, and gave £50. to the College, and the last Edition of Fox's Acts and Monuments to Framlingham Church. He collected Materials for a History of Non-conformity, great part of which is inserted in Calamy's Abridgement of Baxter's Life and Times, (2 vols 8vo. 1713). He is also said to have written a short History of Framlingham Castle, inserted in the 3d vol. of Leland's Collectanea, (8vo. 1774). And, during his residence at Framlingham, he published that correct

Edition

Edition of the learned Theſes of Mr. Thomas Parker, entitled, *Methodus Divinæ Gratiæ, &c.* After ſome years travel in foreign countries, (having taken his Degree) he returned home, and ſettled in London, where he entered himſelf of the College of Phyſicians, as Honorary Fellow, and lived and died in good repute.

DR. Calamy ſays, that Mr. Sampſon was M. A. Sophiſter, and Moderator, in Mr. Moſes's year; and Rector of Framlingham, till ejected for Nonconformity; but his Name does not occur in the Liſt of Rectors, afterwards mentioned.

—— Carr, choſen Fellow 1650. Died in the College 1651.

Daniel Manning, choſen Fellow 1650. Vicar of Enfield till 1662.

Francis Barnard, choſen Fellow 1650. Reſigned 1654.

John Wilcocks, choſen Fellow 1650. Burſar 1651.

Thomas Parſon, of London, choſen Fellow 1650. Silenced.

Nathaniell Clarke, of Cheshire, choſen Fellow 1650. A Benefactor to the Library.

Thomas Mawle, choſen Fellow 1650. He preached at Exeter.

Martin Frances, of Middleſex, choſen Fellow 1650. After the Reſtoration admitted Fellow, and ſworn 10. Oct. 1660. Rector of Caſtle Camps; and a Benefactor to the Library.

John Clarke, of Warwickſhire, choſen Fellow 6. Aug. 1651.

James Clifford, of Warwickſhire, choſen Fellow 1. July 1652.

Richard Greene, of Cambridge, choſen *tanquam ſocius* for 3 years 11. Oct. 1652: for 3 more 1664: for 3 more 1668: for 3 more 1671: for 3 more 1674: for 3 more 1677: for 3 more 1680: for 3 more 1683: and for 3 more 1686.— He died in the College about 1697. And gave £20. to the Library.

Now the parliament began to be jealous of the power and authority of Cromwell, as too great for a common-wealth; and that he and his army had not dependance enough upon, or ſubmiſſion to them: but he knowing as well what any diminution of his authority and power muſt quickly be attended with, reſolved to prevent it: and firſt, with his officers, petitioned for the payment of their arrears; and then diſſolved that aſſembly 20. Ap. 1653, which had ſat almoſt thirteen years, under whoſe name he had wrought much miſchief; and reduced three kingdoms to his own intire obedience, and ſubjection. And the ſupreme power was veſted in a council of ſtate; which conſiſted of the officers of the army: then in Cromwell himſelf, with the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

M m

[WILLIAM

[WILLIAM MOSES, Third Master, in the Rebellion.]

ABOUT this time, Mr. Simpson the Master of Pembroke-Hall died: and Mr. William Moses, who was Fellow of this College 1644, was made Master thereof 1654. And the Persons hereafter named, Fellows in his Time.

—— Collins, A. M. chosen Fellow 13. Ap. 1654.

Thomas Cook, of Warwickshire, chosen Fellow 13. Ap. 1654. After the king's restoration, admitted Fellow, and sworn 10. Oct. 1660: Resigned 4. July 1667: D. D. 1679. Chaplain to Dr. Henchman bishop of London; and to Dr. Sheldon archbishop of Canterbury; archdeacon of Essex; treasurer of St. Paul's; and rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk.

William Abell, of Warwickshire, A. B. chosen Fellow 13. Ap. 1654. After the Restoration, admitted Fellow, and sworn 10. Oct. 1660. The First Framlingham Treasurer 10. Ap. 1665. Rector of Rawreth. He died 1670.

John Stone, A. B. of Cambridge in New-England; but when he, and the three following Fellows, were first chosen, is uncertain.

William Sampson, of Nottinghamshire, after the Restoration, admitted Fellow, and sworn 10. Oct. 1660. Presented to Tilney 13. Dec. 1669: President 7. June 1675. Afterwards rector of Claworth in Nottinghamshire, and prebend of Lincoln. Upon the death of Dr. Coga, he was chosen Master 1693, which he declined; but gave £50. towards turning the Old Chapel into a Library, and at his death, the Perpetual Advowson of Earl-Stonham in Suffolk, to the College.

Nathaniel Coga, Thirtieth Master.

John Haynes, A. B. of Cambridge in New-England, after the Restoration, admitted Fellow, and sworn 10. Oct. 1660, and had a testimonial 15. of the same Month; and resigned 23. Aug. 1661.

AND Cromwell having performed several great actions during his protectorship, departed this life 3. Sept. 1658; and was succeeded therein by his eldest son Richard, whom the army soon after deprived of his authority, and restored the Rump of the Long Parliament, which they, after a short session turned out of all power also, and placed the same in a committee of safety 1659.

DURING these disorders in the civil state, the ecclesiastical was more miserable; for the ancient doctrine and government being destroyed; every sect contended to set up its own, and to have its beloved opinions and models entertained and worshipped as the infallible truths and oracles of God. All hated the former constitution, as superstitious, church-tyranny, an human invention, a limb of antichrist, to be extirpated root and branch by a thorough godly reformation.

All

All cried up their own clan, as the only faints and people of God. All vilified reason, as carnal and incompetent, and an enemy to the things of the Spirit. All had confident, false, and perverse notions of the Divine Attributes and Councils. All decry'd Virtue and Morality, as a dull thing, and nothing in the Account of God. All filled their Discourses with words of Light, Faith, Grace, Liberty of Conscience, Gospel-Liberty, Saving-Knowledge, Pure-Ordinances, Workings of Corruption, Powerful-Predaching, and Motions of the Spirit. All talked in set phrases fancifully and ignorantly about them. All pretended to great heights in knowledge, tho' that consisted in nothing, but in an ability to repeat the phrases of their sect, like Parrots: having nothing extraordinary in their whole Divinity, but the nonsense and absurdities of it, blended with a medley of phantastical, particular, and uncommon Words of their own mintage, as Outgoings, Incomings, Indwellings, Givings in, Dawnings, Refinings, Withdrawings, and such like stuff. All talked of their extraordinary Communion with God, their special Experiences, Illuminations, and Discoveries; and accordingly demeaned themselves with much sawciness and irreverence toward their Creator, GOD blessed for Ever! And contempt of those, who were not of the same phantastical fashion. All were zealous in their proper set of doctrines and opinions, and all opposed and vilified every different judgment. And tho' they all agreed in these and some other common falsehoods and follies; yet that made no union: for every dissent in smallest matters, was ground enough for a quarrel, and separation, full of animosities and bitterness.

AND out of these sectaries sprung up Quakerism, so called, because the professors thereof used to quake and tremble in their meetings, which sometimes growing to excess, they would fall, as in a trance, upon the ground, and from thence pretend to Inspirations, a rude and uncivil sect; originally hammered out at St. Omer's, by the Franciscan Fryars, and propagated by Fox and Naylor, who maintained the opinions of the Franciscans, that they are equally holy, just, good, and free from sin, as Christ and God himself; pretending to extraordinary, sudden, extravagant agonies, trances, quakings, shakings, raptures, visions, apparitions, conflicts with satan, revelations, illuminations, instructions in new divine mysteries and seraphical divinity, communion with God and Christ, extraordinary callings, missions, messages, and inspirations, like the Popish saints, friars, priests, jesuits, and nuns, recorded in the lying legends and lives of their Romish canonized saints. Crying them up for New Lights, and crying down Tythes, Churches, Divine Ordinances, Church-Liturgies, both Sacraments, the Creeds,

Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and sometimes the Old and New Testament, as the * Franciscans did about the middle of the twelfth century : for no sooner did the Waldenses appear, making use of the Word of God, to confute the whole army of popish traditions : but they finding themselves worsted at every turn, whilst they disputed that ground, found out a stratagem, whereby to recover their credit and beat their adversaries quite out of the field. Which was, that the Gospel the Waldenses adhered to so much, was now out of date, and instead thereof, they broached another Gospel out of the writings of Abbot Joachim, and Cyrill's Visions ; which they blasphemously named *Evangelium Spiritus Sancti*, *Evangelium Novum*, et *Evangelium Æternum*.

AND as the Quakers used † enchanted potions, bracelets, ribbons, forcery, and witchcraft, to intoxicate their novices and draw them to their party ; as Simon Magus did bewitch the people of Samaria with his forceries, and other false seducing teachers did the Foolish Galatians, that they should not obey the Truth. So ‡ Enchantments, forceries, charms, fascinations, and exorcisms are very frequent amongst popish priests, monks, friars, and jesuits, verifying this Scripture expression of Romish Babylon : " By thy Sorceries were all the Nations deceived." §

Now these changes in the State, and disturbances in the Church, did prepare a way for Monk, general of the army in Scotland (under pretence of settling these three kingdoms) to effect the Restoration of king Charles II. after twelve years exile, to his father's throne, upon 29. May 1660, and in the 30th year of his age.

For this prince was born on Sunday 29. May 1630, at which time a Star appeared at mid-day, and Mr. Hern, vicar of Henley in Suffolk, preached then at St. Paul's on this Text, Judges xiv. v. 18. " If ye had not plowed with my Heiffer, ye had not found out my Riddle." King Charles I. went to the Sermon, to return thanks for his son's birth. After Sermon, serjeant Hoskins sent the preacher these Verses.

Dum Rex Paulinas accessit gratus ad Aras,

Emicuit medio Lucida Stella die.

Dic mihi Divina enarrans Ænigmata Preco

Hæc Oriens nobis, Quid sibi Stella velit ?

His Answer was,

Magnus in Occiduo Princeps modo nascitur Orbe,

Crasq; sub Ecclyps in Regna Orientis erunt.

BUT

* M. Paris, fo. 939.
c. 7. lib. 5. chap. 2. 3. &c.

† Gilpin's Relation.

‡ Revel. 18. v. 23.

‡ Wierus de Præstigiis Dæmonum. lib. 2.

BUT this great and long eclipse of the glory, peace, and prosperity of these kingdoms, being thus happily over, his majesty with the advice and concurrence of the parliament, did pardon almost all offenders except his father's judges and executioners. And ordered the Solemn League and Covenant to be burnt by the common hangman. And likewise restored not only Episcopacy in England, Scotland, and Ireland; but also, all persons deprived in the late Rebellion, to their estates, rights, and privileges. And for the greater security of the Church of England, as then established in Doctrine and Discipline under Episcopacy, from such dangers as might be occasioned by Nonconformists of any denomination for the future, several Penal Laws and a Test, were added to the Laws then in being, by sundry statutes in his reign.

THE current of the times thus turning, Mr. Moses was forced to give place to Dr. Lany the legal Master: but had not Mr. Moses enjoyed what was another man's right, he was on all other accounts worthy of his post. He had an uncommon affection for the College; which exemplified itself, in the great care he took thereof, in repairing it, beautifying it, adding to its buildings, and at his death (having been a Serjeant at Law) leaving it a considerable Sum of Money for the Foundation of Scholarships; which thro' the injustice of his Executors, hath not been received to this day.

Dr. LANY, Restored 1660.

DR. Lany being now restored, came again to his own, 1660, and was 2. Dec. that year consecrated bishop of Peterborough. He resigned his Mastership 16. Aug. 1662: was translated to Lincoln 1663: to Ely 1667: Died 1674. And left the College by his Will £500. for augmenting Smart's Fellowship; and Founding a New One: but only £350. thereof was received by the College. He was Author of Six Sermons, preached on several Occasions.

FELLOWS made in Dr. BENJ. LANY's Time, before the Rebellion.

Richard Ball, of London, admitted 1623, A. M. and chosen Fellow 8. Jan. 1630. D. D. Master of the Temple. Rector of Bluntsham. Prebend of Ely. He gave £100. to the Building the North Side of the New Court in the College.

Richard Drake, of London, admitted 1624, A. B.: and Fellow 8. Jan. 1630: A. M. 1632: Rector of Radwinter 1638: B. D. 1639: D. D. by the king's mandate: Canon Residentiary of Sarum. Chaplain to his majesty 1660. Chancellor of Sarum 1662. He gave a considerable number of Books to the Library; £20. to the Chapel: and died 1681.

William Herris, A. B. chosen Fellow 8. Jan. 1630.

John

John Vincent, of Suffolk, admitted 1625. A. B. Fellow 8. Jan. 1630.

Robert Mapletoft, Twenty-ninth Master.

John Randolph, of London, A. B. chosen Fellow 6. Jan. 1631. A Benefactor to the Library. Ejected for refusing the Covenant 1644. Restored 1660. Resigned 16. Oct. the same year. His Wife gave £5. to the Use of the Library.

Edmund Fletcher, of Cumberland, A. B. Fellow 6. Jan. 1631. Tacetur 1634.

Thomas Weedon, of Hertfordshire, A. B. chosen Fellow 1. Feb. 1631. Ejected 1644. Restored 1660.

Edmund Boldero, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, A. B. chosen tanquam socius, but what year, is uncertain. Chaplain to bishop Wren; rector of Glemsford and Harkstead in Suffolk; and Master of Jesus College. He gave Books to the Library.

Roger Ashton, of Middlesex, admitted 1628. A. B. Fellow 19. May 1634.—Ejected 1644. Restored 1660. D. D. Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth. Prebend of Exeter. And a Benefactor to the Library.

John Heath, of London, A. B. Fellow 8. Oct. 1634. Ejected 1644. And died before the Restoration.

Mark Frank, Twenty-eight Master.

Thomas Lenthall, admitted questionist, from Christ's College 1632, A. M. But when he, and the eleven following were chosen Fellows, is uncertain. Ejected 1644. And afterwards did turn a Roman Catholick.

George Debden, of Ipswich in Suffolk, admitted 1631. A. M. Ejected 1644.—Quid eo factum sit postea me latet.

William Quarles, of London, admitted 1630. A. M. Ejected 1644. Restored 1660: junior proctor 1663: President 1664: Framlingham Treasurer 1666: Presented to Rawreth, 12. Ap. 1670, which he declined in July following. He gave £100. towards the Building the North Side of the New Court; and by his Will £100. more for the augmentation of the Library-keeper's Salary; and £20. to buy a Book yearly for the Library, to which he gave all his Books.

William Holder, of Nottinghamshire, admitted 1633. A. M. and Fellow 1640. Rector of Blecindon in Oxfordshire, and resigned his Fellowship 1642. D. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, upon the king's restoration. Prebend of Ely. Subdean of the king's Chapel. Sub-almoner. Residentiary of St. Paul's; and Rector of Tharfield in Hertfordshire.

He was a person of very great accomplishments, and got much reputation by teaching one Mr. Popham, a youth born deaf and dumb, to speak: of which he gives an account in a Treatise by him published, entitled, *The Elements of Speech.*

Speech. He also published a Supplement to the Philosophical Transactions for July 1670. A Treatise of Musick. And of Time. And gave £100. towards turning the Old Chapel into a Library, to which he gave several Books.

John Gacot, of Kent, A. B. of Christ's College, admitted of this College 1637. Ejected 1644, and died before the Restoration.

William Hammond, of Kent, admitted 1633. Ejected 1644, and died before the Restoration.

John Keene, of Ipswich in Suffolk, admitted 1633. Ejected 1644. Restored 1660; and Resigned 7. Nov. 1664.

Henry May, of St. Edmundsbury, admitted 1636. Ejected 1644, and died before the Restoration.

Edmund Keen, of Ipswich in Suffolk, admitted 1636. Ejected 1644. Restored 1660. Resigned about 1666. Rector of Hardwick. Rector of Newton in the Isle

.....
Nicholas Felton, adm. 1633. Ejected 1644; either married or preferred, before the Restoration: For he is not mentioned among the restored, or dead.

Edward Sterne, of Cambridgeshire, adm. 1635. Ejected for refusing the Engagement 1650. Restored 1660. There is yet to be seen in the Window of the Middle Chamber next the Hall of the North Building in the New Court, this Inscription.

☞ Longum floreas
Grandæva Mater Pembrochiana
Invidiæ Odiisq; Superstes!
Hoc tibi ex Animo precatur,
Immerens immerito
Ejectus Filius. E. S. Oct. 29. 1650.

John Holney, of Suffolk, adm. 1635. Ejected 1644.

SINCE the Rebellion.

Philip Bacon, of Essex, senior bachelor of Sidney College, adm. of this College 1658. First, chosen Smart's Fellow 10. Oct. 1660. Then Foundation Fellow 29. Aug. 1662. He died about 1663. And by his Will gave the College his whole Library, which amounted to about 200 Volumes, of excellent Divinity.

Thomas Rider, of Lancashire, adm. 1654. A. B. This Person, with the three next who follow, being not admitted Fellows with those 10. Oct. 1660. It was resolved by the Society, in obedience to his majesty's Letters, which they had procured, it seems; that they should succeed into Fellowships, as they became

Vacant;

Vacant ; with this Proviso, that if any of them procured a Resignation, he should succeed the Person so resigning. Urlin prevailed with Randolph to resign, and so was admitted Fellow before Rider and Canfield, tho' his Seniors.

Thomas Rider, A. M. adm. Fellow, upon Mapletoft's resignation 28. Aug. 1661. And being of Lancashire, he had Grindall's Fellowship 29. Aug. 1662. His Fellowship declared void 13. Oct. 1664. He was Rector of Overton Water-vile, and died 1686.

Benjamin Canfield, of London, adm. 1654. A. B. Fellow upon Haynes's resignation 28. Aug. 1661, being then A. M. Rector of Whitwell in Derbyshire.

Marmaduke Urlin, or Earlwin, of Buckinghamshire, adm. 1654. A. B. Fellow 15. Oct. 1660. A. M. 1661. Rector of Hardwick. Presented to Soham 25. Aug. 1677. And died 1678.

William Gibbs, of London, adm. 1653. A. M. 1661. But when he was made Fellow can't be found out, nor indeed any thing more of him, than that he resigned 4. July 1667.

Anthony Bokenham, of Suffolk, born 29. July 1616. Adm. in 1632 *tanquam socius*. But there is no mention of his being chosen Fellow in any of the Order Books: yet that he was Fellow is very certain: * In the University Subscription Book his Name is found 16. Aug. 1661. He was secretary to Sir Thomas Bendish ambassador from king Charles II. to the Turkish emperor: having been Consul at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, for the English nation 1659. Afterwards Rector of Helmingham in Suffolk, which he resigned 1689; and was buried there 8. Jan. 1703. And was a Benefactor to the Library.

MARK FRANKÉ, Twenty-eight Master.

§. 2. HE was born at Brickhill in Buckinghamshire. Adm. 4. July 1627. Scholar 1630. A. M. and chosen Fellow 8. Oct. 1634. B. D. 1641. Ejected 1644. Restored 1660. D. D. 1661. Chosen Master 23. Aug. 1662. He was chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, rector of Barley, archdeacon of St. Alban's, treasurer and prebend of St. Paul's. And was Author of a Course of 51 Sermons, and one at St. Paul's Cross, fo. 1672, to which his Portrait is prefixed: he died 1664, and lies buried near the entrance of the north-door of St. Paul's Cathedral, with this Inscription upon his Monument.

Hoc marmore tumulatur
Doctrina, Pictas, Charitas,
Quippe Monumentum Illius MARCI FRANKÉ
S. Th. D.

Archiepiscopo

* He was ejected by the Earl of Manchester; 1644.

Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi a sacris
Sancti Albani Archidiaconi ; hujus Ecclesiæ Thesaurarii & Prebendarii
Aulæ Pembrochiæ Cantabrigiæ Præfetti
Cujus

Virtutem Humilitatem, eloquentiam
In singulis sagacitatem
Dictis metiri non Liceat, dicat Posteritas

Obiit { Ætatis anno LI.
Salutis MDCLXIV.

FELLOWS made in Dr. FRANK's Time.

Michael Pindar, of Essex, adm. 1654: A. M. 1661: chosen Fellow 29. Aug. 1662. Presented to Rawreth 16. July 1670. Resigned in Aug. 1671; and died 1678.

Matthew Eaton, of Cheshire, adm. 1655: A. M. and Fellow 29. Aug. 1662. Resigned 4. July 1667, being then married. Rector of Shipdon in Norfolk.

Robert Goodrick, of Suffolk, adm. from Christ's College, and A. B. 1660: chosen Fellow 29. Aug. 1662: A. M. 1664. He was Vicar of St. Andrew's in Cambridge. Vicar of Impington. Presented to Tilney 4. March 1670. Rector of North-Barston in Norfolk. Died 1689. And was a Benefactor to the Library.

Drue Cressener, of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, adm. from Christ's College 1661: A. B. and chosen Fellow 29. Aug. 1662: Framlingham Treasurer 1677; presented to Wearisley 25. Ap. the same year, which he resigned 14. Jan. 1678, and was then presented to Soham, and Junior Proctor. D. D. 1680. Prebend of Ely. He writ a Commentary upon the Apocalypse.

ROBERT MAPLETOFT, Twenty-ninth Master.

§. 3. HE was born at North-Thoresby in Lincolnshire, 25. Jan. 1609. Educated in Louth School; from thence sent to Queen's College; and removed hither when A. B. and chosen Fellow 6. Jan. 1631. Chaplain to bishop Wren 1638. B. D. And ejected 1644.

IN the Rebellion, he lived quietly among his friends, particularly at Sir Robert Sharley's in Leicestershire; and had afterwards a private congregation in Lincoln, where he used to officiate according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, which had liked to have procured him much trouble: but it being found upon enquiry, that his congregation had offered him a considerable sum of money, and that he had refused it; he came off safe.

UPON the king's restoration, he was again possessed of his Fellowship 1660,

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made

made Sub-dean of Lincoln, and about that time Rector of Claworth in Nottinghamshire; which he afterwards exchanged for the Vicarage of Soham; and resigned his Fellowship 1661.

AND he was chosen Master 1664. D. D. About that time archbishop Sheldon invited him to be chaplain to the duchess of York, then, as was supposed, inclining to popery, and in want of a man of Dr. Mapletoft's primitive stamp, to keep her steady to her religion; but he could not be prevailed with to entertain the motion. He was dean of Ely 1667. Vice-chancellor 1671. And died 20. Aug. 1677.

FELLOWS made in Dr. MAPLETOFT'S Time.

John Gooding, adm. 1658. A. B. Chosen Fellow 7. Nov. 1664; student in Physick; and died in the College 1667.

Richard Neech, of Norfolk, adm. from Corpus-Christi-College, A. B. Chosen Fellow 7. Nov. 1664: B. D. 1673. And a Benefactor to the Library.

Francis Grigg, A. M. Grindall's Fellow 12. April 1665. Presented to Rawsyth 14. Jan. 1678. Died 1704.

Thomas Crouch, of Hertfordshire, adm. from Queen's College A. B. 1663:—A. M. 1665: chosen Fellow 21. May 1666: dispensed with from taking Orders 1678; and that year Framlingham Treasurer: President 1680; both which places he continued, until he died in the College 1703.

Robert Peachy, of Suffolk, adm. 1660: A. B. and Smart's Fellow 3. Jan. 1666: Foundation Fellow 7. Dec. 1668: the First Catechist of Dr. Mapletoft's Foundation 1679: had a Testimonial 12. May 1680: Another 22. Nov. 1681; and his Fellowship was declared void 25. Dec. following. He was the University's Library-Keeper; a Benefactor to that of the College; and Rector of Exning in Suffolk.

Edward Duncon, of Suffolk, adm. 1661. A. B. Chosen Fellow 4. July 1667. Presented to Wearisley 1678. Died 1680.

Richard Blyth, of Yorkshire, adm. 1661: chosen Fellow 4. July 1667. Presented to Wearisley 12. May 1680: which he declined 16. July following; and was dispensed with from taking Orders 6. Jan. 1686. He died after a long confinement to his chamber by lameness 1698.

John Gulliver, of Coventry, adm. 1661. A. B. Chosen Fellow 4. July 1667.—Presented to Wearisley 16. July 1680; and died 1683.

John Westfield, of Bedfordshire, adm. 1661: A. B. 1665: Fellow 4. July 1667. He was dispensed with from taking Orders 6. Jan. 1686. His conscience would
not

not suffer him to take the Abjuration Oath, and upon that account he left the College 1702. Died in Cambridge 4. March 1704; was buried in St. Mary's Church there: and gave Rings to the Fellows.

Samuel Flack, of Suffolk, adm. 1667: A. M. and Smart's Fellow 7. Dec. 1668: resigned 13. July 1671. Vicar of Saxthorp; and died 1708.

William Mervin, of Devonshire, adm. 1661: A. B. and Fellow 7. Dec. 1668: A. M. 1669.

Thomas Brown, One and Thirtieth Master.

Samuel Bale, of Canterbury, adm. 1664: A. M. and Fellow 5. July 1671: and Vicar of St. Andrew's in Cambridge.

Peter Richier, of Lincoln, adm. 1665: Fellow 5. July 1671. Bachelor of Physick: and resigned 1673. M. D. 1674.

Thomas Alexander, of London, adm. 1666: A. B. Chosen Fellow 5. July 1671: A. M. 1673: his Fellowship declared void 17. Dec. following. Lecturer of Ipswich. Rector of Lachington, near Maldon in Essex.

William Buts, of Suffolk, adm. 1664: A. M. and Smart's Fellow 13. July 1671: which he resigned 16. March 1673.

John Burrel, of Norfolk, adm. 1665: A. M. and Fellow 17. March 1673: had a Testimonial 26. July 1682; and 14. Dec. that year his Fellowship was declared void. Rector of Euston in Suffolk, and of Great Cressingham in Norfolk.

Edward Feast, of Ipswich, adm. 1668: A. B. Smart's Fellow 30. March 1674: A. M. 1675: Foundation Fellow 5. March 1678. Presented to Framlingham 20. Feb. 1693; which Presentation he resigned 12. April 1694: Framlingham Treasurer 1702: President 1703: Vicar of Elmeden, where he died 25. Jan. 1703.

George Proctor, A. B. 1669: A. M. 1673: chosen Fellow 14. Dec. 1674, and died soon after.

John Gascarth, of Cumberland, adm. 1667: A. M. and Fellow 14. Dec. 1674. Rector of Allhallows Barking in London. D. D. 1700. He published his Clerum and Determinations, and a Sermon preached 13. March 1705, at the first opening Allhallows Church after its reparations.

Hugh Martin, of Cornwall, adm. 1668. A. B. Chosen Fellow 14. Dec. 1674: A. M. 1675: Resigned 1683. About which time he became Deputy to John Buck esq. Bedle, and was soon after chosen into his place.

NATHANIEL COGA, Thirtieth Master.

§. 4. He was born at Venian in Cornwall; adm. 19. May 1653: made Fellow in the time of the Rebellion. After the Restoration chosen Fellow and

sworn 10. Oct. 1660: Framlingham Treasurer 1668: Junior Proctor 1671: chosen Master 20. Aug. 1677: D. D. Chaplain to bishop Wren; Rector of Feltwell St. Nicholas; presented to Framlingham 5. July 1678; and was Vice-chancellor 1681.

ABOUT three years after, king Charles the second departed this life, 6. Feb. 1684; and was succeeded in the throne by his brother King James the second, who was proclaimed the same day; and having soon after suppressed the earl of Argyle's and duke of Monmouth's rebellions, he sent the earl of Castlemaine ambassador to Rome, and published a Declaration for Liberty of Conscience 1687. For which the Dissenters of all persuasions, returned addresses of thanks to his majesty. Tho' his design thereby was to get such a parliament, as would agree to the taking off the Penal Laws and Test: and in order thereto, regulators of corporations were sent thro' the kingdom, to deceive the people, and either by fair promises or menaces, to comply with the king's resolutions: yet notwithstanding these endeavours, he was disappointed of his expectations.

THEN the king renewed his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, ordering the same to be read in all Churches and Chapels; which the archbishop of Canterbury and six other bishops refusing to comply with, were sent to the Tower, and afterwards tried, and acquitted.

AND then it was proposed to the officers and soldiers of the army, to sign a writing, whereby they should engage, as far as in them lay, to contribute towards the repeal of the Penal Laws and the Test; which was by them rejected; whereupon several protestant officers were cashiered, and their places supplied with papists.

THESE, and many other grievances of the nation, being represented to the prince and princess of Orange; he, to vindicate a crown which his princess was nearly related to, as the eldest daughter of king James; and to prevent the dangers from Popery, and arbitrary power; landed in England with an army, and the king retired into France: without leaving any one to represent his person. Upon this, the lords and commons assembled in a convention, declared the throne vacant, by the king's abdication of the government; and William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, king and queen of this realm. Who, being proclaimed accordingly 13. Feb. 1688, were crowned 11. April following.

AND to oblige such of their new subjects, whose consciences scrupled the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England; a Toleration, in the beginning of their reign, was by act of parliament granted to such dissenters; as did comply with

with the restrictions mentioned in that act; which suspends only certain penal clauses of the acts for uniformity; but extends not to the preceptive or commanding parts of those acts; which are now a part of the laws of England, as much as ever: and therefore obliges men still to join in Communion with the Established Church, notwithstanding that Toleration. For the authority of a law that commands is of greater force, than that which permits: because that which commands is necessary and binds all; but that which permits is voluntary, and binds none. And if those preceptive or commanding parts should be taken away by any future act; yet such an act cannot alter the nature of Schism, which is a breach of Church Peace and Love; and an offence against the Law of God; and therefore its nature doth not depend upon the changeable will of our superiors, but upon the eternal and immutable will of God. For a breach of Church Peace and Love, will always be a breach of Church Peace and Love, let our governors enact and tolerate what they please. For tho' all authority is originally derived from God, yet our duty to him, may not be superseded by the laws of any authority derived from him.

AND tho' this Toleration was designed for consciences truly scrupulous; yet no man's conscience can excuse him from Schism; for which if he alledge grounds to justify himself, they must be such as can do it, *Ex Natura Rei* (which no Dissenter could ever do) and not from the mere error of mistake of conscience. For if the unlawfulness of the thing commanded is not as plain and visible, as the command of God for obeying authority is; the pretence of conscience (which is a man's own mind or understanding under the distinct consideration of reflecting upon himself, his own actions, and duty) will be no excuse for him: because a certain rule is forsaken, to follow an uncertain one.

ABOUT five years after this Revolution, Dr. Coga, Master of Pembroke-Hall, departed this life, in the year of our Lord 1693.

FELLOWS made in Dr. COGA's Time.

Ambrose Bland, of Yorkshire, adm. 1669: A. M. 1676: chosen Fellow 30. Aug. 1677: had a Testimonial 23. Sept. 1681: presented to Wearisley 16. June 1683: had another Testimonial 18. June the same year; and resigned his Fellowship 9. Jan. 1687.

Henry Jenkin, of Kent, adm. 1672: A. B. 1675: chosen Fellow 30. Aug. 1677: A. M. 1679: had a Testimonial 25. May 1686: presented to Tilney 2. Nov. 1689. Vicar of Holme in Norfolk.

Averay Wagstaffe, of Warwickshire, adm. 1672: A. B. 1674: A. M. and Fellow

low 5. March 1678: had a Testimonial 8. Sep. 1683: Another 2. Sep. 1684: and Another 6. May 1690. Lecturer of Huntington. He died 12. June 1701.

William Powle, of Kent, adm. 1673: A. B. 1676: chosen Fellow 5. March 1678. Curate at Framlingham several years for Dr. Coga. Resigned his Fellowship 26. May 1688. Rector of Great Waldringfield in Suffolk 1710.

William Dickenson, of Lincolnshire, adm. 1673: A. B. 1676: chosen Fellow 5. March 1678: A. M. 1680; and died Fellow 1690.

Mark Anthony, of Exeter, adm. 1673: A. B. 1676: chosen Fellow 5. March 1678: A. M. 1680: had a Testimonial 21. Oct. 1679: Another 17. Feb. 1681: Junior Proctor 1692. Presented to Framlingham 12. April 1694; and died there 1703.

Hierom Lacey, of Essex, adm. 1674: A. B. and chosen Smart's Fellow 5. Mar. 1678: A. M. 1681. Resigned 10. Oct. 1682.

John Lany, of London, adm. 1673: A. B. 1676: A. M. 1680: Bp. Lany's Fellow 13. June 1681; and then had a Testimonial: School-master at Framlingham the same year; and resigned his Fellowship 13. Oct. 1688.

William Banks, of Westmorland, adm. A. B. from Trinity College 1681: Bp. Grindall's Fellow 18. May 1682: A. M. and Moderator in the Soph's Schools 1685. He was chosen Proctor by the College 31. Jan. 1698; but died the beginning of the year 1699.

SOME time before his death, he had the care of preparing Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Gallus, for the University-Prefs: which Work he recommended to the honourable Arthur Annesley esquire, some time Fellow of Magdalen College, and since a very worthy representative of the University in Parliament. Neither did those Authors suffer in the loss of Mr. Banks, tho' he was esteemed one of the best Criticks in that sort of Learning at that time.

Marmaduke Tyrwhitt, of Lincolnshire, adm. 1675: A. B. 1679: Library-keeper 1680: A. M. and Fellow 7. April 1683; and died 1702.

John Basset, of Lynn-Regis, adm. 1677: A. B. 1680: Smart's Fellow 6. July 1683: A. M. 1684: had a Testimonial 20. Nov. 1686: was admitted Foundation Fellow by the king's mandate 14. Dec. following: and had another Testimonial 15. Nov. 1688. Rector of Heydon in Norfolk: and there he came to a very unfortunate end about 1707.

Francis Draper, of Cornwall, adm. 1678: A. B. 1681: chosen Fellow 23. Jan. 1683: A. M. 1685: had a Testimonial 16. Dec. 1687: Another 16. Sep. 1689: Chapel Reader 1694, at which time this office began: Senior Proctor 1699. Presented

fented to Framlingham 29. Feb. 1703; where he died 5. Nov. 1704, and was buried by Mr. Selby then Curate there.

William Smith, of Ipswich, adm. 1682: A. B. and Smart's Fellow 6. Jan. 1686: had a Testimonial 9. Feb. 1687: A. M. 1689: another Testimonial 7. Dec. that year. Conduct for the Chapel 1690. And was afterwards Minor Canon of Norwich.

Henry Scrivener, Bachelor of Physick, adm. Fellow by the king's mandate 20. Aug. 1687. He died 1690.

Samuel Holcomb, of London, adm. 1682: A. B. 1685: chosen Fellow 15. Nov. 1687: A. M. 1689: had a Testimonial for Deacon's Orders 13. June 1690: Another for Priest's Orders 19. Sep. following. Was married, and resigned his Fellowship 10. Feb. 1693. Vicar of Hinton.

Benjamin Keen, adm. 1682: A. B. Chosen Fellow 16. Dec. 1687. He died 1689.

Samuell Boys, of York, adm. 1683: Questionist by the king's mandate: A. B. Chosen Fellow 9. Jan. 1687: had a Testimonial for Deacon's Orders 13. June 1690; and died 1698.

Christopher Bedford, of Cornwall, adm. 1680: A. M. and chosen Fellow 14. Aug. 1688: had a Testimonial 7. Dec. 1690; and resigned his Fellowship about 1698.

Robert Lloyd, of Surry, adm. 1683: A. B. 1686: and chosen Fellow 14. Aug. 1688: A. M. Had a Testimonial for Deacon 13. June 1690; and presented to Covent-Garden in London.

Edward Lany, Thirty-second Master.

Philip Osbaldeston, of Hertfordshire, adm. 1683: A. B. 1687: A. M. and chosen Fellow 28. Oct. 1691; and presented to Framlingham 23. March 1704.

Reginald Hawkins, of Cornwall, adm. 1684: A. B. 1687: A. M. and chosen Fellow 28. Oct. 1691: Framlingham Treasurer 1706: President 1707: Senior Proctor 1708.

George Mapletoft, of Lincolnshire, adm. 1684: A. B. 1688: chosen Fellow 28. Oct. 1691. A. M. and had a Testimonial for Deacon 21. Sep. 1692; and died not long after.

THOMAS BROWN, Thirty-first Master.

§. 5. HE was born at Norwich, adm. 13. Ap. 1664: A. M. and Fellow 5. July 1671: had a Testimonial 1681: Catechist of Dr. Mapletoft's Foundation 1684: Junior Proctor 1685: and presented to Overton Waterville 6. Jan. 1686: was chosen Master 3. Feb. 1693: D. D. and Vice-chancellor 1694.

AND

AND upon 21. Dec. this year 1694, queen Mary being taken sick at Kenfington, her distemper proved to be the small-pox, whereof she died the Friday following, leaving the whole kingdom in the deepest sorrow for the loss of a princess of so great piety, clemency, goodness, and other exemplary virtues.

BUT a greater and almost insuperable disaster, was the death of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, the only son of her royal highness the princess Anne of Denmark, the late queen's only sister, which could be remedied no other way, for the peace and security of these nations, than by settling the succession of the crown after the deaths of king William, and the said princess of Denmark, without issue, upon the princess Sophia (daughter to the princess Elisabeth late queen of Bohemia, the daughter of king James the first) and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. Altho' the duchess of Savoy, the daughter of the princess Henrietta, who was sister to king James II. did then by the duke's ambassador protest against this limitation of the crown to the princess Sophia and her heirs; and offered to send over her son, about three years old, as an heir nearer in blood than that princess, to be educated here, according to the Church of England.

Now the late king James having spent the latter part of his days in France, and lived to the age of sixty-seven years ten months and two days, departed this life 16. Sept. 1701, at St. Germain, and was buried by English Benedictines at St. Jaques. But death being not yet satisfied with royal blood, soon after waved his pale colours again over Kenfington, and summoned king William to follow his father into another kingdom, which he obeyed the 8. March that year.

THE same day that king William died, her royal highness the princess Anne of Denmark was proclaimed queen, with all possible demonstrations of universal joy and satisfaction, for her rightful and hereditary succession, to her late unfortunate father's throne; whereby the consciences of those, who had taken the oaths to her father were set at liberty; which, with many other happy junctures, could not but presage an auspicious reign. And her majesty gave her first parliament full assurances from the throne, that she would maintain the succession in the Protestant Line, and the government in Church and State, as by Law established.

Soon after, her majesty shewed an uncommon affection for the Church, above all her predecessors; for taking into her royal consideration, the mean and insufficient maintenance belonging to the Clergy, in divers parts of the kingdom, she remitted the Arrears of the Tithes to the Inferior Clergy; and granted her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tithes, for an augmentation of their livelihood.

And

And about this time, being 30. Dec. 1704, Dr. Brown, Master of this College, was presented to Framlingham; which Presentation he declined 5. March following; and died at London 9. March 1706.

FELLOWS made in Dr. BROWN's Time.

Richard Croffing, of Devonshire, adm. 1687: A. B. 1690: chosen Fellow 25. Oct. 1693: had a Testimonial for Deacon's Orders 20. Feb. the same year: for Priest's Orders 30. June 1694: A. M. that year: Dean 1696: B. D. 1702: senior Treasurer 1707: Scrutator in Academia, 1710.

Thomas Thomas, of Cornwall, adm. 1687: A. B. 1691: chosen Fellow 10. Feb. 1693: had a Testimonial 30. June 1694: A. M. 1695: Dean 1700. He was presented to Overton Waterville 2. July 1707; and resigned his Fellowship 1708.

Thomas Parlet, of Suffolk, adm. 1688: A. B. 1692: Library-keeper, and chosen Fellow 26. June 1795: A. M. 1696: Framlingham Treasurer 1703 and 1704: He died in the College 11. Feb. 1704.

John Vesey, of Suffolk, adm. 1691: A. B. 1694: A. M. and chosen Fellow 29. Aug. 1698: he had the Physick-Fellowship 24. Nov. 1699; and died in the College in Oct. 1700.

Richard Flack, of Norfolk, adm. 1691: A. B. 1695: chosen Fellow 15. Feb. 1698: A. M. 1699: Resigned 28. Oct. 1704. Rector of Congham in Norfolk.

Christopher Selby, of Northamptonshire, adm. 1692: A. B. 1696: chosen Fellow 15. Feb. 1698: A. M. 1700: Curate at Framlingham 1704: Dean 1706: Catechist 1707: Bursar 1710.

Hugh James, A. M. from Trinity College, chosen Fellow 15. Dec. 1699. Rector of Upwell and Outwell in Cambridgeshire.

Thomas Wallace, of Ipswich, adm. 1696: A. B. 1700: Smart's Fellow 7. July 1701: Foundation Fellow 6. March 1703: A. M. and had the Physick-Fellowship 5. July 1704.

Thomas Ralph, of Cornwall, adm. 1692: A. B. 1696: A. M. 1700: chosen Fellow 24. Oct. 1701. Presented to Rawreth 5. July 1704; and resigned his Fellowship 14. Sep. 1705.

Robert Turner, of Essex, adm. 1692: A. B. 1696: A. M. 1700: chosen Fellow 14. Oct. 1701. Resigned 1710.

Thomas Ashburner, of Cumberland, adm. 1699: A. B. 1702: chosen Bp. Grindall's Fellow 20. April 1703: A. M. 1706: Moderator 1708: Dean of the Chapel 1709.

William Sutton, of Canterbury, adm. from Corpus Christi College 1698. A. B. the same year: A. M. 1702: chosen Fellow 8. July 1703: Curate at Framling-

ham 1706 and 1707. Presented to Saxthorp 8. July 1708; and resigned his Fellowship 1709.

Richard Attwood, of London, adm. 1696. A. B. 1699: A. M. and chosen Fellow 6. March 1703.

Robert Hodges, of Norfolk, adm. 1696: A. B. 1700: chosen Fellow 6. March 1703: A. M. 1704: Curate at Saxted and Reader at Framlingham the same year: B. D. 1711.

Roger Long, of Norfolk, adm. 1696: A. B. 1700: chosen Fellow 6. March 1703: A. M. 1704.

John Browning, of Canterbury, adm. 1698: A. B. 1701: A. M. and chosen Fellow 1. Nov. 1705.

Henry Cressener, of Cambridgeshire, adm. 1699: A. B. 1703: chosen Fellow 1. Nov. 1705: A. M. and Philosophy Lecturer 1707: Fellow of the Royal Society 1709. He departed this life 11. Feb. 1710; and gave 270 Volumes to the Library.

Nicholas Philips, of Ipswich, adm. 1698: A. B. 1702: chosen Smart's Fellow 24. May 1704: A. M. 1707; and resigned his Fellowship in June 1708, being then Vicar of Dullingham in Cambridgeshire.

Titus Tweady, of Ipswich, adm. 1700: A. B. 1703: chosen Fellow 1. Nov. 1705: A. M. 1707: Reader at Framlingham and Curate at Saxted 1710. Rector of both the Trimley's in Suffolk 1712.

EDWARD LANY, Thirty-second Master.

§. 6. THIS Gentleman was descended from the Lany's of Cratfield, in the County of Suffolk, but born at Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex, and grand-nephew to bishop Lany, the seven and twentieth Master of this College. He was admitted 10. March 1682: Greek Scholar 1684: A. B. 1686: had a Testimonial 7. May 1688: chosen Fellow into bishop Lany's Foundation 13. Oct. the same year: had another Testimonial 16. Sep. 1689: A. M. 1690. Was Chaplain unto king William's household at Kensington. Fellow of the Royal Society. Professor of Divinity at Gresham-College. Chosen Master of Pembroke-Hall 15. March 1706: D. D. and Vice-chancellor 1707. And this year England and Scotland were by the queen united into one kingdom, by the Name of Great-Britain, on which occasion was made the following Distich,

Junxerat ante Rosas Henricus, Regna Jacobus,
Ex binis unam Gentibus ANNA facit.

FELLOWS made in Dr. LANY's Time.

William Lany, of Suffolk, A. B. from Oxford, chosen Bp. Lany's Fellow

10. July 1707: A. M. 1709; and resigned his Fellowship 28. Nov. 1711.

Randolph Wyard, of Petistree in Suffolk, adm. 1700: A. B. 1704: A. M. and chosen Smart's Fellow 22. Oct. 1708.

James Jeffrey, of Cornwall, adm. 1700: A. B. 1704, and A. M. and chosen Fellow 22. Oct. 1708.

John Goodwin, of Kent, adm. 1701: A. B. 1704: A. M. and chosen Fellow 22. Oct. 1708.

John Mapletost, of Lincolnshire, adm. 1702: A. B. 1706: chosen Fellow 22. Oct. 1708.

Samuel Goltz, of Dennington in Suffolk, A. B. from Emanuel College: A. M. 1709: chosen Fellow of Pembroke-Hall 26. Oct. 1710.

Charles Tremayn, of Cornwall, adm. 1705: A. B. 1708: chosen Fellow 24. Oct. 1711: A. M. 1712.

John Harwood, of Cambridge, adm. 1705: A. B. 1708: chosen Fellow 24. Oct. 1711: A. M. 1712.

John King, of Canterbury, adm. 1707: Library-keeper, and A. B. 1710: chosen Fellow 24. Oct. 1711.

Francis Mundy, of Leicestershire, adm. Fellow-Commoner 1706: A. B. 1709: chosen Fellow 24. Oct. 1711.

Richard Tyson, of Gloucestershire, was admitted from Jesus College, Oxford, Oct. 31. 1707: elected Fellow on Bp. Lany's Foundation, Nov. 30. 1711; and re-elected July 1. 1712.

Gilman Wall, of Gloucestershire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 23. 1717.

Thomas Browne, of Huntingdonshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 28. 1718. He was the only Son of Dr. Thomas Browne, late Master.

Thomas Doo, of Essex, chosen Fellow, Oct. 28. 1718.

Thomas Miffenden, of London, chosen Fellow, April 10. 1719. He was afterwards Lecturer of Yarmouth in Norfolk.

Christopher Mills, of Kent, chosen Fellow, on Bp. Lany's Foundation, July 6. 1720.

Thomas Neale, of Cambridgeshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 25. 1720.

John Wingfield, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 25. 1720.

James Brooks, of Leicestershire, chosen Fellow, Feb. 23. 1720-1. He was afterwards Rector of Framlingham.

John Whalley, of Cambridgeshire, chosen Fellow, Feb. 23. 1720-1. Afterwards Master of St. Peter's College, and Regius Professor of Divinity.

William Mundy, of Leicestershire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 31. 1722.

Leonard Addison, of Hull, chosen Fellow, Oct. 31. 1722.

Ralph Marriott, of London, chosen Fellow, July 7. 1725.

Charles Stuart, of London, chosen Fellow, July 5. 1726.

Hickle Scarfe, of Cambridge, chosen Fellow, Feb. 14. 1727-28.

Charles Woodnoth, of London, chosen Fellow, Feb. 14. 1727-28, on Bp. Lany's Foundation.

§. 7. JOHN HAWKINS, D. D. Thirty-third Master, chosen Aug. 15. 1728.

FELLOWS made in Dr. HAWKINS's Time.

Cornelius Harrison, of Staffordshire, chosen Fellow, May 29. 1731.

Robert Tilson, of Kent, chosen Fellow, May 29. 1731.

Francis Burton, of Yorkshire, chosen Fellow, May 29. 1731.

William Trollope, of Lincolnshire, chosen Fellow, May 29. 1731.

ROGER LONG, D. D. Thirty-fourth Master, chosen Oct. 12. 1733.

On the Resignation of Dr. Hawkins.

§. 8. DR. Long was the first Professor of Astronomy on Mr. Lowndes's Foundation. In 1742, his celebrated Work on Astronomy was published in 2 vols 4to, which hath been since reprinted: during his residence in the College, he erected a Wooden Sphere, for the use of the students, and ordered that the keeper of the key should be allowed 10l. per ann. which is always bestowed upon an undergraduate. He was Rector of Cherry Horton in Huntingdonshire, and published a Commencement Sermon on The Blessedness of Believing.

FELLOWS made in Dr. LONG's Time.

John Francis, of Canterbury, chosen Fellow, Oct. 29. 1733.

Charles Bedford, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, Oct. 29. 1733.

Robert Trefusis, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, Nov. 1733, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

James Brown, of London, chosen Fellow, Feb. 21. 1734-35. Afterwards Master.

William Gilbert, of London, chosen Fellow, Nov. 6. 1735.

William Gibbon, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, July 12. 1736, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

Thomas Hayes, of Cheshire, chosen Fellow, July 12. 1736.

Preston Christopherfon, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, April 25. 1737, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

Benjamin Lany, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Nov. 11. 1737, on Bp. Lany's Foundation.

Thomas

Thomas Bonfoy, of London, chosen Fellow, March 29. 1739, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

Thomas Wharton, of Durham, chosen Fellow, March 29. 1739.

Samuel May, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, June 25. 1740.

John Smith, of Leicestershire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1741.

John Peele, of Essex, chosen Fellow, Oct. 26. 1743.

James Smyth, of London, chosen Fellow, Oct. 26. 1743.

Robert Cooke, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 26. 1743, on Bp. Lany's Foundation.

John Pack, of London, chosen Fellow, July 4. 1744, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

Christopher Smart, of Kent, chosen Fellow, July 3. 1745. He translated the Psalms into English Metre; also the Works of Horace; and was Author of several Poems; and a Dramatic Entertainment, called The Grateful Fair. After experiencing many unfortunate circumstances in life, he died 21. May 1771.

John Bedford, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, Dec. 11. 1745.

Thomas Knowles, of Ely, chosen Fellow, March 2. 1748-49. D.D. Now Prebendary of Ely: Preacher at St. Mary's in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk: Rector of Ickworth, and Vicar of Winton, in the same County. He hath published Seven Sermons, on several Occasions. An Answer to the Essay on Spirit. Observations on the Divine Mission of Moses. And a Narrative of the Incidents as they occurred, in Passion-Week.

William Mason, of Yorkshire, chosen Fellow, March 2. 1748-49. Now Precentor of York. He hath published A Collection of those Portions of the Psalms of David, Bible, and Liturgy, which have been set to Music, and sung as Anthems in the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England: by whom is prefixed, A Critical and Historical Essay on Cathedral Music: also, A Collection of Poems, on various Subjects.

Henry Tuthill, of Peter House, chosen Fellow, March 2. 1748-9.

Joseph Gascarth, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, Nov. 8. 1749.

William Dade, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Nov. 8. 1749.

Richard Forester, of Hertfordshire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 8. 1749.

Richard Spenser, of Trinity College, chosen Fellow, Nov. 13. 1750, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

William Cardale, of Warwickshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 11. 1751.

Edward Deleval, of Northumberland, chosen Fellow, Oct. 11. 1751.

Thomas Milburn, of Durham, chosen Fellow, Feb. 9. 1753.

Francis Mapletoft, of Northamptonshire, chosen Fellow, Jan. 16. 1754.

Gibson

Gibson Lucas, of Yarmouth, chosen Fellow, 1755, on Bp. Lany's Foundation.

Thomas Axton, of London, chosen Fellow, March 23. 1756.

William Mafon, late Fellow, chosen Fellow, March 23. 1756, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

John Glegg, of Cheshire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1756.

Charles Onley, of Yarmouth, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1756.

Humphrey Senhouse, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1756, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

Henry Binfield, of London, chosen Fellow, Oct. 24. 1759.

Roger Howman, of Norfolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 24. 1759.

William Taylor How, of Hertfordshire, chosen Fellow, July 1. 1760, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

Thomas Marriott, chosen Fellow, Nov. 11. 1760. Afterwards Prebendary of Westminster.

Lancelot Bell, of Westmorland, chosen Fellow, Nov. 11. 1760.

Honble. Thomas Lyon, third Son of Thomas earl of Strathmore, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1761.

John Wilgrefs, of Framlingham, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1763.

Richard Baker, of Yarmouth, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1763.

William Wyatt, of Plymouth, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1763.

Henry Whitfield, of Plymouth, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1763.

Jeremy Pemberton, of Hertfordshire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1763.

William Palgrave, of Ipswich, chosen Fellow, Nov. 1. 1764, on Bp. Lany's Foundation.

Thomas Wilson, of Yorkshire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1767.

Joseph Turner, Thirty-sixth Master.

William Bowra, of Kent, chosen Fellow, Nov. 1. 1769.

Thomas Jackson, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, Nov. 1. 1769, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

§. 9. JAMES BROWN, D. D. Thirty-fifth Master, chosen Dec. 21. 1770.

FELLOWS made in Dr. BROWN's Time.

Thomas Carlyon, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, Oct. 31. 1771.

George Pretymann, of St. Edmund's Bury, chosen Fellow, July 8. 1773. Now Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of St. Paul's.

Matthew Feilde, of London, chosen Fellow, Nov. 2. 1773.

Henry Cooper, of Leicester, chosen Fellow, July 5. 1775. Now President of the

the College. *Vicar of Soham*

William Taylor, of Berkshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1776. *rector of East Stenham*

William Gibson, of Norfolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 28. 1777, on Mr. Smart's Foundation.

Francis Tennant, of Yorkshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1777. *Rector of Overton Waterville*

William Drury Skeeles, of Huntingdonshire, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1779.

John Pretymann, of St. Edmund's Bury, chosen Fellow, Nov. 3. 1779. Now Precentor and Archdeacon of Lincoln, and Prebendary of Norwich.

Francis Haggitt, of Northamptonshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1782. Now Prebendary of Durham.

Henry Ainslie, of Westmorland, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1782.

Bowyer Edward Sparke, of Middlesex, chosen Fellow, Oct. 29. 1783. *Dean of Bristol B. of Ely*

Benjamin Parke, of Lancashire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 29. 1783. *Vicar of Tilney*

JOSEPH TURNER, Thirty-sixth Master.

§. 10. OF Yarmouth in Norfolk: chosen Fellow, Nov. 1. 1768: and Master, Oct. 6. 1784. D. D. Dean of Norwich; and Rector of Sudbourn, with the Chapel of Orford in Suffolk.

John Norcross, of Lancashire, chosen Fellow, July 6. 1785.

Robert Stockdale, of Yorkshire, chosen Fellow, July 6. 1785.

John Gamble, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 26. 1786. *Chaplain General*

Richard Wharton, of Durham, chosen Fellow, Nov. 1. 1787.

Gilbert Ainslie, of Westmorland, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1788.

Thomas Carlyon, of Cornwall, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1788.

Clement Chevallier, of Suffolk, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1788.

Joseph Bomor Cheston, of Gloucester, chosen Fellow, July 6. 1791.

Robert Parke, of Liverpoole, chosen Fellow, July 6. 1791.

George Haggitt, of Northamptonshire, chosen Fellow, Oct. 31. 1793. *Abp. of Exeter*

Benjamin Evans, of Exeter, chosen Fellow, Oct. 31. 1793.

Fletcher Raincock, of Cumberland, chosen Fellow, Oct. 30. 1794, on Abp. Grindal's Foundation.

☞ Mr. Smart's and Bp. Lany's Fellowships are merely honorary; but Abp. Grindal's Fellowship has all the same Privileges annexed to it as the Foundation Fellowships.

Mr. Smart was one of the Portmen of Ipswich, and died in 1599: his Will was proved in Doctors Commons that year. (See pa. 243.)

Bishop

Bishop Lany was Master of the College, and died 1674. (See pa. 269.)
 Abp. Grindal was likewise Master, and died in 1583. (See pa. 231.)

The NAMES of the present MASTER and FELLOWS.

JOSEPH TURNER, D. D. Master.

HENRY COOPER, A. M. President.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, A. M.

FRANCIS TENNANT, A. M.

BENJAMIN PARKE, A. M.

JOHN NORCROSS, A. M.

ROBERT STOCKDALE, A. M.

JOHN GAMBLE, A. M.

THOMAS CARLYON, A. M.

CLEMENT CHEVALLIER, A. M.

JOSEPH BONNOR CHESTON, A. M.

ROBERT PARKE, A. M.

GEORGE HAGGITT, A. M.

BENJAMIN EVANS, A. M.

FLETCHER RAINCOCK, A. M.

WILLIAM PALGRAVE, L. L. B.

Bp. Lany's FELLOW.

WILLIAM GIBSON, A. M.

Mr. Smart's FELLOW.

• LIVINGS IN THE GIFT OF PEMBROKE-HALL,

WITH THEIR VALUES AND INCUMBENTS, 1796.

Counties.	Benefices.		Clear Yearly Value.	Value in the King's Books.	Yearly Tenths.	Present Incumbents.
Camb.	Soham,	V.	250 0 0	32 16 5½	3 5 7½	Wilkes, A. M.
Essex,	Rawreth,	R.	120 0 0	20 13 4	2 1 4	Wilgros, D. D.
Hunts.	Wearisley,	V.	49 10 0	-----	0 17 7½	Jackfen, B. D.
Northamp.	Overton Waterville,	R.	-----	12 11 5½	2 5 1½	Smith, A. M.
Norfolk,	Cawston,	R.	130 0 0	15 13 11½	1 11 4½	Baker, D. D.
	Salle,	R.	100 0 0	12 19 7	1 5 11½	Bell, A. M.
	Saxthorpe,	V.	60 0 0	4 13 4	0 9 4	Baker, D. D. <i>B.M.</i>
	Tilney,	V.	170 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	Peele, A. M.
Suffolk,	Framlingham,	R.	500 0 0	43 6 8	4 6 8	Wyatt, A. M.
	Stonham, Earl	R.	130 0 0	17 2 6	1 14 3	Pemberton, A. M.

• Lloyd's Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus. And Cambridge University Calendar.

C H A P. XI.

Places of Devotion used by the Ancients, §. 1.—The Building and Dedication of Churches in general, §. 2.—Of Framlingham Church in particular, §. 3.—The Chancel, Isles, and The Monuments there, §. 4. & 5.

§. 1. **T**HE Solemn Duties of Religion have been performed all along from the beginning of the World, in Places set apart for that Purpose: Adam in Paradise, had where to present himself before God; and his Sons out of Paradise, whither to bring their Sacrifices.* The Patriarchs used Altars, and Mountains, and Groves; Altars, for the offering up of their Sacrifices; Mountains, because they did not shut up, or confine the Immensity of God, as it was supposed, the narrow limits of a Temple did; but by their height gave his worshippers a nearer conveyance of their petitions and groans to Heaven, as also a fuller view of His Divine Majesty, in his Works; and Groves, for their solitariness, and a kind of sacred horror in those Places, whereby their Devotions were restrained, from being diverted by other objects.

BUT God's Will, being more clearly discovered to the Israelites, they made a moveable Tabernacle, † suitable to their unsettled condition, as he commanded; and when settled in the Promised Land, they built him a Temple, ‡ wherein his Glory appeared at the Dedication thereof, and filled the House. And in process of time they had no small number of § Synagogues (somewhat resembling our Parochial Churches) wherein the Law and the Prophets were preached, being read to the people every Sabbath Day; both which, our Saviour himself, and his Apostles after him, frequented; especially the Temple, || at the hours of Prayer; tho' God was served therein, according to the Custom of the Law of Moses, which was then allowed and countenanced by publick authority. But as Christians, a Profession not so much as tolerated, but every where spoken against and persecuted both by Jews and Gentiles; ¶ they, and their successors were of necessity forced to assemble themselves, not in the fittest, but safest Places.

§. 2. BUT when God raised up Kings and Emperors favouring sincerely the Christian Religion; then Churches, as Christianity increased, were erected within their dominions: no cost was spared; nothing judged too dear, which was spent on those occasions; no envy was able to be their hindrance; no practice of satan, or fraud of men, available against their proceedings, nor yet any Judas Pretences:

P p

ces:

* Gen. c. 3. v. 8. c. 4. v. 3. c. 13. v. 4. c. 22. v. 1. c. 21. v. 33. † Exod. 26. ‡ I. Kings, c. 8. § Acts, c. 13. v. 14. 15. || Ibid. c. 3. v. 1. ¶ Ibid. c. 28. v. 22.

ces: and such actions, till lately, were always accustomed to be spoken of, with great reverence and honour.

CHURCHES being thus built, with decent solemnities were sanctified and hallowed to testify, that they were Places of Publick Resort, vested in God, and severed from common Uses. And because the multitude, as of persons, so of things, causeth variety of proper names to be devised for distinction sake; Founders of Churches did herein that, which best liked their own conceit at that time; yet each intended, that as often as any of those Buildings came to be mentioned, the Name should put men in mind of some memorable thing, or person. And hence it is, that all Churches originally had their Names; some as memorials of Peace; some of Wisdom; some in memory of the Trinity; some of our Lord Christ; of the blessed Virgin Mary, not a few; and many of Angels, Saints, and Martyrs. To the intent, that the naming of their Persons, might cause inquiry to be made, and meditation to be had, of their Virtues. And, as every Thing else, so Churches, receive their perfection from the end, whereunto they serve: which End, being the Publick Worship of God, they are on this consideration, Houses of greater Dignity, than any provided for meaner purposes. For which cause, they seem after a sort to mourn, as being injured and defrauded of their right when Places not sanctified and hallowed, as they are, prevent them unnecessarily, as Conventicles now do, in that preheminance and honour.

AND, at the first erection of Churches, it seemed reasonable in the eyes of the whole Christian World, to pass the Right of Patronage to those Persons, and their Successors, on whose Lands, and at whose Charges, the same were Founded. This all men gladly and willingly did, both in honour of so great piety, and for the encouragement of others, to the like undertakings; who otherwise would not peradventure have been so forward to erect and endow them. And that such a Right was vested in those Patrons, appears by an Epistle * of the Barons of England to Pope Gregory the Ninth, which sets forth, That their Ancestors had the Right of Patronage from the first Planting of Christianity here. For being the Founders of most of our Parochial Churches, they had all along the nomination of Clerks to themselves, and the Bishops of Rome, had no pretence to encroach upon their Privileges, as then they were about to do, by placing Foreigners, and Others, in the best Benefices of this Kingdom, against the consent of the Patrons of those Churches.

§. 3. THIS CHURCH (see the View hereto annexed) is dedicated to St. Michael

* M. Paris, an. 1239.



chael the Archangel, who is represented in relievo, over the steeple door, encountering the Dragon. He was the Captain of those Blessed Angels, whose Victory over the Devil and his Angels, we commemorate on the nine and twentieth day of September annually. As to the precise time of its Foundation, 'tis not easily discovered, but by the Arms of the Mowbrays, cut on stone near the Foundation, and about the middle of the Steeple, it is a plain demonstration, that this, if not the Church too, was erected by them, and very probably both: for the one seems not more modern as to the order of its work, than the other. And admitting that both of them were built by the Mowbrays, when Dukes of Norfolk, and Patrons of this Church, it must be in that interval of time from 1398 to 1475, for no longer were they possessors of that Title, and Patronage.

THE Steeple * is an admirable piece of architecture, built four square with black

* Extracts from divers Old Wills of Bequests to the Building and Reparation of the Steeple.---To the Repairing of the Roof of the Church.---To the Seats in the Church.---To the Cleristories of the Church.---And to the Reparation of the South Isle, by Mr. COMMISSARY TANNER.

CAMPANILI.

FRAMLINGHAM AD CASTRUM.

- T. Xtianæ Durrant, 7 Nov. 1497.---"Item, Lego Novo Campanili 6s 8d."
- T. Margar. Spinke, 28 Nov. 1500.---"Itm, I bequeth to ye new Work of the Stepyll, 2 Nobles & xxd."
- T. Tho. Shimming, Aug. 1503.---"Itm, I bequeth to the Reparation of the Stepyll of Framlingham, 6s 8d."
- T. Robti Maggs, 14 Sept. 1504.---"I byqueth to the Steple 6s. 8d. And after my Wyff's Decease x Marks to ye Stepyll."
- T. Johnæ Trusse, 1504.---"I bequeth to ye Stepyll Work of Framingham afore said x Marks."
- T. Johnis Pulham, 16 Julij, 1504.---"Item, To the Newe Stepyll xxs."
- T. Johnis Botson de Saxted, 1508.---"Also, to the Stepyll of Framl.m 6s. 8d."
- T. Johnis Gehun, 20 Aug. 1510.---"Itm, to the Stepyll of ye sd Church 3s. 4d."
- T. Johnis Arnold, 1511.---"Itm, I bequeth to the Reparation of the Stepyll in Framl.m 2 Kene."
- T. Willi Demford, 1512.---"Itm, I bequeth to the mak yng of the newe Stepyll in Framl.m xxs."
- T. Johnæ Maggs, 1520.---"Itm, to ye Batylment of ye Stepyll 5 Marks."
- T. Robti Smith, 1533.---"Itm, I bequeth to the making of the Batilm.t of the Stepyll of ye sd Church xls."
- T. Robti Ward, 1534.---"Itm, I bequeth to ye Batilm.t of ye Stepyll 6s. 8d."
- T. Johnis Moyse, 1534.---"Itm, I give towards the Stepyll of ye sd Chh 3s. 4d."

TECTO.

- T. Margar. Spinke, 28vo Nov. 1500.---"Item, I bequeth a Nobyll to the mak yng of the Roof of ye Chh of Framlingham."

TO THE SEATS.

- T. Andreæ Dorant, 1512.---"I bequeth to ye Stolyng of the Church 6s. 8d."

T. Willi

FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH.

black flint very large, and its altitude proportionable, being about 96 feet high, adorned at the four angles, with four buttresses, standing arras, and on the top, with as many Lions sedant. Upon its base very low, on the south, and outside thereof, there is an Escutcheon (see the plate of Seals, &c. No. 7.) And within the Steeple a Clock, Chimes, and Six Bells, having these Inscriptions.

- I. ELIAS BREND MADE ME, 1669.
- II. GABRIEL NUNC PANGE SUAVE HOC IN CONCLAVE.
- III. DULCIS SISTO MELIS CAMPANA VOCOR MICHAELIS.
- IV. OMNIS SONUS LAUDET DOMINUM, ANNO DOM. 1583.
- V. WIB. AN.^o 1622.
- VI. PER ME FIDELIS INVOCATUR AD PRECES, ANNO DOM. 1612.

UPON the second and third Bells, an Escutcheon Ermin, three Bells, the lowest crowned. Five Ropes for these Bells are provided by the Rector, to whom a Piece of Land was given for that purpose, called at this day Bell-Rope-Meadow, and the other Rope, by the Parishioners. And about the middle of the south-east Buttress, near the Arms of Mowbray, is another Escutcheon (see the plate of Seals, &c. No. 8.) And on the same Buttress, near the Roof of the Church there is also another Escutcheon (see the plate of Seals, &c. No. 9.)

THE CHURCH is ornamental pleasant and spacious, being 44 feet in height, 64 feet in length, and 50 feet in width: the Chancel is 37 feet in height, 61 feet in length, and 68½ feet in width comprehending the side-issles, (see the Plan.) The roof of the nave or body of the Church is of oak curiously carved; and covered with lead (as the Issles thereof are) and supported by eight octagonal pillars, four in a range, besides four demy ones, all of the gothic order, late painted in imitation of

7. Willi Deraford, 1512.---"To the makynge of the newe Stolye in the same Church xxs."
7. Alicie Deraford, 1516.---"Itm, to ye Stolyng of the Chh in Framl.m 3s. 4d."
7. K. Lawtyr, 1516.---"Itm, to the Stolyng of the Church 6s. 8d."
7. Robt Nuttall, 1515.---"Itm, I bequeth to ye Stolyng of ye sd Chh 3s. 4d."
7. John Maggs, 1520.---"Itm, to ye Stolyng of ye sd Church xxs."

TO THE CLERISTORYS.

7. John Maggs, 24to 1520.---"Itm, I bequeth to the newe Cleristorys of the sd Church 5 Marks."

TO THE SOUTH ISLE.

7. Tho. Hyll, 16 Julij, 1541.---"I bequeth to the Chh of Framl.m to the Reparation of the South Isle xls. to be pd whansoever ye Churchwardens of Framl.m Or any Persons in their Name goeth about the Reparation thereof."

of white marble and veined. The walls of the Church are of the like species of stone, with the Steeple, and strengthened with buttresses. On the south side of the Church, over the south isle, there is a Portcullis crowned with a Ducal Coronet; but the South Portico (which is much inferior to the rest in its external features) is covered with tile, the lead being taken off towards the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. The Church is handsomely seated throughout with the best wainscot, and has a very neat and elegant appearance, which, together with the floor, paved with white brick, is kept in admirable order, much to the credit of the Churchwardens, and is held up as a pattern worthy of imitation to the adjoining Parishes. The body of the Pulpit appears to be very ancient (tho' the sound-board is new) and is adorned with old carving after the gothic manner; and the pannels painted in imitation of finiering; on the fore part thereof are two Escutcheons empaled, the first empalement is Brotherton quartering Mowbray and are, Mowbray's Arms, but he did give Brotherton's whence he descended the preference, because of the blood-royal and arms of England, which are usually placed in the first quarter before the paternal coat: and the second empalement is Tilney, Argent a Chevron between three Griffins heads erased Gules quartering Thorp, Azure, three Crescents Ore: which were painted in their proper colours, with the Pulpit, 1703, and the sound board was made at the same time, which is a hexagon, and very well finiered.

PENDANT from the Roof of the Church in the middle isle, is an elegant Brass Chandelier, having this Inscription:

This is the GIFT of JOHN COGGESHALL, Gent. 1742.—John Giles, fecit.

WESTWARD from the Pulpit, inclining towards the north, stands an old Font, (see letter C in the plan) of freestone, with as old a Cover, the Basen is an octagon, adorned with antique carving; and on the upper step was the following Inscription in large ancient characters, now obliterated:

** Orate pro animabus Iohannis Plomer et Margerie uxoris eius, qui istum fontem fieri faciebant.*

At the west end of the Church, stands a handsome and ornamental Organ, on a spacious Gallery, having a swelling bolelection-work front of right wainscot, elevated on three fluted columns of the Ionic Order, and ascents thereto by large winding stairs, with banisters, out of each isle, erected 1708. The Organ-Case is painted in imitation of oak, and the pipes finely embellished with gilding; the top is enriched with a convex elliptical shield and compartment gilt with gold, and

and replenished with the Arms of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, who being Patrons, gave it to the Church. And instead of a curtain to conceal the Organist, there is a curious piece of carved work, which was the front of a former Organ in the Church, adorned with Angels, Trumpets, and the Arms of Clement Corrance esquire, Argent, on a Chevron Sable, between three ravens proper, as many leopards faces Ore; impaled with Davers: Argent, on a bend Gules three martlets Ore. He was a considerable Benefactor to the Gallery and the additions made to the Organ, whose example led the Rector, Mrs. Rous, Mr. John Coggeshall, Mr. Francis Kilderby, Mr. Thomas Revet, Mr. Samuel Wightman, Mr. Robert Stud, and the rest of the Parishioners in general according to their circumstances, to follow his steps: except one gentleman; who, after he had returned Thanks by a Letter to Pembroke-Hall for the Organ, did not contribute to the setting it up, nor yet to the Organist, but dissuaded others from so good an action; purely, as supposed, for the sake of opposition.

THE painted ornamental Curtain surrounding the Organ, which has a noble effect, was done at the expence of the abovementioned Mr. Coggeshall, as appears by the following Inscription on the wall behind:

The Curtain and the Ornaments about the Organ, were done at the Expence of John Coggeshall Gent. 1743. R.^t Bardwell pinxit.

IN 1712, the following Books lay in the seats under the Gallery and in the Isle on the south-side of the Chancel, viz. Dr. Comber's Companion to the Temple, and Dr. Stillingfleet of the Unreasonableness of Separation, supposed to have been given by Mr. Robert Hawes; with Fox's Acts and Monuments in 3 volumes, the Gift of Henry Sampson before mentioned. All of the last edition. Near the west end of the South Isle of the Church, behind the porch-door, hang two dozen of leather buckets, provided by the Parishioners 1703, to be ready against Accidents of Fire.

IN time of Popery, there was a Rood at the east end of the North Isle; and a Place for a Taper, to burn before an Altar or Image at the west end thereof.

OVER the entrance into the Chancel, there is a spacious piece of architecture painted of a stone colour in perspective 1700. It consists of three columns with their pedestals, entablatures, and compass pediment, of the Corinthian Order; the intercolumns are the Commandments done in black upon yellow; over the Commandments and under the arching pediment, is a Glory, with the Word JEHOVAH, in Hebrew characters: above the said pediment are the figures of two Celestial Beings in a reposing posture, holding in one hand a trumpet, and
with

with the other, sustaining a Crown of Glory ; denoting, that all those who keep inviolably those Divine Precepts contained in the Two Tables of the Decalogue, shall be rewarded with a Crown of Immortality and Glory. And on each side, are painted two pedestals, on which are placed, as many pots, replenished with flowers.

§. 4. The Chancel, with its two Isles, as those of the Church, running from east to west, contain $68\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and 61 in length, and are of a later foundation than the Church ; the stone work thereof was built up by Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, towards the latter end of the reign of king Henry the eight, and the whole was finished by king Edward the sixth, * in the first year of his reign, and covered with lead, who at the same time well repaired the Church also. The roof of the Chancel is of oak, cieled with plaister, cambered over the Nave, and flat over the Side Isles, supported by six gothical pillars, three in a range, besides two demy ones, more beautiful both in their fymmetry and model than those in the Church ; as are likewise the apertures, which are pretty numerous and regularly placed in both. The Walls are partly of freestone, and partly rendered over with a finishing, having the additional strength of buttresses. The Body or Nave of the Chancel hath been always repaired at the Rector's Charge ; but the Two Isles north and south, being erected for burying places of the dukes of Norfolk, who then dwelt at the Castle, are maintained by the Lords of the Manor, Framlingham, Coggeshall, and Debenham, out of the Revenues of their Estates in Framlingham and Saxted, which formerly belonged to those dukes. And the following Inscription, painted on boards, is prefixed to the Walls of both Isles, as a memorial for that purpose :

This ISLE is repaired by PEMBROKE-HALL, FRAMLINGHAM,
COGGESHALL, and DEBENHAM.

At the west end, within the Nave of the Chancel, on the partition between that and the Church, are the Arms of king Charles the second, painted in their proper colours. And opposite thereto the Altar-Piece, which is only the Institution, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, depicted in black letters, on a sanguine colour, adorned with compartments of fruit and cherubims, within separate frames : The wall is painted in imitation of wainscot, thirteen feet high, above which there is a cornice of the Corinthian Order ; the whole is placed under a very noble and spacious six-light-window : The Communion-Table is posited on an Arabathrum of white pavement, advanced three steps above the area

of

* K. Edward's Survey, fo. 118.

of the choir, and encompassed with rails painted of a light colour. All erected (as well as the iniquity of the times would bear) in the year of our Lord 1700, (about fifty years after they had been sacrilegiously pulled down in the last long and unnatural Rebellion) according to the pattern of several Churches in this realm, conformable to the example of the Primitive Church, when Christianity flourished in the greatest purity. For then at the upper end of Chancels, there was a Place inclosed and railed in from the rest, wherein the Lord's Table * (originally called an Altar) did stand, the which Place was named *Sacrarium*, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, whither none might approach, but the Priests themselves. And this ancient and laudable custom is illustrated by an Oblation of that Christian emperor Theodosius (who reigned about the latter end of the fourth Century). For when the time came, (saith Theodoret) † “*quo ad Sacram Mensam munera offerentur, surrexit similiter plorans*, the Emperor rose up and with tears, *ad Sacrarium accessit*, went into the Holy Place, where the Altar stood inclosed, *et post Oblationem, ut consueverat, intra Cancellos restitit*; and after his Oblation stood within the rails, as he used to do at Constantinople. But St. Ambrose bishop of Millain, *discrimina Locorum demonstravit*, put him in mind of the difference of Places, and told him, *Interiora solis Sacerdotibus patent*, that that Part of the *Sacrarium* within the Rail, was allowed only for Priests. *Reliquis vero omnibus inaccessa et intacta*, and no other might enter in thither, or so much as touch them. *Proinde exi, et communiter cum Reliquis assiste?* Hereupon he wished him to forbear and depart. The Emperor took no disgust thereat, but desired the Priests, to let the Bishop know, that he pressed not thither, out of presumption, but because at Constantinople he used so to do, which usage he brake, as soon as he returned to that City. ”

IN the middle light of the most easterly Window, on the south side of the Chancel, are the Arms of Sir Robert Hitcham, painted in oil colours on the glass 1712. That Window, and all the rest in the Chancel, being then, new glazed, and a Dial on the south-east buttress, painted. ‡

§. 5. ABOUT

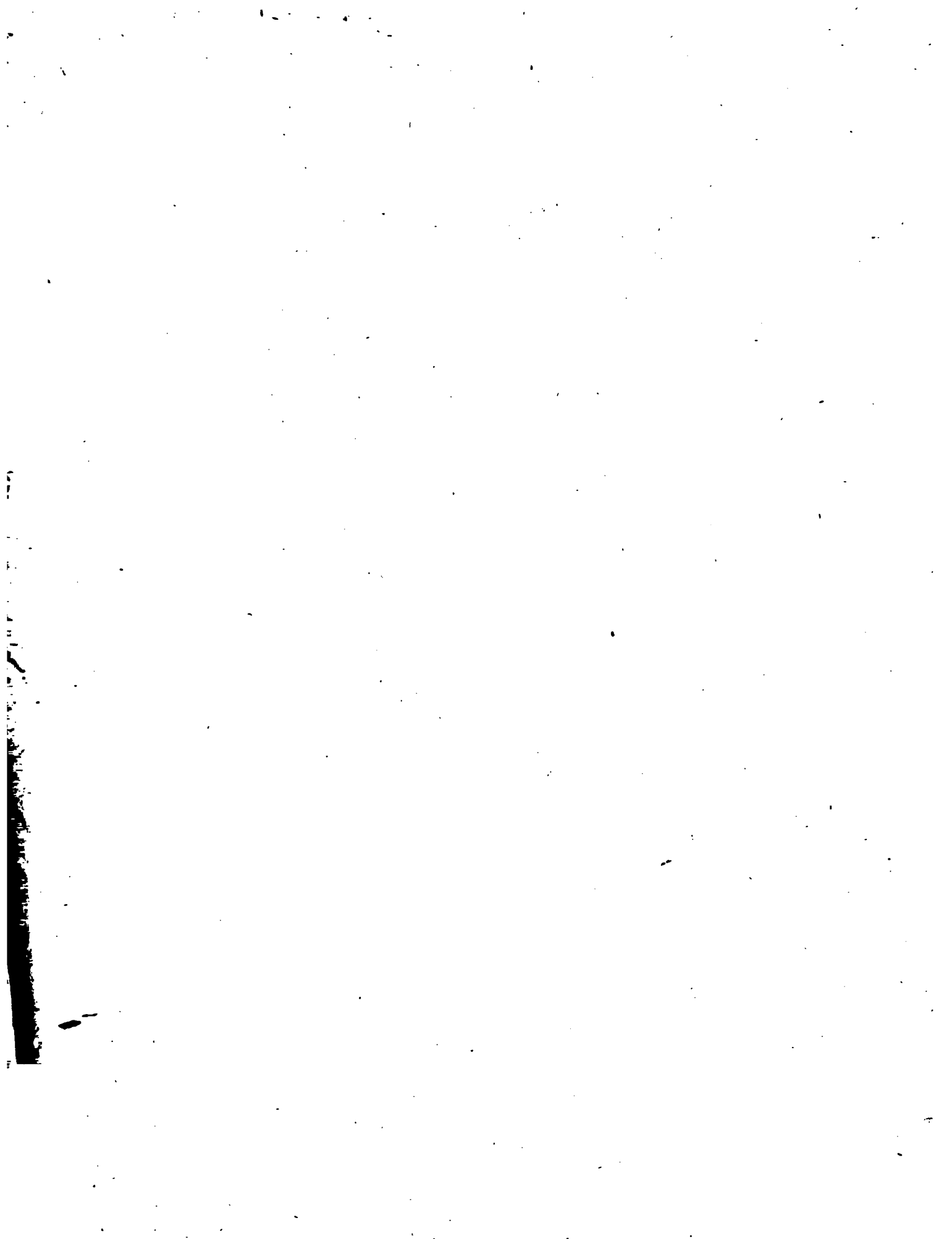
* Hebrews 13. v. 10. Concil. Nic. 1. c. 14. Concil. Constantinop. 6. c. 69. Laodic. c. 19.
† Theodoret, lib. 5. c. 18.

‡ About the time of new seating the Church, and afterwards, many of the interior Ornaments, &c. underwent a considerable Alteration. Two BELLS were added to the former SIX; the Inscriptions upon the whole of which, are now, as follows :

I. JOHN STEPHENS OF NORWICH MADE ME 1718

II. JOHN STEPHENS FECIT 1718 PROSPERITY TO ALL MY BENEFACTORS

III. JOHN



(THE MONUMENTS.

By referring to the PLAN, their situations are shewn by Letters, (H) &c. The Figures (1) (2) &c. refer to those lying level with the Pavement).

§. 5. ABOUT the middle of the Nave of the Chancel, over one of the pillars, fronting southward, hangs a Hatchment having these Arms of Alexander; Az. a Chevron, between 3 Talbots heads erased Ar. collared Gu. a Label of 3 points Ore, with mantle and Crest: the Crest is, a Talbot's head erased, and collared, as in the Arms; and this Funeral Motto, CHRISTVS VITA MORTE. Round upon the Frame, are emblems of mortality, as skeletons heads, and bones in saltire; and underneath the following Inscription on a Table, in black letters, upon gold.

Nere unto this place lyeth interred y^e body of THOMAS ALEXANDER of Greyes Inne Esq. eldest son of THOMAS & ELIZ: ALEXANDER of this parish, who married ELIZABETH y^e daughter of IOHN WALDEGRAVE late of Badingham. Hee departed this life Aprill 18. A. 1658, in the 4j yeare of his age and left issue onely one son, WALDEGRAVE ALEXANDER borne Aprill 17th A.^o 1650.

On each side of the Inscription are two Coats empaled, 1. Alexander with Habergam, Ar. 3 Crosses coupes Sa. 2. Alexander again with Waldegrave, per Pale, Ar. and Gu. And lower on the convexity of an elliptical shield and compartment gilt with gold, the following Inscription with black letters:

Nere this place lyeth also interred the Body of IOSEPH ALEXANDER third son of THOMAS & ELIZABETH ALEXANDER of this Parish who Dyed the 26th day of September A.^o 1644 in y^e 24th yeare of his Age.

(H) ON

III. JOHN STEPHENS MADE ME 1720

IV. GABRIEL NUC PANGE SUAVE HAC IN COCLAVE

V. VIRGINIS AGREGIE VOCOR CAMPNA MARIE

VI. OMNIS SONUS LAUDET DOMINUM ANNO DOMINI 1583

VII. WIB ANNO DOMINI 1622

VIII. PER ME FIDELES CONVOCANTUR AD PRECES JS 1718 THOMAS MULLINER
MOSES BURY CW

The pillars of the Church are painted of a stone-colour. The roof of the South-Portico new covered with Lead. A new Pulpit of Wainscot was made, in uniformity with the Seats; and the Arms and Ornaments of the old one taken away. The decorations of the Organ are somewhat varied. Two Fire-Engines, and three dozen leather Buckets have been added to those before-mentioned. The piece of Architecture with its ornaments over the entrance into the Chancel, is taken away. On the Sides of the Altar, the Ten Commandments are in Frames with gilt letters upon a purple ground, adorned with compartments of flowers and Cherubims: in the centre of which, is a Glory, with the Letters I H S; all handsomely embellished.

Q q

(H) ON the north side, in the North Isle of the Chancel, fronting southward, stands a very handsome Monument of black marble and alabaster, adorned with two columns (whose capitals are gilt) with their pedestals, entablature, and open cartouch-pediment of the Corinthian Order, enriched with two finalls, a death's head, mantling, cherub, and festoons, all copiously embellished with gold, having this Inscription, in gold letters :

M. S.

THOMÆ ALEXANDER gen. nuper in Regis Banco Attornati, Unius Anti-
quorum Stapil. Hospitij Londini, Qui indefessæ Industriæ, Pietatis, Cha-
ritatisq; Exemplum magnum, obiit 10. Decem. A.º 1664. Ætat. 74.º Et
ELIZABETHÆ Uxoris eius Charissimæ, Christianæ Fidei Ornamenti, Quæ
Obijt 8. Maij A.º D. 1654. Ætatis 65.º

Et

THOMÆ ALEXANDER de Graij Hospitio Armigeri, Filij eorum Primoge-
niti, Legum Sagacitate, piâ Integritate, & Prudentiâ Insignis, qui obiit
18. April A.º 1658. Ætat 41.º Duâbus Filijs Infantibus præsepultis.

Et

JOHANNIS ALEXANDER Secundi Filij, M. A. Colleg. Corp. Christi Can-
tabrig. Nuper Rectoris de Otley, Qui Euangelij per 18. annos fidelis fuit
Minister, Obijt 10. April. A.º 1661. Ætat. 42.º Et ELIZABETHÆ Filix
eius Primogenitæ, Quæ obiit 11. Junij A.º 1660. Ætat. 14.º

Et

JOSEPHI ALEXANDER, Tertij Filij, Optimæ Spei Adolescentis in ipso flo-
re Abrepti 24. Septemb. A.º 1644. Ætat. 24.º

Et

ELIZABETHÆ ALEXANDER unicæ eorum Filix Infantix primo anno abla-
tæ Septemb. 18. A.º 1628. Cum quinto Filio minimo natu, Quem pri-
ma Hora Simulac Natum mortuum etiam vidit Maij 18. A.º 1633.

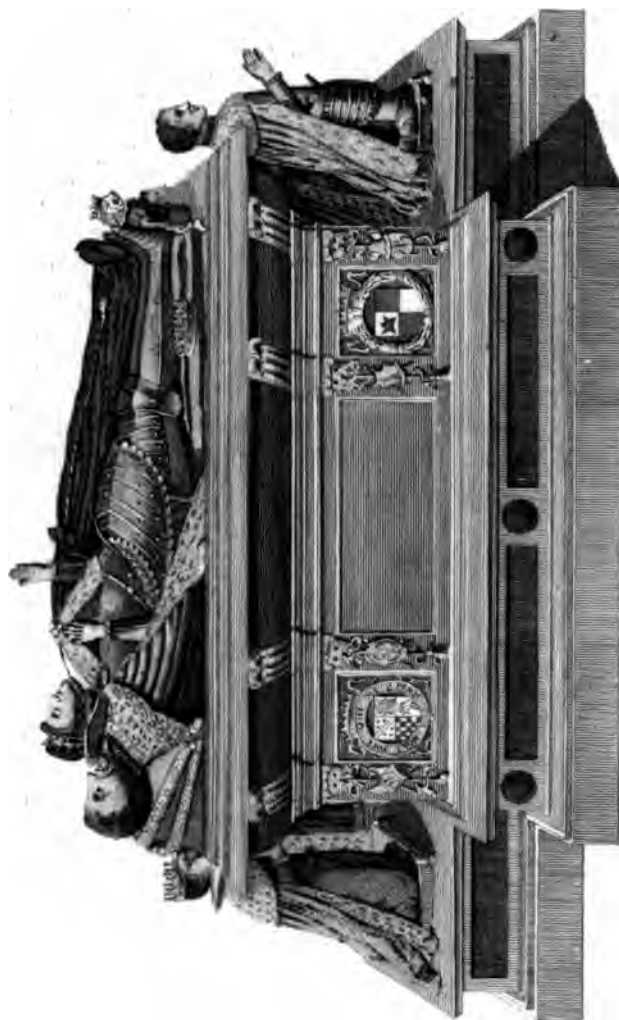
Qui Exuvijs Mortalitatis in hoc Adyto repositis, Sub Fælicis
Resurrectionis Spe Christi præstolant Epiphaniam.

In Testimonivm Officij svi erga Parentes Charissimos Devotissimi, & Amo-
ris in Dilectissimos Fratres, BENIAMIN ALEXANDER Civis Londinensis
Solvs Filivs Svsperstes hoc Monvmentvm posvit A.º Dm. MDCLXV.

HERE are the same Arms and Crest, as in the Hatchment, but without the
Labell, or File of three Points.

(I) EASTWARD





J. Taylor del. J. Kneller sculp.

Tomb of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, in Framlingham Church.

(I) EASTWARD from the last, is a magnificent and very stately Tomb (see the Plate) of black and white marble, whereon lye the Figures of the Earl of SURRY and his COUNTESS, with the palms of their hands conjoined, the former in his robes of state over armour; the latter in fable, with a coronet upon her head; having their Crests at their feet, 1. A Lyon passant, gardant and crowned Topaz, gorged with a File of three Points, Pearl. 2. A Boar passant Sapphire, armed and unguled Topaz. The heads of these Figures rest on double cushions curiously wrought, and gilt with gold. At a little distance from the east and west ends of the Pedestal, there are their TWO SONS and THREE DAUGHTERS, all kneeling, the Sons habited as their Father; and the Daughters in robes of state, over mourning, as their Mother. 'Tis copiously enriched with trophy work admirably well cut in relievo, likewise painted and gilt, having on the south side an Inscription in gold letters, thus:

HENRICO HOWARDO THOMÆ SECUNDI DVCIS
NORFOLCIÆ FILIO PRIMOGENITO THOMÆ TERTII
PATRI COMITI SURREIÆ, ET GEORGIANI ORDINIS
EQVITI AVRATO, IMMATVRE ANNO SALVTIS
MDXLVI ABREPTO, ET FRANCISCÆ VXORI
EIVS FILIÆ IOANNIS COMITIS OXONIÆ, HENRICVS
HOWARDVS COMES NORTHAMPTONIÆ FILIVS
SECUNDO-GENITVS HOC SVPREMVV PIETATIS
IN PARENTES MONVMENTVM POSVIT.

ANNO DOMINI 1614.

ON the west side of this Inscription are the Arms of Howard with his Quarterings, 1. Ruby, a bend, between six Crofs Crosslets, fitchee Pearl: This is the paternal Coat of the noble flourishing Family of the HOWARDS. 2. Ruby, three Lyons passant gardant Topaz, in chief, a File of three Points Pearl. Which was the Coat Armour of the lord Thomas of Brotherton, fifth son of king Edward the first. 3. Checky, Topaz and Sapphire. Which was the peculiar armorial Ensigns of the earls of Warren. 4. Ruby, a Lyon rampant Pearl, armed and langued Sapphire, by the Name of Mowbray. All within the Garter. And above the same an Earl's Coronet. On the east side there are the Arms of Vere, within a chaplet of laurel leaves, as by way of compartment, quarterly Ruby and Topaz, on the first a Mullet Pearl. At the east and west ends are the Arms of Howard, and his quarterings, impaled with Vere. And upon the Base, the following Inscription:

IOHANNES GRIFFITHO NVPER COMITI—NORTHAMPTONIÆ AB EPISTOLIS CVRANTE.

THIS earl of * Surry was, with his father Thomas duke of Norfolk, upon surmises of treason, committed to the Tower of London, the one by water, the other by land, the one not knowing of the other's apprehension, upon the twelfth day of December, in the last year of the reign of king Henry the eight. And on the fifteenth day of January following, the † earl was arraigned at Guild-Hall, London, where the greatest matter against him was, For bearing the Arms of king Edward the Confessor, said, to belong to the king and prince : the bearing whereof he justified by the opinion of the heralds. But the first that appeared against him, was Sir Richard Southwell, who said, that he knew certain things of the earl, which touched his fidelity to the king. Whereupon the earl vehemently affirmed himself to be a true man, desiring to be tried by justice, or permitted to fight in his shirt, with Southwell. But when a witness was brought against him vivâ Voce, who pretended to repeat some high words of the earl's by way of discourse, which concerned him nearly, that thereupon the said witness should return a braving answer ; The earl replied no otherwise to the jury, than, that he left it to them to judge, whether it were probable, that this man should speak thus to the earl of Surry, and he not strike him again. But notwithstanding his defence, the king's jealousy of the greatness of this earl, was such, least it should be prejudicial to young prince Edward his son, that dye he must, and so he was found guilty by a common jury, (because no parliament lord had judgment of death) and was beheaded on Tower-Hill, four days after ; which was but nine days before the king himself died.

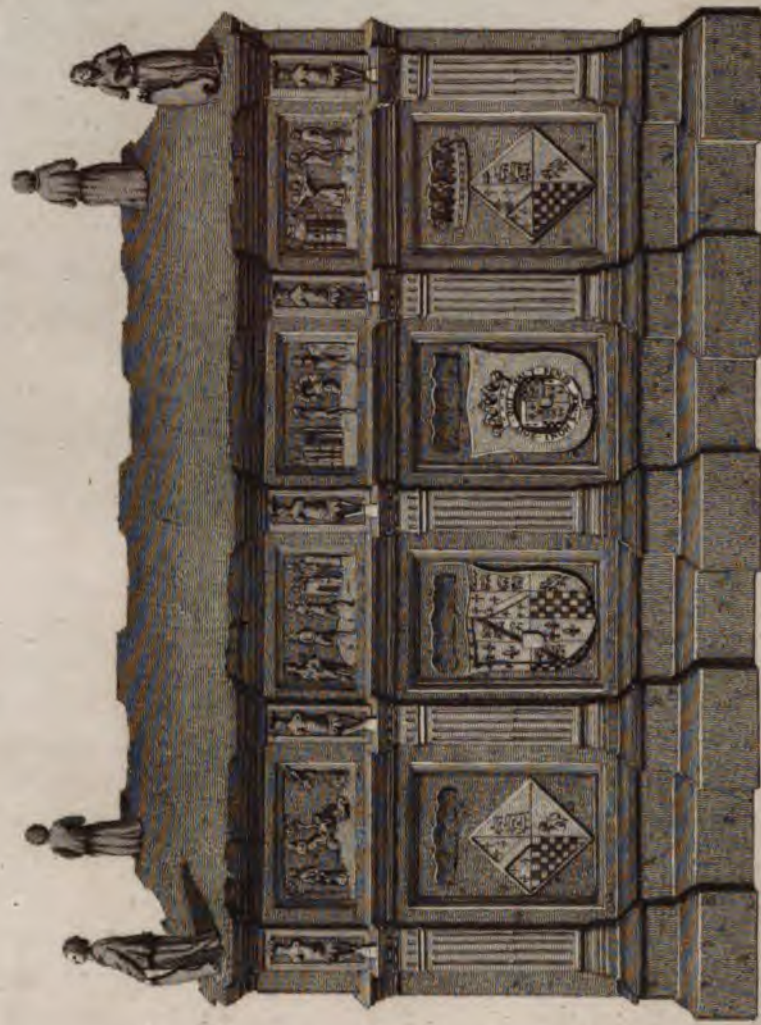
HIS Body was at first interred in the Chapel of the Tower, and in the reign of king James the first, his remainder of ashes and bones were removed hither, by his second son, Henry earl of Northampton. He left issue by his countess, who survived him, two sons, Thomas afterwards duke of Norfolk, and beheaded on the account of Mary queen of Scots ; and this earl of Northampton : and three daughters, Jane, Margaret, and Catherine ; and the care and education of them was committed to their aunt, the lady Mary dutchess dowager of Richmond and Somerset, who made Mr. John Fox her domestic chaplain, their tutor. The lady Jane was afterwards married to Charles earl of Westmorland ; the lady Margaret to Henry lord Scrope of Bolton ; and the lady Catherine to Henry lord Berkeley. And the Countess their mother, to Francis Steyning esquire, about the latter end of the reign of king Edward the sixth.

(K) A little more eastward, is a small Tomb of Freestone, adorned with seven fluted

* Weever, 853.

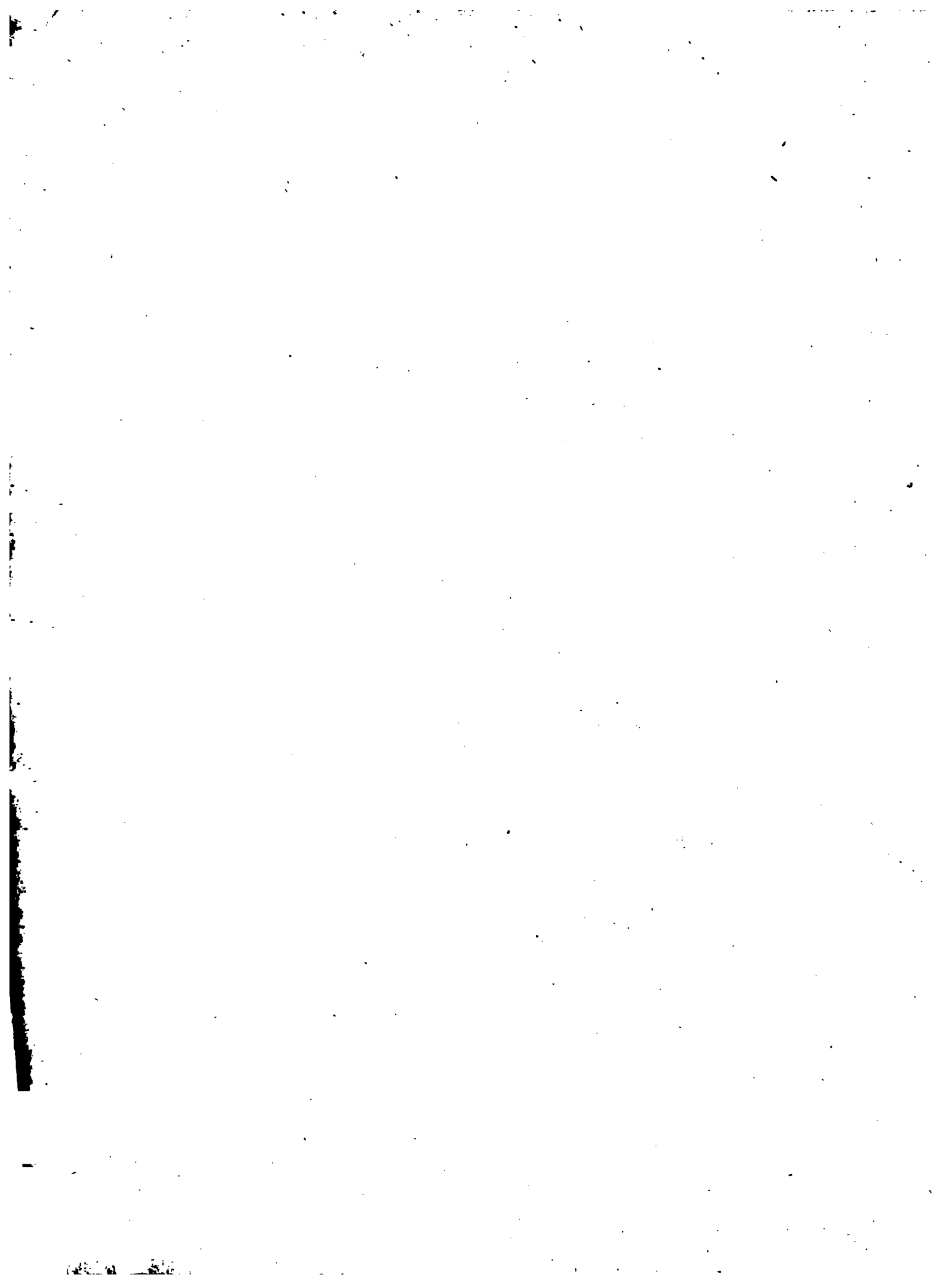
† Herbert, 562. 565.





J. Taylor del. J. Smith sculp.

Tomb of Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond, in Framlingham Church.





*Tomb of the Two Wives of Tho: Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
in Framlingham Church.*



*Tomb of Sir Robert Hitcham, Kn:
in Framlingham Church.*

J. Johnson delin:

J. Taylor Jun: sculp:



Engraved from a drawing by

Tomb of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk in Tramlington Church.

Compony, Pearl and Sapphire, a Batune Sinister of the Second. Over all an Inescutcheon also quarterly Ruby and Varrey, Topaz and Emerald, charged with a Lyon rampant Pearl on a Chief Sapphire, a Castle between two Bucks heads caboshed, Topaz. This 'Scutcheon is in some places by itself, and in other places impaled with Howard quite round the pedestal: this, and the three last mentioned Monuments, are inclosed by a wooden fence or screen of blue colour, having red iron pikes on the top thereof.

HIS * Mother was the Lady ELISABETH TALBOYSE, widow of Sir Gilbert Talboyse, the Daughter of Sir JOHN BLUNT knight, a lady for the rare ornaments of nature, education and beauty the most accomplished at that time. She was delivered of this her Son at Blackamor in Essex, in the tenth year of king Henry's reign; by whom he was at the age of six years knighted publickly, and created earl of Nottingham, duke of Richmond and Somersset, lieutenant general beyond Trent, warden general of the Borders of Scotland, and shortly after, admiral of England, Ireland, and Normandy. †

THIS duke made Henry Howard earl of Surry his companion in his studies in England and France, whereby so great a friendship was contracted betwixt them, that he married the lady MARY, the earl's Sister. He was a prince very forward in martial affairs, and of good literature and knowledge in the tongues, and was thought to be, not only for ability of body, but capacity of mind, one of the choicest youths of that age. Unto him did that learned Antiquary Leland dedicate a Book of Copies, to instruct him to write the great and small Roman Letters; as appears by the following Hexasticon, to be found among Leland's Epigrams.

Ad Illustrissimum Henricum Ducem Richmontanum.

*Quo Romana modo majuscula Litera pingi,
Pingi quo possit Litera parva modo :
Hic Liber ecce tibi Signis monstravit apertis,
Princeps, Anoiq. Spes et Alumne Gregis :
Qui tibi si placeat (quod certò spero futurum)
Maxima pro parvo Munera Dona dabis.*

BUT this prince, to the king's great grief, died very young, in the seventeenth year of his age, upon the two and twentieth day of July, one thousand five hundred thirty and six, at St. James's, by Westminster, and was buried here. But his Dutcheffs survived him.

(O) ON the south side of the Communion Rails, and near the east end in the south

* Herbert, 175. Speed, 786. Baker, 298.

† Heyl. Hist. Reform. 6.

south isle of the Chancel, there is a very stately Tomb of Freestone, (see the Plate) with the Portraitures of THOMAS HOWARD Duke of Norfolk, and one of his DUTCHESES, (who was either his first Wife * the Lady ANNE, one of the Daughters of king Edward the fourth; or else his second Wife, the Daughter of Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham) cumbent at full length, in their robes of state, with coronets upon their heads; the pedestal is adorned on each side and end with eighteen columns, having capitals, of the Composite Order: the inter-columns are fourteen niches replenished with the Figures of the Apostles and Evangelists finely done in Relievo; at each of the four angles is a strong pillar, which for its greater ornament, have three cylindrical branches, with capitals of the last mentioned order: and on the vertex of each pillar, there is a Lyon saiant supporting the Arms of Howard within the Garter. His Helmet and Crest are on the north side of the Monument, upon an iron fastened in the Wall, on the south side of the Chancel over the Communion Table. But there is no Coat for the Dutcheß, who in all likelihood was the Duke's Second Wife, the Mother of Henry earl of Surry; because the Duke in his life time, after the attainder of her Father the Duke of Buckingham (who did bear the King's Arms) where the Arms of his Dutcheß should have been ranged in his Coat, † had put a blank quarter in the place. Which Arms his Son, the Earl of Surry, afterwards assuming, it was laid as a crime to his charge, when he was condemned.

(P) MORE southward, is a magnificent Tomb, (see the Plate) consisting of a Table of black Marble, sustained on the shoulders of four Angels of white Marble (their hair and wings gilt with gold), each having one knee to the ground. Under the Table is an Urn, after the Roman fashion, enriched with a Mantling and two Cherubims. At the west end, is this Inscription, in Gold Letters upon black Marble.

READER:

IN EXPECTATION OF THE COMING OF OVR LORD IESVS, HERE
LYETH Y^E BODY OF S.^R ROBERT HITCHAM K.^T BORNE at LEVING-
TON IN Y^E COVNTY OF SVFF: SCHOLLOR IN Y^E FREE-SCHOOLE
AT IPSWICHE, & SOMETIME OF PEMBROKE HALL IN CAMBRIDGE;
AND AFTER OF GRAYES INNE; ATTORNEY TO QUEENE ANNE
IN Y^E FIRST YEARE OF KING IAMES, THEN KNIGHTED; AND
AFTERWARD MADE Y^E KINGS SENIOR SERIEANT AT LAWE, AND
OFTEN IVDGE OF ASSISE: AGED 64 YEARES, DYED
THE 15 DAY OF AVGVST ANNO

1636.

TAE

* Brook, York-Herald. Baker, 298. 217.

† Herbert, 565.

FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH.

THE CHILDREN NOT YET BORNE, WITH GLADNESSE SHALL
 THY PIOUS ACTIONS INTO MEMORIE CALL;
 AND THOU SHALT LIVE AS LONG AS THERE SHALL BEE,
 EITHER POORE, OR ANY VSE OF CHARITIE.

At the east end are his Arms, Gules on a Chief Ore, three Torteauxes. His Crest, A Buck saliant proper attired Ore, among leaves and the trunk of a tree also proper. And upon the upper edge,—Fr. Grigs fecit anno 1638. These two last Monuments are likewise fenced, and adorned with a screen of wood painted of a blueish colour, and enriched with the Arms and Crest of Hitcham.

(Q) MORE westward; against the south wall, is a white marble Monument curiously veined, adorned with a mantling pendant, between two pilasters of the Doric Order, and under a circular pediment, whereon is this Inscription in black Letters:

M. S.

Mariæ Matris RICHARDI PORTER Armigeri
 uxoris dilectissimæ, Nat. Aug. 25. 1633. & juxta cum
 liberis Sepultæ 22. Aug. 1696 &

Nomina.	Nat.	Sepult.
Richardus	Decem. 8. 1661.	Dec. 15. 1661.
Richardus	Sept. 16. 1663.	Feb. 14. 1675.
Johannes	Jun. 20. 1666.	Jun. 15. 1669.
Carol.	Nov. 13. 1668.	Mar. 28. 1669.
Mariæ.	Feb. 1. 1669.	Alibi.
Johnis	Mar. 29. 1670.	Mar. 6. 1673.
Robert	Sept. 2. 1673.	Oct. 20. 1675.
Saræ	Maij. 17. 1675.	Julij 23. 1679.
Eliz:	Nov. 3. 1678.	Julij 9. 1688.
Eliz:	Alibi.	Alibi.

Hoc struxit Monumentum sola relicta IANA in Pietatem erga Parentes, & in
 Charitatem erga fratres, & Sorores in Domino Dormientes.

Et RICHARDI Patris in Cancellis Ecclesiæ Sancti * Laurentij in Villâ Gippovici
 nup.

* Debet esse Sancti Nicholai. In the Chancel of St. Nicholas Church, in Ipswich, on the Floor of the south side of the Altar, near the Communion-Rails, is a black marble Stone having this Inscription.

(L. A.)

H: S: I:

Quicquid remanabat

RICHARDI PORTER de Framlingham in hoc Com. Arm.

Legum

nup. sepult. & Sororis uxoris WALLERI BACON Armigeri peramatae de Earlham in Comitatu Civitatis Norwic. in Cancellis Ecclesiae ejusdem Paroch. deposita quae obiit die Festi S. Michaelis. 1701. Aetatis 29.

Memento Mori.

HERE are enrichments of urns, with gilded lamps; cherubims, and on the convexity of an elliptical shield at the top, supported by fruitage; the Arms of Porter, Sable, three Bells Argent, a Chief Ermin; impaled with Neeve, Argent, a Cross Sable, charged with five Fleurs-de-Lis of the first, an Annulet for difference.

THIS Gentleman by his Testament, charged the Griffin Inn in Framlingham, with the Payment of eighteen two-penny Loaves of Bread, weekly to the Poor; as some of the Family of the Warners did their Lands (late belonging to Clement Corrance esquire) with sixteen two-penny Loaves, also weekly to the Poor: both to continue for Ever, and distributed to them in the Church every Sunday: but the sixteen are doubled twice in the Year.

(S) OVER the Vestry, fronting the east window of the south isle, is a very handsome Monument of veined marble, adorned with two pilasters of the Corinthian Order, and under a circular pediment, is this Inscription:

P. M. S.

Near this place lieth interred y^e Body of EDWARD ALPE, of this Parish, Esq.^r who departed this Life, The 11th day of July, 1715. Aged 72. He married ALICE the eldest Daughter of Frederick Scott, of Campsey-Ash, in this County, Gent^r by whom he had three Sons.

FRANCIS

Legum Humanarum valde periti,
Divinarum Studio et Praxi maxime dediti
Qui Proavorum meritis clarus, suis clarissimus
Aeternam sperans vitam, deposuit mortalem
12.º Martij. A.º Xci 1702 Aetatis 71
Uxor MARIA, sex filii, filiarq; quatuor
Ecclesiae de Framlingham Altare juxta in Domino dormiunt
et Monumentum ibidem extat.
Filia MARIA, WALLERO BACON de ERLHAM
in Agro Norvicensi bene nupta
Maturo trium liberorum partu beatum
Reddidit virum, immatura morte tristissimum
7bris 29.º A.º Dom. 1701:
Ecclesia de ERLHAM cum prole una sepulta Iacet
Sola Supersite IANA.

R r

FRANCIS his eldest, who dyed Dec^r the 25th 1692, Aged 25 years, and lieth buried within This CHURCH.

EDWARD, his second Son, who departed this life Dec^r the 25th 1700. Aged 32, and lieth Interred in the Parish CHURCH of little Bealings in this County. And FREDERICK, his third Son, yet liveing.

In memory of her deceased Husband & two Sons, and of his deceased Father & two Brothers; ALICE the widow and relict, and FREDERICK the only surviving Son of EDWARD ALPE Sen^r. Caused this MONUMENT to be erected.

ALICE	} died {	23. Oct. 1720.	} Aged {	79.
FREDERICK		2. Oct. 1726.		56.

HERE are enrichments of urns, gilded lamps, and a cherub, and on the convexity of an elliptical shield at the bottom, the Arms of Alpe, Az. a Fess Ermin, between 3 Alpes Ar. impaled with Scott, Gu. 3 Catherine Wheels ingrailed Ore.

(T) OVER the Chancel door is an elegant dark grey marble Monument, embellished with a mantling; and two urns, on which are the Arms of Porter, as blazoned pa. 305. On the Tablet below, is this Inscription:

To the Much respected Memory of JANE KERRIDGE, Widow of THOMAS KERRIDGE, late of *Shelley Hall*, in this County, Esquire, Daughter & Heir of RICHARD PORTER, formerly of this Place, Esquire, who Died the 5th Day of September 1744.

And also of CECILIA KERRIDGE, her only Daughter and Heir, who died the 8th day of June 1747.

WILLIAM FOLKES, *Esquire*, hath caused this Monument to be erected.

L. F. Roubiliac, *fecit*.

(1) SOUTH Isle. A black marble stone, near the Vestry.—“ Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM REWSE, late of this Parish, who departed this life the 8th September 1730, In the 80th year of his Age.

Also, The Body of ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this Life, the third day of January,

Anno { Dom: 1732.
Ætat: 78.”

(2) Near the Chancel door. A small black marble stone.—“ Under this Stone is a passage into a Vault, Nine feet Square, lying Westward, Containing the Bodies of JANE, the Daughter of RICHARD PORTER Esq^r the late Wife of THOMAS KERRIDGE Esq^r: and of CECILIA, her only Child.”

(3) LOWER

(3) LOWER down, eastward. A black marble stone.—“ Here Lieth the Body of JOHN COGGESHALL, Gent: who died 13th of Novem. 1752, Aged 86 Years. Also, the Body of MARY, his Second Wife, who died 21st of Octob.^r 1729. Aged 41 Years.”

(4) MORE northward. A black marble stone.—“ P. M. S. Here is interred the Body of MARY, the Daughter of IOHN COGGESHALL, Gent: by MARY his wife. She Departed this Life the First of August. Anno } Dom. 1726.
Ætat. 17.”

(5) HIGHER up, more northward. A grey stone.—“ Under this Stone lies interred y^e Bodies of ROB:^t HAWES, Attorney at Law, Gent. and SARAH his Wife, both of this Parish. He } Dyed { August y^e 26. 1731.
She } Aged 66.
October y^e 11. 1731.
Aged 63.”

ON the south side of the above, is a small square grey stone.—“ M. S. 1737 ”.

(6) LOWER down, northward. A black marble stone.—“ Here Lieth the Body of ELIZABETH, the Third Wife of JOHN COGGESHALL, Gen.^t Who Died 29th of October 1741, Aged 48 Years.”

(7) NEAR the upper end of the south isle of the Church. A black marble stone.—“ M. S. Sub hoc marmore quiescit Quicquid mortale fuit SAMUELIS LODGE, Norvicensis, In Academia Glasguensi, A. M. Ministerii Evangelici et vitæ Christianæ Officiis feliciter in hoc oppido Functus est per Annos XVII, Prudens pariter paritusque rerum Non tantum conjuxi liberisque suis Fidelem Semper et jucundum Se præbuit sed et manibus humanum Magnis tandem et continuis Doloribus fractus in Christi manus Animam ad felicitatem Beatorum Anhelantem pietate commisit, Ap. xx. MDCCXXIII. Anno Ætatis Sux XL.”

(8) LOWER down, near the corner of the Vestry. A black marble stone.—“ Here Lieth y^e Body of ELIZABETH, the Wife of IOHN BROWNE, of Woodbridge, In the County of Suffolk, Gen.^t Who Departed this Life y^e 26. Day of January, Anno Dom 1732, Aged 28 Years.

Here Also Lieth Intered, BRYCKWOOD, TYRRELL, and WILLIAM, their three Sons, Who All Died Infants.

Here Also Lieth the Body of the above said IOHN BROWNE Gen.^t Departed this Life the 13th Day of September 1735. Aged 42 Years.”

(19) LOWER down, northward. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth interred the Body of THOMAS ALEXANDER, of Grayes Inne, Esquire, Eldest Sonne of Thomas & Elizabeth Alexander of this Parish. Hee married ELIZABETH, second Daughter of Iohn Waldegrave late of Badingham. hee dyed April 18.^o A.^o 1658.

Vnder this stone referued lies his dust,
Vnto the resurrection of the iust:
Such was his life; nay, still hee is aliue
For uirtue (reader) doth the graue suruiue.
And to his name sweetest perfume doth giue,
His greate example taught us how to liue.”

HERE are his Arms impaled with Waldegrave, both blazoned pa. 297.

(20) BY the side of the last mentioned. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth interred the body of IOSEPH ALEXANDER, Third sonne of Thomas & Elizabeth Alexander of this Parish. hee dyed Septemb: 26. A.^o D. 1644.

This of our IOSEPH bee exprest:
He is dead, reader, weepe y^e rest.”

(21) ABOVE the last. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth interred the body of IOHN ALEXANDER, second son of Thomas & Elizabeth Alexander, of this parish, M: A. Sometimes of Corpvs Christi Colledge in Cambridge, & late Rector of Otly: where having labored in the ministry 14 yeares, hee departed this life April. 10. A.^o Dni. 1661, in y.^e 42 yeare of his age.

Iohn's voice, though dead, still cryes, prepare y^e way
Of God, make streight his paths while't is to day:
Liue what hee liu'd & taught: doe not forget,
Both law & Gospell had their seasons set.”

(22) LOWER down. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth brryed the body of ELIZABETH ALEXANDER; late wife of Thomas Alexander Gent. who dyed the eight day of May 1654.

Vt sum eris, Vt es fui.”

(23) HIGHER up. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth interred the Body of ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, eldest daughter of Iohn Alexander, of Otly, and Elizabeth his Wife, the Onely daughter of Iohn and Elizabeth Tiler, of Sovtholt. shee dyed the 11.th day of Iune, A.^o 1660, aged 14 yeares.”

(24) LOWER

(24) LOWER down, more northward. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth Interred y^e body of THO: ALEXANDER y^e Elder of this Parish, Gent: Deceased December 10th A^o Dni 1664: Aetat: 74.^o

CHRISTVS MORTE VITA.

Underneath lieth the Body of ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, who departed this Life, August the third, 1772, being 56 Years of Age.

Mulus illa bonis flebilis occidit.”

THE Arms of Alexander, single.

(25) IN the middle part of the north isle of the Chancel. A black marble stone.—“ On the right Side of this Stone lieth the Body of WALDEGRAVE ALEXANDER, (Son of Waldegrave Alexander of Badingham, Gen.^t) who died February 17th 1743, Aged 31 Years.

Also the Body of SUSANNA his Wife, who died February 17th 1755. Aged 37 Years.”

(26) IN the Chancel, northward. A black marble stone.—“ Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD FOWLLER, (*late Rector of Dallingbo & Easton in this County*), departed this Life, April the 5th 1784. Aged 67 Years.

And also of ~~Ann~~ Wife of John Stanford, and Relict of the Rev.^d RICHARD FOWLLER, who died March 30.th 1795. Aged 54 Years.”

ON a spacious black marble Tomb stone, elevated on Freestone, about two foot and an half above the surface of the ground, near the south wall of the Chancel, in the Church-Yard; is this Inscription:

HERE lieth the Body of THOMAS NEEVE, Mercer, who was interred here, the 13th Day of September 1658.

Here lies within the compas of this stone,

Our Friend interr'd, and yet not he alone:

For on each side of him a Wife doth lie

To rest with him to all Eternitie.

The first was MARY, a most blessed Wife;

The second, SARAH, not inclin'd to Strife:

Who left behind in token of their Love,

Each one a pair, most proper to the Dove.

ON the top are the Arms of Neeve, as blazoned pa. 305, impaled with Pulham.

ham, Gu. a Pelican Ar. on a Chief, Ore, 3 Croffes, each pattee, on three parts, and fitched on the fourth, Sa. At the west end, are the Arms of Neeve again, impaled with Meafe, Ar. on a Chevron Az. 3 Lozenges Ore, between as many Fleurs-de-Lis, Gu. And at the east end these Words, MEMENTO MORI.

BESIDES the Grave-stones aforefaid, * there were seven more in the Church; the like number in the Chancel; and five in the Porch: but all of them so miserably defaced by time, and sacrilegious hands, that 'tis impossible to decypher, what they are, or for whom deposited.

C H A P. XIII.

All Men bound to honour God with their Substance, §. 1.—From hence came the Revenues of Churches in general, §. 2.—Of Framlingham Church in particular, §. 3.

§. 1. **M**EN are eternally bound to honour God with what they enjoy upon earth, in testimony of their thankful acknowledgments, that all they have proceed from his Divine Providence: not only by spending part of their substance lawfully, and by using the rest without offence, but also by seperating some reasonable portion thereof, and offering up the same to him, in token of his sole and sovereign Dominion over All. And tho' God himself hath no need of worldly commodities, yet he accepteth them with no other intent, but to have them used for the endless continuance of Religion, the exercise whereof cannot subsist without such temporal helps. For Religion flourisheth and fadeth with the Priests and Ministers thereof, it riseth and falleth, floweth and ebbeth, as they do; so long as the Heathen Priests had any maintenance and respect left them, their superstition remained in the Roman Empire, even under Christian Emperors; but as soon as Theodosius took that away, Heathenism presently vanished away, like the snuff of a candle, the tallow being spent.

AND if all Men are taught of Nature to wish, and, as much as in them lieth, to procure the perpetuity of good things; it must necessarily be inferred, that as we do unto God very acceptable service in paying him this tribute, so our service that way is most acceptable when it tendeth to perpetuity; as the donation of Ornaments, and Lands, and Tythes, to Churches.

§. 2. THE Ornaments of Churches are Memorials, which the devotions of men

* John Stonly Esquire in 1460 bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church-yard.

John York, 1500. his Body, in our Ladys Quere.

Robert Aplyard Esquire 1558 his Bodie in the Church.

men have added, to remain in the treasury of God's House, not only for uses, wherein the exercise of Religion presently needeth them; but also for a supply of future casual necessities, to which the Church on earth is subject; and partly to the end, that whilst they are kept, they may continually serve, as testimonies, giving all men to understand, that God hath in every age and nation, such persons as think it no burden, but their duty, to honour him, with part of those things,* which he hath given them. The riches of God's Tabernacle, and of the first and second Temples arising out of voluntary donations and gifts were very great.

BUT such moveable treasures being subject to casualties, the law of Moses did require † eight and forty cities, together with their fields and whole territories in several parts of the land of Jewry, to be reserved to God himself: and not only provided for liberty of farther additions, if men of their own free-will should think good; but also for the safe preservation thereof to all posterities, that no man's avarice or fraud, by defeating so virtuous intents, might be a discouragement from like purposes.

SOME cause no doubt there is, why, besides other rare donations of uncertain rate, the Tenth should be thought a revenue so natural to be allotted unto God, as that Abraham ‡ gave voluntary Tythes to his Priest Melchisedeck; Jacob vowed Tythes to God; and Moses demanded at the hands of the Israelites the same kind of tribute, the Tenth § of their corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, and whatsoever increase Divine Providence should send them, inasmuch that the Heathens being herein followers of their steps, or rather of the law of nature, paid Tythes also. For Ten being the number of nature's perfections; and the beauty of nature, order; and the foundation of order, number; and of number, Ten the highest we can rise unto, without iteration of numbers under it; could nature better acknowledge the power of the God of Nature, than by assigning to him, that quantity which is the continent of all she possesseth? But with the Church of Christ touching these matters, it standeth, as it did with the whole world before Moses.

WHEREUPON religious persons in the infancy of the Christian Church, being desirous to honour God || in the same manner as other virtuous and holy person-

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ages

* Exod. 35. 36. I. Chron. 22. 28. 29. II. Chron. 3. Mark, 12. Luke, 21. Josephus Antiq. lib. xv. c. 14. † Numb. 35. Levit. 25. 27. ‡ Gen. 14. v. 20. 28. 22. § Deut. 14. v. 22.

|| The first Public Act, that imposed a Necessity of paying Tythes out of the Profits of all Lands in England, was King Ethelwolph's Grant; consented to by his Parliament or Great Council, signed by Beorred King of Mercia, Edmund King of the East-Angles, then his Tributaries; and by all the Archbishops, Bishops, and Secular States of England. Which the Bishops ordered to be published, *Per omnes Ecclesias in suis Parochiis.* Ingulph. 491.

ages before them had done ; by these means it came to pass, that the Church from time to time had treasure proportionable to the poorer or wealthier estate of Christians. But as soon, as the state of the Church could admit thereof, they easily condescended to think it most natural and most convenient, that God should receive, as formerly, of all men, his ancient accustomed revenues of Tythes. For the truest and surest way for God to have always his own, is, by making him payment in kind, out of the very self same riches, which through his gracious Benediction the Earth doth continually yield. And that which cometh to us from God by the natural course of his Providence, which we know to be innocent and pure, is perhaps best accepted, because least spotted with the stain of unlawful and indirect procurement : besides, whereas prices daily change, nature, which is commonly one, must needs be the most indifferent and permanent standard between God and Man.

BUT the main foundation of all, whereupon the security of these things depends, as far as any thing may be ascertained amongst men, is, that the right and title, which any man had in every of them before donation, doth by the act, and from the time of such donation, dedication, or grant, remain the proper possession of God until the world's end, unless he himself be pleased to renounce and relinquish the same. For if equity hath taught us, that every one ought to enjoy his own ; that what is ours no man can alienate from us, but with our own deliberate consent ; and that no man having once past his consent or deed, may change it to the prejudice of another : should we presume to deal with God, worse than God hath allowed any to deal with us ?

AND though we are now free from the law of Moses, and consequently not thereby bound to the payment of Tythes ; yet, because Nature hath taught men to honour God with their Substance, and Scripture hath left us an Example of that particular proportion, which for moral considerations hath been thought fittest by him, whose Wisdom could best judge ; and seeing that the Church of Christ hath entered into like Obligation : It seemeth in these days a question altogether vain and superfluous, whether Tythes are a matter of Divine Right. Because howsoever at first, it might have been thought doubtful, the Case of Tythes is clearly now, the same with theirs, unto whom St. Peter spake, saying, "whiles it remained was it not thine own?" * For when our Tythes might have probably seemed our own, we had colour of liberty to use them as we ourselves did think good. But having made them his whose they are, let us be
warned

* Acts 5. v. 4.

warned by other mens examples, what it is to clip that coin, which hath upon it the mark of God. For that all these are his possessions, and that he doth himself so reckon them, appeareth by the form of his own words, touching Gifts and Oblations. "Thou shalt give them Me." * Touching Tythes; "will a man rob God? yet ye have robbed me: But ye say, Wherein have we robbed Thee? In Tythes and Offerings." And touching Lands, "Ye shall offer to the LORD a sacred portion of Ground, and that sacred portion shall belong to the Priests." †

NEITHER did God only thus ordain amongst the Jews; but the very purpose, intent, and meaning of all Persons in this Nation, who have honoured Him with their substance, was to invest God with the property of those benefits, the use whereof must needs be committed to the hands of men. In which respect, the stile of ancient Grants and Charters is, "Wee have given unto God both for us and our heirs for ever, &c." And as there is not an action more honourable, than by all means to amplify and defend the Patrimony of Religion; so there is none more impious and hateful, than to impair those possessions, which men in former times, when they gave to Holy Uses, were wont at the Altar of God and in the presence of their ghostly superiors, to make, as they did suppose, inviolable, by Words of fearful execration, saying,

"THESE Things Wee offer to GOD, from whom if any take them away (which wee hope no man will attempt to do) but if any shall, let his Account be without Favour in the last Day, when he cometh to receive the Doom, which is due for Sacrilege against that Lord and God, unto whom wee dedicate the same."

Now if only to withhold that, which should be given, is no better than to rob God: If to withdraw any mite of that which is but in purpose only bequeathed tho' as yet undelivered into his sacred treasury, is a sin for which Ananias and Sapphira ‡ felt so heavily the dreadful hand of Divine Revenge: Then quite and clean to take that away, which we never gave, and that after God hath so many ages been possessed thereof, in such solemn manner as aforesaid, and that without any other cause, saving only that it seemeth in their eyes, who seek it, too much for them, who have it in their hands, as were the Revenues from several Churches in the reign of king Henry VIII. Can we term it, or think it, less than most impious injustice, and most heinous sacrilege?

BUT all these Things were given originally by Christians to their Clergy, to the intent, that they being freed from the troubles and cares of this World, might

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attend

* Ezek. 44. & 45. Malach. 3. v. 8. † Ezek, 45. ‡ Acts, 5.

attend continually on the Ministry of the Word of God, and on Prayer. Those, who do that work negligently, provoke not only God most highly; but the Laity also to repent of their Bounty, to defraud them, as unworthy of it, and to disrespect their Persons, as hinderers of their Salvation, and Preachers more for the Fleece, than for the good of the Flock. Such was the case of the Popish Clergy at the beginning of the Reformation, which gave great advantage to the Reformers, and turned the hearts of the People from these careless Pastors, to those who shewed more zeal and concern for their Souls. Tho' the former are now more diligent than the latter, whereby a stop is put to the progress of a farther Reformation in Popish Countries; and Dissenters increase in our own, for want of Personal Labour and Residence.

YET the Book of Ordination of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons enjoins both, in the strongest Terms: which Book being made part of the Liturgy, and Law of this Land, by the Act of Uniformity is (as it seems to be) a Repeal of that part of a former Act made 21. H. 8. that qualifies for Pluralities and Non-Residence: because *Lex posterior priorem contrarium abrogat*. To prevent which scandalous practices, so prejudicial to the Christian Church, several Laws and Canons have been made, * declaring the Obligation of Residence to be of Divine Right. For those, who do not wait at the Altar, ought not to be Partakers with the Altar; nor those, who preach not the Gospel, live of the Gospel; the Labourer only being worthy of the Reward.†

BUT there are too many Churches in this kingdom, whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain a Clergyman, tho' several of them were united: the Tythes and Glebes thereof being taken away, and converted to other uses. Which at first was done by Spiritual Persons, ‡ qualified to administer the Sacraments, to preach, and to read Divine Service, as Abbots and Priors: afterwards by Nuns, Prioressees of Nunneries, who were not so qualified, which was a more wicked thing. But the pretence of them all was for hospitality, and the maintenance thereof. And for that end, having by gift, or otherwise, the Advowson of any Parsonage, to them and their successors, they easily obtained a Licence from the Pope, King, and Ordinary, that they themselves and their successors should be Parsons there, enjoy the Revenues, and give the Vicar, their deputy, to serve the Cure, some little portion thereof. Which Parsonages so appropriated by them, were thereby Incidents inseparable to their Monasteries, and by the dissolution

* Concil. Sardic. can. 11. & 12. Calced. IIII. can. 10. Nic. II. can. 15. Paris VI. can. 49. Lateran. II. can. 13. † I. Corinth. ix. 13, 14. Luke, x. 7. I. Tim. v. 18. ‡ Flou. Com. 496. 497.

tion of those houses, fell into the hands of Laymen, fitly called Impropriators, who have no authority, no more than the Nuns had, to administer the Sacraments, or preach, or read Divine Service to the Parishioners. Let every such Impropriator therefore consider seriously with himself, whether he don't usurp the Priests Office, notwithstanding the Law of the Land, for he is still Parson of the Parish, and ought, not only to answer for the Souls, but also to offer up Prayers for the Sins of the People: who by his means are deprived thereof, and of that Spiritual Food, as well as Temporal Hospitality, which was provided for them by the care and piety of their forefathers. To the great hindrance of Learning; to the Impoverishment of the Ministry; to the Infamy of the Reformation; to the Increase of ignorant Dissenters; and, what more nearly concerns them, to the ruin of themselves, and their families, by introducing a Curse upon themselves and their Posterity. For if any Man would but take pains to recollect, how many Families raised by the Spoils of the Church, or which have added the Revenues thereof to their ancient Inheritances, since the reign of king Henry the eight, are at this Time vanished away: he should quickly find, that tho' they called the Lands by their own Names, yet the Place thereof now knows them no more.*

§. 3. THO' this Church was given by William Bygod, Patron thereof, in the reign of king Henry the first, to a Monastery at Thetford, † of the Order of Cluny, to be holden in free and perpetual Almes: yet soon after it escaped the misfortunes of other Churches, under the like unhappy circumstances, by recovering and preserving to this day, her ancient Revenues for those Uses, to which they were originally designed. Which Revenues arising from a Manor, Glebelands, Tythes, and late Donations, are as followeth.

1. THIS Manor named Framlingham-Rectory, now consists only of Demesnes and Freehold Tenants. The Demesnes are the Parsonage-House, with a Barn, Stable, Gardens, Yards, and Orchards, containing two acres, one rood, and nine and twenty perches.

THE Church-Yard, including the Church, containing one acre, one rood, and three and twenty perches.

ONE piece of pasture, called Church-Yard-Pightel, adjoining to the Parsonage-Yards towards the west, and to the Church-Yard towards the south, containing two roods, and five and thirty perches.

AND

* Spelman's Hist. and Fate of Sacrilege. † Mistaken for Framlingham in Norfolk, (see pa. 21).

AND the Freehold Tenants are now but nine, whose Names and annual Rents are as hereafter mentioned.

Anne Browne widow, for her House next the Church-Yard, formerly Richard Golty's, Clerk, five-pence.

John Coggeshall gen. for his Stable, and part of a Yard near the Church-Yard, late John Sheppard's, five-pence.

Edward Gobbet, for his House and Yards near the Muck-hill Clofe, late John Gobbet's, five-pence.

John Keer, for part of his Yards, late William Tovel's, adjoining to the Yards of the Parsonage towards the north, ten-pence.

Francis Kilderbee gen. for part of his Garden next the Church-Yard, (where a House stood, and lately demolished), five-pence.

James Moor, for his House and Yards, abutting upon the house and yards of the said Anne Browne towards the north, five-pence.

John Sawyer, for part of his House and Yards, late Michael Baldry's, abutting upon Schole-House-Pightell towards the west, six-pence.

John Stot, for his House called the Black Swan, formerly the King's Head, on the east side of, and opposite to, the Church-Yard Pightell, five-pence.

Robert Stud, for part of his House and Yard, next Muck-hill Clofe, late Thomas Stud's deceased, two-pence half-penny.

OUT of this Manor the Rector pays to the *Queen*, an annual Fee-Farm Rent of

2. THE Glebes are Lands, wherewith the Church is endowed, and besides the said Manor, there are several Parcels of Glebe-Lands, herein after particularly specified, all lying within this Parish. (viz.)

One piece of Pasture called Muck-hil-Clofe, now divided into two parts: The one containing three acres, three roods, and four and thirty perches: And the other, two roods, and nine and twenty perches.

Another piece called Schole-House-Pightell, abutting upon the River towards the west, and upon the House and Yards of John Sawyer towards the east, containing one acre, one rood, and three perches.

Another piece called Fair-Field-Pightell, abutting upon the Fair-Field towards the south, and the Highway towards the east, containing one acre, one rood, and six and twenty perches.

Another piece called Belrope-Meadow, near Lampard Brook, abutting upon the

the Highway towards the west, and upon the River towards the east, containing three acres, and twenty perches.

Another piece called Wild-Hay, abutting upon Framlingham Town Land towards the east and west, containing nine acres, and eight and twenty perches.

Another piece called Hither-North-Close, abutting upon the Lands of Dorothy Felton, formerly Maidstone's, towards the east, south, and west, and upon the next piece towards the north, containing six acres, two roods, and nine and thirty perches.

Another piece called Further-North-Close, abutting upon the preceeding piece towards the south, containing four acres, three roods, and four and twenty perches.

Another piece called But-Pightell, abutting upon Castle-Brook-Lane towards the south, and upon the Houses of Richard Smith towards the north, containing one acre, three roods, and four perches.

Another piece called Farther-Castle-Brook-Close, otherwise Mill-Close, abutting upon the Castle-Brook towards the north, and upon the Lands late of Thomas Milles towards the east and south, containing five acres, and thirty-seven perches.

Another piece called Hither-Castle-Brook-Close, lying in common with the Lands late of the said Thomas Milles, abutting upon the preceeding piece towards the west, and upon the Castle-Brook towards the north, containing one acre three roods, and twenty perches.

Another piece called Hermitage-Close, abutting upon Burton's Meadow towards the north, containing five acres, two roods, and eight and twenty perches.

Another piece called Black-acre, abutting upon Lincoln-Ground towards the west and north, containing one acre, one rood, and three and thirty perches.

Another piece called Popple-Ditch-Close, abutting on Lincoln-Ground towards the south, and upon the Highway towards the north, containing eight acres and eleven perches.

Another piece called Park-Close, abutting upon the Park towards the east, containing five acres, and three and thirty perches.

Another piece called Seaman's-Close, lying within the Lands of Thomas Mulliner, formerly Martha Seaman's, containing four acres, two roods, and fourteen perches.

Another piece called Shimin's-Pightel, lying within the Lands of Samuel Castor, whereof one head abuts upon the Highway towards the east, containing about one acre.

Another

Another piece lying in common within the Demefn-Lands of the Manor of Framlingham, near Lampard-Brook, abutting upon the Green-way leading from the faid Brook to Herbaldefhaw-Green towards the east, containing

Another piece of Land lying in common within the Lands of Walter Hawes gen. in or near Pin-Meadow, containing about two roods.

Another piece lying within the Lands of Samuell Wightman, called Strawberry-Hills, which formerly paid the annuall Sum of One Shilling.

And another piece lying intermixt with the Lands of Thomas Rivet, near the Lawns, towards Earlsfoham, formerly Robert Holland's gen. which pays annually Five Shillings, and contain

OUT of these Lands, or some of them, the Rector pays yearly to the Lords of the Manor of Framlingham, four shillings and eight-pence.

3. TYTHES are the Tenth Parts of every Thing, but properly of those Things which increafe annually, and do for the most part belong to the Clergy for their maintenance: whereof there are three sorts, (viz.) Predial, Personal, and Mixt. Predial-Tythes are such as are paid for things, that arise from the ground only, as Corn, Hay, and the Fruits of Trees. Personal Tythes are those which are paid out of such profits as come by the labour and industry of a man's person; as gains of Merchandize, and Handicraft. Mixt-Tythes are the Tythes of Calves, Lambs, and Pigs, which increafe partly from the ground they feed upon, and partly by the diligence of the owner. But over and above these several sorts of Tythes, the ancient Britains and Saxons * did yearly on St. Martin's day give to the Church, a certain measure of Wheat-Corn, according to the Law of Moses, in the Name of First-Fruits, which they called *CHIRCHSED, quasi semen Ecclesie*.

Now the Tythes of Corn, Hemp, Flax, Turnips, Carrots, and other Tytheable Things within this Parish, are paid to the Rector in their proper kind: and there are no Customs in the faid Parish, which have any foundation in reason, or conscience, or law. For no Custom ought to last longer than the Parson and Parishioner shall both think well of it. Wherefore those Customs of paying an Halfpenny for a Lamb, or for a Calve, by such as have under seven in one year, how long soever it hath continued, is very unreasonable in these days, when both Lambs and Calves are grown above five times dearer than they were, when this Price was first accepted: and the value of Money is now three times more, † than it was then, advanced. And therefore no man dischargeth well his conscience in this matter, who payeth not duly the Tenth of every Lamb, every Calve, and every

* Fleta lib. 1. c. 47.

† Sic M S.

every other Tythable Thing. For by this course the Minister fareth well, or ill, in proportion with his Parishioner, as it pleaseth God to send increase: but by any other way, there will be found an inequality, as the Prices of Things rise, or fall. Yet the Parishioners of this Parish without any Legal Terrier, or other substantial proof or evidence, that appears, pretending that the Customs herein aftermentioned, do extend thro' all the Parish (the Park and other Demesne Lands, of the Manor of Framlingham only excepted) have for several Years paid, as followeth.

For the Lactage of every Cow, two-pence.

For every Acre of Upland-Mowing-Ground, paying Lactage, three-pence.

For every Acre of Low-Meadow-Mowing-Ground, four-pence. *

The Tenth or Seventh Calve, or Ten Shillings; if under Seven, each an halfpenny.

The

* By the Books of Depositions of Witnesses examined in the Bishop of Norwich's Consistory Court, it appears: That in 1550 No Custom was pleaded for Meadows, but tith-Hay left in kind, and the Lactage was paid ad valorem. In 1592 the Custom of Three-pence an Acre for Meadows was pleaded to extend only to such as were Parishioners; but such Persons as occupied medows and dwelt out of the Parish were to pay tithe in kind, or Compound, as they could.

This Rectory was valued in the Old, or Popes Valuation made 20. E. 1. at 72 Marks. But in a New One 26. H. 8. at 43l. 6s. 8d. So the First-Fruits are 39l. Archdeacons Procurations 7s. 6d. per an. Upon an Episcopal Visitation 10s. 10d. Synodalls 3s. 8d. Formerly there was paid for St. Peter's-Pence 1s. 10d. And for a Portion of Tythes belonging to the Priory of St. Faith's at Horsesham, 20s. per annum.

FRAMLINGHAM R. (St. Michael,) with Saxsted Chapel, (All Saints.) Rectori Kettibear. 2s. Vicar. Parham 2s. Redd. Duci Norf. 10s. 10d. Syn. 10s. 8d. Decim granor, &c. Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge. King's Books. 43l. 5s. 0d. Yearly Tenths. 4l. 6s. 8d. Value. 500l. 0. 0.

The distresses in which Edw: III. soon involved himself by his foreign wars, brings us acquainted with some particulars relating to this Place. In the Parliament which met in March 1340, the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Knights of Shires granted the King for two years the 9th. Sheaf, Fleece, & Lamb. The contribution which this Town made, appears from the following Record, taken before the Abbot of Leyston & others.

Framlyngham with
the portion of S.^t
Faiths extended to
16 marc.^s & a half.

“ The Jurors say that the 9 Sheaf, Fleece & Lamb of the af.^d Town is valued at £13. 17s. viijd. & no more, because the Rector of the aforesaid place has 5 score acres of Land which is valued p.^r an at 100.^s besides water at 12;^d of Rents of assise 53s: 4d.—Tenth of Herbage valued p.^r an 60^s—Tenth of 2 mills valued p.^r an 20^s—Tenth of milk valued p.^r an 60^s—Tenth of flax & hemp 14^s—Tenth Hay 26s: 8d. of Purifications, Mortuaries & Portions 24^s—of Altar oblations £14: 2s: 0d. examined by Rad de Paston, Rog^r Trenchebe, Will: le Bernerene, John le Bernerene, John Nichol Jurors of the af.^d Town.” MS. penes C. Ord, Esq.

The Tenth or Seventh Lamb, or Four Shillings; if under Seven, each an halfpenny.

The Tenth or Seventh Pig, or Two Shillings; if under Seven, each an halfpenny.

The Tenth or Seventh Fleece of Wooll.

For every Heiffer, and every Colt, two-pence.

For every Bud, and every Sheep, one penny.

For every Saddle-Horse, or Mare, six-pence.

The Tenth or Seventh Goose, or at Michaelmas one shilling; if under Seven, each one penny.

The Tenth or Seventh Egg of Hens, or Turkys, or young in kind.

For an Hearth-Hen, six-pence. For an Orchard, two-pence. And for every Skep of Bees, one penny.

For the Old Wind-Mill, eight shillings.

For the Offerings of every Person above sixteen years of age, two-pence.

For every Churching, four-pence; Registering, four-pence; and for every Burial, six-pence.

For Mortuaries, according to the Stat. 21. H. 8. c. 6.

OUT of these Tythes, the Rector pays yearly 4. Pound, 6 Shillings, & 8d. for his Tenths, which were anciently received by the Pope, pretending right to this Revenue, after the example of the High Priest amongst the Jews, who had Tenths from the Levites. * But these were upon divers occasions granted by the Pope, to the Kings of this realm, † until they were annexed to the crown: ‡ And now lately granted by the *Queen*, to augment Poor Vicarages. §

4. MR. Warner gave Six Shillings and Eight-pence for a Sermon to be preached in this Church, every Good-Friday, payable out of his Lands in Framlingham, for Ever, which now belong to Clemence Corrance esquire.

MR. Bryant Harding gave Ten Shillings, for a Sermon to be preached in the said Church every Shrove-Tuesday, for Ever, paid out of certain Lands lying in Much-Birch, in the County of Essex. But a certain Person now or late owner of those lands, doubting whether or no there was a Sermon preached for the money, came out of Essex privately to this Church upon a Shrove-Tuesday, to see the truth thereof, when Mr. William Sutton was Curate here; who, not knowing the Person, nor the occasion of his journey, preached that day an excellent Sermon upon this Text, St. John xx. v. 29. "Blessed are they, that have not seen,

* Numb. 8. † Polidor. Virgil. Angl. Hist. lib. 20. ‡ Stat. 26. H. 8. c. 3. § Stat. Anne.





Sacred Church, united with Framlingham.

seen, and yet have believed." Whereupon this Person, a stranger to every body in the Parish, after Sermon, discovered who he was, and what he came for, and then returned back again very well satisfied, that believing had been better for him, than seeing.

AND tho' the Rector by means of these pretended Customs is not so well provided for, as in reason and conscience he ought to be; yet the provisions for the Communion-Table are in a worse condition, having been beyond the memory of man, deprived of its richest ornaments. For it can't be supposed, that Persons of such Quality as lived formerly in the Castle, would permit that Holy Table to be served with no better furniture, than those ordinary things, now used there, (viz.) One Silver Cup, with a Cover, weighing thirteen ounces; One Silver Plate lately purchased, weighing nine ounces and an half; one carpet of green cloth fringed with silk of the same colour, like the pulpit cloth and cushion; one fine linen table cloth; two fine napkins; and, to grace the rest, two Pewter Flagons. Poor Utenfils for such an Heavenly Feast.

C H A P. XIII.

Saxted Church, §. 1.—The Revenues thereof, §. 2.

§. 1. **T**HIS Church (see the View) is dedicated to All Saints (a Feast first introduced by Pope Gregory the fourth, at the command of Lodovicus the emperor) it standeth in Hoxne Hundred, about a mile and half distant from Framlingham Church, to which it hath been united ever since the reign of king Edward the third: and the Cure thereof is, and has been, always served by the Rector of Framlingham, or his Curate, who reads Divine Service, and preaches here, every other Sunday.

'Tis a pleasant tho' a small Church, containing in length two and forty feet, in breadth seventeen feet and four inches, and in height nine and twenty feet and an half; built partly with flint, and partly with brick covered with plaister, and the roof with lead; as is the South Portico, having walls of black flint, fronted with freestone and inlaid with the former; over the door there is a Lyon and a Dragon carved in basso-relievo; and above the same, a small nich adorned with two Spiry Figures after the gothic manner.

THE Chancel is in length five and twenty feet and an half, in breadth sixteen feet and eight inches, and about two feet higher than the Church: it hath a base of freestone extending round; the roof is covered with tile, and the walls rendered over with a finishing, as the Church.

THE Tower being about two and fifty feet high, is of the same species of stone with the Porch, built four square, and strengthened with two buttresses standing arras, at the south west, and north west angles. But the walls thereof, being somewhat decayed, are anchored with irons, resembling a Roman S for their greater security.

THE Ornaments within this Church are not very remarkable, but agreeable enough; the roof is of oak, very substantial, adorned with a cornice and arches, with some antique carving. The seats, desk, and pulpit, are of the like timber, the sound-board of the pulpit is an hexagon, and tho' of ancient form, appears not unhandsome. Inclining towards the west end stands an octagonal Font of freestone, adorned with eight blank escutcheons and an old type. Between the Church and Chancel, the Commandments painted in black letters on white, and the Arms of king Charles the second, are pendant from a traverse beam; and the walls are clean and neat, having some Sentences of the Holy Scriptures depenfiled thereon.

HERE are not any Monuments, Arms, or Inscriptions, only an old grey marble gravestone, near the reading desk, having formerly an Epitaph on brass, now conveyed away; nor any rails about the Communion-Table; nor yet any Plate for the service thereof: but within the Steeple there are three Bells, with the following Inscriptions.

I. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME. 1678.

II. ANNO I: P: I: A. 1589.

III. VIRGINIS EGREGIÆ VOCOR CAMPANA MARIE.

THERE is in Saxted, a Copyhold Messuage and Lands,* holden on that Manor, of the annual Rent of Thirteen Pounds, granted for the reparation of this Church; and the overplus to the use of the Poor of that Parish: which were originally given before the reign of king Edward the Third; but by whom, or for what other uses, remains still a mystery.

§. 2. The Revenues of this Church (which is a Rectory) consists chiefly in Tythes, there being no Glebe-Lands, except the Church-Yard, and one Rood of Ground thereto adjoining. And the Tythes of Corn, Piggs, Geese, Wool, Flax, and Eggs at Easter, of all Fowle, (save Geese,) are paid in their proper kind by all the Parishioners, who pretend to no other Customs, than those following, (viz.)

The Tenth or Seventh Calve six weeks old, if it falls before Lady-Day; and
five

* Rot. Cur. Saxted, 6. Annæ.

five weeks old, if after; the Rector allowing an halfpenny for every Calve, from seven to ten.

For the Lactage of every Cow, four-pence.

For every Acre of Bottom-Meadow, four-pence.

For every Acre of Hardland-Meadow, two-pence.

For every Galt, or Graſing-Beaſt, two-pence.

For every Hempland, two-pence. Orchard, two-pence.

For Tythe of Wood, an Harth-Hen, or fix-pence.

For every Stock of Bees, an halfpenny.

For every Communicant, two-pence. Marriage, fix-pence.

For Churching of a Woman, four-pence. Burial, four-pence.

For every Colt foalled, one penny.

BUT theſe Cuſtoms extend not to the Demefn-Lands of the Manor, called Saxted-Woods, which inſtead thereof, have annually paid fix-pence an acre, for ſeveral Years to the Rector.

C H A P. XIV.

The Antiquity of Rectors, and Vicars, §. 1.—Rectors of Framlingham and Saxted, §. 2.

§. 1. **T**HE Rector of a Parochial Church, is he, who hath the Cure, or Charge of a Pariſh Church: *Qui tantum jus in Eccleſia Parochiali habet, quantum Præſatus in Eccleſia Collegiata, vel quaſi Abbates, Priores, et Alii, qui habent Eccleſias ad proprios uſus.* * And ſuch Rectors firſt came into the Church after the Council of Lateran, and Vicars about the ſeventeenth year of the reign of king John. † Before that Council, the biſhop of the dioceſe did provide Teachers and Preachers, and received the Tythes himſelf. So that the care of all the Souls was ſingly in him; and all the Incumbents in Churches were only his Curates in the different parts of his Pariſh, which was the ancient designation of his Dioceſe. ‡

AND hence it is, when a Rector is inſtituted, that the Biſhop ſaith to him, thus, *Inſtituo te Rectorem talis Eccleſiæ, cum Cura Animarum, et accipe Curam tuam et meam.* Whereby, and by his Ordination, he derives his Authority from Chriſt at the hands of his delegate, the Biſhop. And conſequently, as his Charge is very great, ſo his Deportment muſt be answerable: the Prince ſuffers in the fail-
ures

* Braſt. lib. 4. Tract 5. † Mod. Rep. I. fo. 12. Inſtitutions to Churches, and Settlements of Vicarages, were before thoſe Times. ‡ Ingulph. Hiſt. fo. 491.

ures of his Ambassador, and a servant's ill action is some blemish to his master's reputation ; particularly in this Case ; for thereby he give occasion to the enemies of his Lord to blaspheme his Religion. A Clergyman's Actions are more observed than a Layman's, bad men watch for, and insult upon, the failings of the former, to countenance their impieties ; and good men will be, even to a censure, jealous of him. Every one being much more apt to exact another man's duty, than the best of all is, to discharge exactly his own.

§. 2. Now the Names of the Rectors of Framlingham and Saxted when instituted, and by whom presented, as far as can be traced upwards, with any certainty, by the footsteps of antiquity, are as followeth.

Henricus de Vallibus was instituted 3. Kal. April 1311, to the Rectory of this Church, then called Framelyngham Magna, for to distinguish it from another Framelyngham in the same Diocese ; at the Presentation of king Edward II. *

Adam Stonore was instituted 9. Kal. Jan. 1318, at the Presentation of Thomas of Brotherton, Marshall of England, and Earl of Norfolk. †

William de Newport was instituted 10. Kal. June 1326. at the Presentation of the said Earl. ‡

Richard de Burghsted was instituted 11. Kal. Nov. 1328, at the Presentation of the said Earl. Cum Cap. de Saxted : § which ever since have been united to Framlingham.

Thomas de Brewose was instituted 17. May 1354, at the Presentation of the Lady Mary Countess-Dowager of Norfolk, and Marshall of England, the Widow of Thomas of Brotherton : || and Sir Sem de Burnedish was then her Chaplain at the Castle.

William de Meurick was instituted 4. December 1361, at the Presentation of the said Countess. ¶ Rector of Abbots-Ripton.

John Dytton was instituted 19. Feb. 1367, at the Presentation of William Ufford Earl of Suffolk. ** This Rector exchanged 3. Roods of Land belonging to the Church, abutting upon Woluethers-way, for the like quantity lying in Park-Field, juxta Terram Ecclesiasticam ; and the Rectory of Abbots-Ripton, for this Rectory. ††

John Harlyston was instituted 23. Jun. 1374, at the Presentation of the said Earl. ‡‡

Walter

* E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 1. fo. 46. † Ibid. 78. ‡ Ibid. lib. 2. 7. § Ibid. 24. || Ibid. lib. 4. 152. Rot. Cur. Fram. 30. E. 3. ¶ E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 5. fo. 56. ** Ibid. 79. †† Rot. Cur. Fram. 47. E. 3. ‡‡ E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 6. fo. 34.

Walter Amyas was instituted 4. Aug. 1387, at the Presentation of the Lady Margaret Countess of Norfolk, the eldest daughter of Thomas of Brotherton. *

John Selby was instituted 3. Sep. 1387, at the Presentation of the said Countess. † And upon 22. Feb. following, Per Literas dimissorias Ordinatus Diaconus ad Titulum Ecclesiæ suæ; by Robert Braybroke, Bishop of London.

Reginald Banham was instituted 27. Feb. 1387, at the Presentation of the said Countess. ‡

John Bury was instituted 24. April 1432, at the Presentation of John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. §

John Grimesby was instituted 11. Jan. 1453, at the Presentation of the Assignee of John Viscount de Beaumont, in right of his Wife, the Lady Catherine Dutche's Dowager of Norfolk, the Widow of John Mowbray, first of that name, Duke of Norfolk. ||

Edmund Albon M.D. was instituted 18. December 1476, at the Presentation of the said Dutches. ¶ Prebendary of St. Paull.

Robert Oswestre was instituted 5. September 1482, at the Presentation of the said Dutches. **

William Peller was instituted 7. October 1485, at the Presentation of King Henry the Seventh, by reason of the forfeiture of the Estate of John Howard Duke of Norfolk. ††

John Nettleton was instituted ... September 1492, at the Presentation of Thomas Howard Earl of Surry. ††

Reginald Calle was instituted 4. February 1501, at the Presentation of the said Earl. §§

William Hedge was instituted 5. August 1509, at the Presentation of the said Earl. |||

Thomas Seman was instituted 24. February 1536, at the Presentation of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. ¶¶

Rowland Cotney was instituted 14. April 1545, at the Presentation of the said Duke; *** and continued Rector in the reigns of king Henry the eight, king Edward the sixth, queen Mary, and died in the first year of queen Elisabeth's; ††† notwithstanding the several alterations of Religion in those days. According as his

* E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 6. fo. 124. † Ibid. 125. ‡ Ibid. 127. § Ibid. lib. 9. 54. || Ibid. lib. 11. 30. ¶ Ibid. lib. 12. 16. ** Ibid. 93. †† Ibid. 117. †† Ibid. 158. §§ Ibid. lib. 13. 13. ||| Ibid. lib. 14. 89. ¶¶ Ibid. lib. 16. 23. *** Ibid. lib. 17. 110. ††† Rot. Cur. Fram. 1. Eliz.

his Coætanean the Vicar of Bray did, in Berkshire ; who, being reproached, as the scandal of his Gown, for changing so often his Religion ; * being, first a Papist in king Henry the eight's time ; and a Protestant in king Edward the sixth's ; a Papist again under queen Mary, and then a Protestant under queen Elifabeth. He replied ; I can't help that, but if I changed my Religion, I am sure, I kept true to my Principle, which is to live, and die, Vicar of Bray.

Richard Underwood was instituted at the Presentation of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

Richard Hoggart was instituted 27. February 1571, at the Presentation of Queen Elifabeth. †

Nicholas Lock was instituted, but when, and by whom presented, is uncertain ; tho' 'tis certain, that he was Rector of this Church in the twentieth year of Queen Elifabeth's reign. ‡

Thomas Dove was instituted 29. Jan. 1584, at the Presentation of the Assignee of Philip Howard Earl of Arundell : § and was by Queen Elifabeth in 1600, made Bishop of Peterburgh, holding this Rectory in Commendum with his Bishoprick, untill death forced him to resign both in 1630.

Richard Goly was instituted 16. Sept. 1630, at the Presentation of Theophilus Howard Earl of Suffolk : having been Curate here to Bishop Dove six years before. He was deprived of this Rectory, by the Usurping Powers, in the Long Rebellion, for refusing the Engagement 1650. Restored 1660. And died 1678.

Nathaniel Coga S. T. P. was instituted 18. Nov. 1678, at the Presentation of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the College, or Hall of Mary of Valence, called Pembroke-Hall, in the University of Cambridge ; and he died 1693.

Mark Anthony was instituted 18. Aprill 1694, at the Presentation of the said College, or Hall. He died 5. December 1703.

Francis Draper was instituted 15. March 1703, at the Presentation of the said College, or Hall. He died 5. Nov. 1704.

Philip Osbaldeston was instituted 26. May 1705, at the Presentation of the said College, or Hall.

Christopher Selby was instituted at the Presentation of the said College, or Hall. He died 2. October 1734.

James Brookes was instituted at the Presentation of the said College or Hall. He died

William

* Full. Worth. p. 82. † E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 19. fo. 175. ‡ Ret. Cur. Fram. 20. Eliz. § E. Regist. Prin. Dom. Episc. Norwic. lib. 20. fo. 115.

William Wyatt was instituted at the Presentation of the said College, or Hall. Living in August 1797.

C H A P. XV.

The Demefnes of the Lordship, or Manor of Framlingham, §. 1.—The Services thereunto belonging, §. 2.—Some of them taken away by the Lords of the Manor, §. 3. And Others by Act of Parliament, §. 4.

§. 1. **T**HE Manor of Framlingham extends thro' the whole Town, and into the circumjacent Villages, but how this, and all other Manors were originally created have been already mentioned : and such Manors consists of two parts, Demefnes and Services. Now the Demefnes of this Manor, * and Saxted (which is a Member thereof), that is, Those Lands, † which the Lords have in their own hands, or in the hands of their Lessees, are the Park, containing about 600 acres, and three miles in circumference ; Botenhall-Wood 68 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches ; a Meadow adjoining to Botenhall-Wood, 6 acres, 1 rood, and 13 perches ; Botenhall-Lawns, 73 acres, and 47 perches ; Bradley-Wood, ‡ 82 acres, and 10 perches ; Bradley-Lawns, 46 acres, and 3 roods ; Newhall-Wood, 100 acres ; Oldfryth-Wood, 120 acres, and 2 roods ; a Meadow under Oldfryth-Wood, 6 acres ; a piece of Land, by Lincoln-Barn, 3 acres ; three Meadows near Herbaldefhaw-Green, 7 acres ; a Meadow adjoining to Bull's-Hedge-Lane, 2 acres ; and four Pieces towards Kittleburgh, 16 acres ; the whole being rented this present year (1712) at £696. 4. 0. clear, without any deduction for reparations. But Demefnes in a larger sense, comprehends all the Copyhold Lands belonging to this Manor, which contain 590 acres, and 1 rood. And the reason why Copyholds are accounted Demefnes is, because they, who are Tenants to such Lands, are judged by the Law to have no other Right, than at the Will of the Lords : so that they are reputed still after a sort to be in the Lords hands : yet they are not properly called Demefnes, which are either Freehold, or Copyhold.

§. 2. **SERVICES** are such duties, as Tenants by reason of their Fees owe unto their Lords : and such Services are either by Tenure, or Covenant. Services by Tenure, are either Knights Service, or Socage ; the former is martial and military, the latter is clownish and rustical ; and what is not Knights Service is Socage ; §

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and

* K. E. 6. Survey, 115. 120. † MS in Castro. ‡ Bradley and Oldfryth Woods, were formerly Parks, Stockt cum feris, Esch. 35. E. I. n. 46.

§ Coke's Inst. 1. fo. 86.

and this again is either free Socage, when Homage, or Fealty, or a certain Sum of Money, is due and payable to the Lords, for all manner of Services: or base Socage, otherwise called Villenage, (the service of bondmen) when a Villein held anciently of his Lord certain Lands to do all that the Lord commanded him: and such a one was termed *Nativus*, quia pro maiore parte natus est Servus; * but now a Copyholder according to the Custom of the Manor. And of these Villeins there were two sorts, † one, Villeins in gross, who were immediately bound to the person of their Lord and his heirs: the other, Villeins regardant to the Manor, being bound to the Lord, as members annexed to his Manor.

AND the Lords of this Manor were anciently seised of Villeins, and Neifs who were bond Women, regardant to the same: and such of them as lived out of the Manor constantly paid *Chevage*, ‡ (that is) a certain sum of money in acknowledgement of their slavery; and none of them could marry without the Lord's licence; nor take letters of administration; nor yet dispose of either their real, or personal estate. But this Tenure in Villenage could not make a Freeman a Villein, unless such a Custom had continued time out of mind. For all Tenants bound either by Tenure, Covenant, or Prescription beyond the memory of man, are obliged for to perform their Services accordingly.

THE Freeholders of this Manor, § and the Woodich-Silver-Holders are obliged to no other Service, than to Suit of Court only; but every Burgens-Holder, who held Houses in the Borough, paid yearly for every House or Burgens there, 5d. and was bound also to turn over and put in the Lord's grass in the Hall-Meadow ready to cock after it was tedded from the hands of the mowers, by the Copyholders *Parvæ Tenuræ*; and the Coliarholders, having an allowance of an Half-penny for every fork or rake, and finding themselves, were to cock it, into grass-cocks; and then the Copyholders *Magnæ Tenuræ* were to tend the same and make it ready to be carried.

THESE Coliarholders paid annually for every acre 2½d. and did also bear the Office of Collector of the Lords Rents, of Molland, increased Land, Burgenshold, Coliarhold, Free-Rents, Woodich-Silver, and Moot-Fees; and were charged to gather of every acre *Magnæ Tenuræ* 2½d. over and besides 8d. and 1 egg, of the same acre, in the charge of the Hayward or Messor, without Fee: and there are 270 acres and 1 rood of Coliarhold-Land; divided into 9 heads, each head containing about 30 acres. And the Principal or first Man of the head was bound

* Coke's Inst. 1. fo. 116. † Smith Respub. Angl. lib. 3. c. 8. ‡ Ibid. Rot Cur. Fram. 38. H. 8. 3. E. 6. 5. Eliz. § K. E. 6. Survey, 9. 12. 21. 23. 33.

bound to bear the Office, tho' he had not the full number of 30 acres: but then he had contribution from such as held the residue thereof, to make up that number, and every contributor paid to his head 16d. for every acre he had, and once in nine years every head was charged therewith.

THE Tenants Magnæ Tenuræ were obliged also to bear the Office of Hayward or Messor in Framlingham and Saxted, who were to receive for every acre Magnæ Tenuræ 8d. and 1 egg, over and besides the 2½d. of the same acre in the charge of the Collector, and to gather all Rents Parvæ Tenuræ, Fee-Farms, Sythes, and Hens, without Fee; and were also to see the Lords Hay cut and made by the Tenants; and there are in Framlingham 261 acres Magnæ Tenuræ divided into 21 heads; but in Saxted there are 383 acres and 1 rood Magnæ Tenuræ divided into 32 heads; and 12 acres was a head both in Saxted and Framlingham, and did bear the Office for one year, and once in 21 years every head in Framlingham was charged therewith, and once in 32 years every head in Saxted. And if the head fell short of the number of 12 acres, then he had contribution from others of the same head, at the rate of 12d. an acre, whereby the contributor was discharged, and the head did take the charge of collection wholly upon himself.

AND these Tenants Magnæ Tenuræ were also bound to bear the Office of Præpositus, or Reeve, an Officer both of Framlingham and Saxted, charged with gathering the Demesnes without Fee, and chosen as the Hayward, and charged but one year in Framlingham, and two years in Saxted: and 12 acres of that Tenure did also bear that Office.

§. 3. BUT some of the Lords of this Manor, considering the hard circumstances of their Villeins, and Niefs, ni blood; who were incapable of enjoying any real or personal estate, or marrying any person without their Lords permission; did out of charity and compassion deliver them from that slavery, by restoring their liberty: and a Copy of one of their Manumissions followeth.

* " Omnis Christi Fidelibus ad quos hoc præfens Scriptum perveneret Thomas Dux Norfolciæ, Comes Mariscallus Angliæ, salutem. Quum natura ab initio Omnes Homines liberos produxerit, et sic liberæ Conditionis remanserint, donec Jus Gentium quosdam illorum sub iugo Servitutis ac Villanagii redigerat et substituerat; quos apud Deum et Hominem pium et meritorium esse credimus, pristino Statui ac Libertati reddere; præsertim quorum merita sic requirunt. Ideo quum quidem Johannes Capon, ac Robertus Filius suus, Margeria, Dorothea,

U u 2

Margareta,

Margareta, et Elifabetha Filiæ suæ, Nativi et Villani mei existunt ac regardant Manerio meo de Framlingham ad Castrum; Et de quibus quidem Johanne Capon, Roberto, Margeria, &c. ac de toto Sanguine suo, Ego præfatus Dux et Antecessores mei, ac Omnes Alii quorum Statum nos habemus de et in Manerio prædicto, de tempore in cujus contrarium memoria Hominis non existit, seisisi fuimus, ut de Nativis et Villanis nostris regardantibus Manerio nostro prædicto. Sciatis igitur me præfatum Ducem Charitatis intuitu Manumisse liberasse, relaxasse, et liberos fecisse; ac Ego præfatus Dux per præsentis pro me hæredibus et assignatis meis manumitto, libero, relaxo, et liberos facio præfatos Johannem Capon, Robertum, Margeriam, &c. et eorum quem libet, cum tota Progenie, Exitu, et Sequela eorum, et eorum, Cujuslibet, tam procreatis quam procreandis, ab omni Servitute, Bondagio, Villanagio, omniq; Servitutis jugo quocunq; atq; ab omni et omni modo Statu, et conditione servili imperpetuum. Ac Ego præfatus Dux pro me hæredibus et assignatis meis per præsentis do et concedo præfatis Johanni Capon, Roberto, Margeriæ, &c. et eorum cui libet plenam firmam et stabilem Libertatem imperpetuum. Ac in super Ego præfatus Dux concedo pro me hæredibus et assignatis meis per præsentis quod iidem Johannes Capon, Robertus, Margeria, &c. et eorum qui libet, ac omnes et singuli Hæredes, Exitus, et Sequelæ ipsorum Johannis Capon, Roberti, Margeriæ, &c. tam procreati quam procreandi de cætero habeant, teneant, possideant, et gaudeant, Omnia et singula Terras et Tenementa ac Hæreditamenta quæcunq; omniaq; et singula Bona et Catalla, Possessiones et Substantias quæcunq; per ipsos, vel eorum aliquem, habita, possessa, seu imposterum habenda aut possidenda imperpetuum juxta ejus et eorum Statum Possessionem et Interesse in eisdem. Ita quod nec Ego præfatus Dux nec Hæredes mei, neq; Assignati mei, nec Aliquis Alius per nos pro nobis seu nominibus nostris, vel nomine Alicujus nostrum, aliquod Jus, Titulum, Interesse, Clameum, vel Demanda, in prædictis Johanne Capon, Roberto, Margeria, &c. seu eorum aliquo vel Aliquibus, aut Hæredibus, Exitibus vel Sequelis, eorum aut eorum Alicujus, vel Aliquorum, procreatis vel procreandis, seu in prædictis Terris, Tenementis, Hæreditamentis, Bouis, Catallis, Possessionibus, aut Substantiis eorum aut eorum alicujus, vel Aliquorum, vel aliqua inde parcella, in quacunq; Mundi parte fuerint, extiterint aut devenerint, ratione seu causa alicujus Villanagii in eis, seu eorum aliquo, vel aliquibus imposterum, allegandi, exigere clamare vel vindicare poterimus, aut debemus in futurum. Sed ab omni Actione, Jure, Titulo, Interesse, Clameo, et Demando ratione seu causa alicujus Villanagii inde penitus simus exclusi, et quilibet nostrum sit exclusus imperpetuum

perpetuum per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti Scripto meo Sigillum meum apposui primo die Mensis Decembris anno regni Domine nostræ Elifabethæ Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Reginæ Fidei Defensoris, &c. Sexto Annoq; Dom. 1563."

AND to the great advantage of the other Tenants, some succeeding Lords altered the ancient method or custom of collecting the Revenues of this Manor, by employing a Bailiff to gather the same, not a little to their detriment: whereunto the Grand Rebellion begun in the reign of king Charles the first; the Intermission of Courts here from 1643, to 1650, and the unsettled state of the Lords of the Manor in those days, were very much contributory. And besides, by this means, not only a certain annual Charge to collect them, was by those Lords brought upon themselves and their successors, which before was none at all; but also confusions into their Manor; because, that ancient method made it appear in whose hands all the Lands were, by the Tenants performance of their several Services, which at this Time is not so easy to be found out.

§. 4. YET this was not the only ill Consequence of that Long Rebellion, for during those unhappy times, the Tenures by Knights Service in Capite, or otherwise, and Socage in Capite, being laid aside; it produced an Act of Parliament soon after the Restoration of king Charles the second, to take them wholly away with the fruits thereof, * as Liverys; Premier-Seifins; Voyages-Royall; Reliefs; Wardships; Homage; Marriage; Escuage; Aid to make the Lords eldest Son a Knight; and to marry his eldest Daughter; and other Charges incident to those Services; Rents certain only excepted. And all Tenures were thereby turned into Free and Common Socage. Whereby this Manor and Castle were deprived of the Advantages, Revenues and Services, arising from the following Manors, Messuages and Lands, that were holden thereon.

† Sir Richard Wingfield baronet, held 15. Car. 1. the Manor of Iken, by the Service of one Knights Fee; and the annual Rent of 28s. 9d. which was Sir Anthony Wingfield's 38. Eliz.

Joseph Tye gen. held 15. Car. 1. the Manor of Capell in Trymley St. Martin, 80. acres of Land, 20. acres of Meadow, 40. acres of Pasture, 6. acres of Wood, 40. acres of Heath, and 32s. annual Rent, by half a Knights Fee; which were Thomas Bennet's 38. Eliz. and Henry Hubbard's 2. Eliz. who then paid a Relief of 50s. for the same: and so did William Owden 4. E. 4.

Joseph Tye aforesaid, held 15. Car. 1. One Messuage called Nortons in the Hamlet

* Stat. 12. Car. 2. c. 24.

† B Rot. Cur. Fram. & Survey, 2. Eliz.

Hamlet of Wrangate in Trymley, and three other Messuages, 20. acres of Land, 4. acres of Meadow, 20. acres of Pasture, 4. acres of Wood, and 40. acres of Heath; by the fourth part of a Fee of a Knight; which were Thomas Bennet's 38. Eliz. Henry Hobert's 2. Eliz. Wakelm de Norton paid a Relief of 25s. for the same 4. E. 4. William Onhand was Proprietor thereof 11. H. 6. And before him Sir William Ambvill.

John Gooding gen. held 15. Car. 1. the Manor of Martlesham, by the Service of three Knights Fees, and Castle-ward Rent: which was Francis Noon's esquire 2. Eliz. Sir Thomas Jermy former owner thereof, paid 3l. Aid-mony, and a Relief of 15l. in 23. H. 8.

Henry Hobert, held 2. Eliz. Candelent in Trymley St. Mary, by half a Knights Fee; for which William Videlew paid a Relief of 50s. 4. E. 4. being then Owner thereof.

Francis Warner gen. held 6. Car. 1. the Manor of Vicedelieu in Cransford, by half a Knights Fee; which was Thomas Rickthorn's 30. Eliz. & Thomas Rous's 1. Eliz. who then paid a Relief of 50s. for the same, as a former Thomas Rous did 5s. Aid-money 28. H. 8. Theophilus Shardelow was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And so was Robert Rendlesham in the reign of R. 2. who then paid the like Relief, and did his Homage. But more anciently, Thomas Vicedelieu was Proprietor thereof.

Edward Lord Zouch, held 22. Jac. 1. the Manor of Monewden cum Suiliards by the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and 2d. annuall Rent; for which he then did Fealty and paid the Rent. William Reeve gent. was Owner thereof 30. Eliz. The Heirs of Robert Haystings Esquire 2. Eliz. and Sir Edward Haystings knt. 11. H. 6. It was anciently John Adams or Albadams.

Jeoffrey Blowes, held 2. Eliz. the Manor of Bludhall in Debenham by the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent, formerly Robert Cheak's, who paid 33s. 4d. Aid-mony.

Twaits (Widow), held 2. Eliz. Lands in Debenham, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee; for which she paid 6s. 8d. Aid-mony.

Sir Anthony Wingfield knight, held 6. E. 6. the Manor of Wilby by Homage, Fealty, and the annuall Rent of 4d.

Framlingham Gawdy esquire, held 38. Eliz. the Manor of Stotnys and Haugh in Debenham and Aspall, by one Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent. Which was Sir Charles Framlingham's, who paid 1. Eliz. for a Relief 5l. And Francis Framlingham 33s. 4d. for Aid-mony 32. H. 8. and Gilbert Dilhaugh was anciently Proprietor thereof.

Edmund

Edmund Bedingfield esquire, held 30. Eliz. the Manor of Charsfield-Hall, by half a Knights Fee : which was Sir Henry Bedingfield's 2. Eliz. Sir Edmund Bedingfield paid 23. H. 8. for the same 3l. Aid-money : and Oliver Todenham 4. E. 4. a Relief of 50s. For which Sir John Todenham did Homage 4. R. 2. John Stroche before the Todenham's, was Owner thereof, and Nicholas Weylond preceded him.

Edmund Armiger gen. held 30. Eliz. the Manor of Newton-Hall, and 50 acres of Land in Swilland, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : which was Sir Henry Bedingfield's 2. Eliz. Sir Edmund Bedingfield's 23. H. 8. who then paid for Charsfield-Hall and this Manor 3l. Aid-mony : as Oliver Todenham did a Relief for the same 4. E. 4. Sir Thomas Todenham was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And Sir John Todenham did his Homage 4. R. 2.

Lionell Talmage esquire, held 14. Eliz. the Manor of Helmingham, by two Knights Fees : which was Lionell Talmage's esquire, 2. Eliz. who paid Aid-mony for the same 23. H. 8. And William Joice a former Owner thereof did his Homage 4. R. 2.

Lionell Talmage aforesaid, held 14. Eliz. Lands in Ashbocking, by half a Knights Fee : which was Lionell Talmage's esquire, 2. Eliz. formerly Sir Edward Woodhouse's ; before him Sir Thomas Moor's : and more anciently John Thorp's, who paid for the same a Relief 4. E. 4.

Lionell Talmage aforesaid, held 14. Eliz. the Manor of Dodmaish, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee ; which did belong to the late Priory of Dodmaish.

William Candish esquire, held 14. Eliz. Lands in Sweffling, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : which were William Candish's esquire, 2. Eliz. Richard Candish's esquire, 4. E. 4. and then he paid 5s. Aid-money : as Roger Candish did 50s. for a Relief 15. R. 2. and then did Homage for the same.

William Playtor esquire, held 26. Eliz. the Manor of Satterley, and Lands in Owfchall, by four Knights Fees : for which Christopher Playtor paid 33. H. 8. a Relief of 20l. And the like Relief was paid 4. E. 4. And another such 3. R. 2. by Thomas Sotherly, then the Owner thereof.

Thomas Felton esquire, held 22. Eliz. the Manor of Spraghton, by one Knights Fee ; which was Sir Thomas Sampson's of Playford, knight, and before him Sir William Drowries, 11. H. 6. A Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4.

Sir Clement Higham knight, held 22. Eliz. the Manor of Barrow, by one Knights Fee and an half, and Castle-ward Rent : for which Clement Higham gen. paid 20s. Aid-mony : And John Wentworth a Relief 4. E. 4. in right of his Wife,

Wife, Catherine Gifford. It was anciently Sir Philip de le Spencer's, who paid both Aid-mony and a Relief for the same 10. R. 2.

John Shyrland, held 22. Eliz. Lands in Winston, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : which was Ralph Bockings 2. Eliz. and before his time, the Abbets of Brusyars.

John Harbottle gen. held 22. Eliz. Lands in Crowfield, by one Fee of a Knight, and Castle-ward Rent : which were John Harbottle's 2. Eliz. John Woodhouse's 11. H. 6. and Godfrey Sterling's 5. R. 2. who then did his Homage, and paid a Relief for the same.

Sir Thomas Gresham knight, held 22. Eliz. Lands in Ringshall, by one Knights Fee : Formerly Robert Burnavill's, who paid a Relief 4. E. 4. More anciently Simon Blyant's, who did Homage for the same 5. R. 2.

Thomas Baker esquire, held 22. Eliz. Lands in Wetingham, and Frafingfield, by one Knights Fee ; which was Thomas Rouse's esquire 2. Eliz. Giles Brews paid a Relief 4. E. 4. And John Brews did Homage for the same at the Castle, in the reign of R. 2.

Thomas Lord Wentworth, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Tunstal by Nettlested, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent ; for which Thomas Wentworth paid 10s. Aid-mony 23. H. 8. Aid-mony was also paid for the same 4. E. 4. John Wentworth was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And so Sir Philip de le Spencer was, in right of his Wife, one of the Daughters of Typtot, who paid her Relief 12. R. 2.

Lord Dacres, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Wrentham, by one Knights Fee, formerly Symon Perpounds : And other Lands in Burgh, by one Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent ; formerly Sir Robert Ufford's.

Lord Aburgaveny, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Clopton, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee ; for which he paid Aid-mony 28. H. 8. They were anciently John Weyland's.

Lord Aburgaveny aforefaid, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Ash-Campeffly, by half a Knights Fee ; for which Aid-mony was paid 23. H. 8. And a Relief 4. E. 4. They were anciently William de Hoo's.

Lord Wyndfor, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Bailham, by one Knights Fee ; for which Sir Andrew Wyndfor paid Aid-mony 23. H. 8. John Howard and John Wingfield were Owners thereof 11. H. 6. And so was John Reding in the reign of R. 2.

Thomas Cuddon, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Shadingfield, by half of the Fee of a Knight ;

Knight ; for which a Relief was paid 4. E. 4. John Randolf was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And the Rector of Hardingham paid for the Marriage of the Son and Heir of John Francis, a former Proprietor, 50 Marks. 3. R. 2.

William Mannock esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Heigham, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee : for which, William Mannock paid a Relief 34. H. 8. Another Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4. And John Rymes was Owner thereof 11. H. 6.

Arthur Heveningham esquire, held 14. Eliz. Lands in Cokely, by 2. Knights Fees : which were Mary Heveningham's 2. Eliz. Anthonie Heveningham esquire paid a Relief for the same 33. H. 8. And Sir John Heveningham 27s. Aid-mony 17. H. 8. Another Relief was paid 4. E. 4. Sir John Heveningham did Homage for them at the Castle in the reign of R. 2. William de Cokely was anciently Owner thereof.

Sir Anthony Wingfield knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Brook, by Ipswich, by the tenth part of a Knights Fee : whereof Sir John Howard knight was Proprietor 11. H. 6. Formerly Alice Helbrook's ; and anciently Baldwin de Pesynhall's.

Sir John Brewfe knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Wenham, by the Service of two knights Fees : for which Gilbert Debynham did Homage, and paid a Relief 11. R. 2.

Henry Everard esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Cheston, by half of the Fee of a Knight, and Castle-ward Rent ; for which he paid a Relief 1. Eliz. And Robert Shardelow paid Another for the same 4. E. 4. Theophilus Shardelow was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And Robert Shardelow paid another Relief 16. R. 2.

Francis Jenney esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Mydleton, by half of a Knights Fee : for which he paid 50s. Aid-mony 23. H. 8. Robert Coden was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And John Norwich 16. R. 2. who then did Homage at the Castle for the same.

Owen Hopton esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Yoxford, Stykelond, Blyburgh, and Eston, by two Knights Fees, and the third part of one Fee ; for the which, Sir Arthur Hopton paid 71. Aid-mony 17. H. 8. John Hopton was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And Roger Swelington 3. R. 2. who then did Homage at the Castle for the same.

William Duke esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Shadingfield, by one Knights Fee ; for which he paid 20s. Aid-mony 23. H. 8. Robert Duke was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. Walter Duke 2. R. 2. who did then his Homage for the same. Which were anciently Henry Brusfyards.

Sir Walter Hubbard knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Battisford, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee: whereof William Wrangle was Proprietor 11. H. 6.

Anthony Yaxley esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands called Blowfield in Trymley, by half a Knights Fee; for which he paid 10s. Aid-money 23. H. 8. And a Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4. Alexander de Preto was anciently Owner thereof.

Anthony Yaxley aforefaid, held 2. Eliz. other Lands in Trymley, by half a Knights Fee; for which he paid 10s. Aid-money 23. H. 8. A Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4. Sir John de Beaumont was anciently Proprietor of those Lands.

Sir Robert Wingfield knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands called Cleerevands in Framlingham, by the fourth and sixth parts of a Knights Fee; for which Sir Anthony Wingfield paid 27s. Aid-mony 23. H. 8. A Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4. Sir John Wingfield did his Homage 5. R. 2. Thomas Kittleburgh was formerly Owner thereof.

Sir Humphry Ratcliffe knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Benacre, Cove, Wrentham, and Northales, by half a Knights Fee: For which the Earl of Suffex paid 5s. Aid-mony. And Edward Ponyng was anciently Proprietor thereof.

Michael Hare esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Saxmundham, by two Knights Fees, and the sixteenth part of one Fee: for which a Relief was paid 4. E. 4. And Michael de la Pole, the son and heir of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, paid another Relief for the same 13. R. 2.

Michael Hare aforefaid, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Brufyard, by the Service of one Knights Fee: formerly Roger Broseyards.

Sir Richard Southwell knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Holbroke and Freston, by one Knights Fee: Formerly Alice Holbroke's: And ancientlie Roger Wulfreston's, for which he did Homage, and paid a Relief 11. R. 2.

Sir John Jermey knight, held 2. Eliz. the Manor of Gosbeck, and Lands there and in Codenham, by one Knights Fee and an half: for which was paid 30s. Aid-mony 23. H. 8. Margaret the Widow of John Jermey held the same 11. H. 6. William Winter paid 10. R. 2. One hundred pound for the Marriage and Custody of the Heir of Sir William Jermey knight; and John de Gosbeck was in old time Owner thereof.

John Southwell esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Codenham and Gosbeck, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee: For which Roger Father did his Homage 5. R. 2.

Richard Cornwaleys esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Kittleburgh, by half a Knights

tieth parts of one Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : which were Symon Taylor's and John Aultin's 11. H. 6.

John Reynold, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Gosbeck, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : for which he paid a Relief 29. H. 8.

Henry Bolyant, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Owchale, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : for whose Marriage, Robert Chapman paid 13l. 6s. 8d. in October 1. Eliz.

Sir Philip Bothe knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Codenham and Gosbeck, by half a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent : for which John Blomewell did Homage 5. R. 2. being then Owner thereof.

Thomas Drowry esquire, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Weston, by the Fee of a Knt. for which he paid 20s. Aid-mony. And a Relief was paid for the same 4. E. 4. Sir William Drowry was Owner thereof 11. H. 6. And so was Hugh Hovell 5. R. 2. who then did his Homage.

Sir John Wingfield knight, held 2. Eliz. Lands in Saxmundham, by the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and Castle-ward Rent.

[The following Inquisitions, Fines, &c. relating to the Manors of Framlingham, Saxted, and Others, were communicated to the editor, by *C. Ord*, Esq.

George Bacon, held the Manor of Hickling with the Appurtenances, and 12. Messuages in Parham Hacheston, Efton, and Framlingham, and the Advowfons of Parham and Hacheston, of the Queen in Capite, by Knights Service 2. Eliz.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, held the Manors of Hillisley and Sutton, with the Advowson of the Churches, of the King, and one Rabbit Warren there, of the Honor of Eye, by Knights Service, and the Manor and Castle of Framlingham, Saxtede, and the Manor of Earls Soham, of the King in Capite, and the Manor of Rumborough, the Manor of Okenhall in Beddingham, of the Honor of Eye, by Knights Service, and the Rectory with the Advowson of Beneshall, of the King in Capite, by Knights Service.

Seman de Fulebrook and Others, were summoned before Solamon de Roff, Walter de Hopton, Richard de Boyland, Robert Fulk, Master Thomas de Sothynnton, and Walter de Styvehesley, Justices Itinerant in the 14. year of Edw: 1. to answer Richard Lovebond and others, Executors of the Will of Thomas Lovebond of Pleas, which the aforesaid Seman is to render to the Executors on his accounts, when he was Bailiff to the aforesaid Thomas, in Framlingham and Horham.

In the same year, and before the same Justices Itinerant, the Earl of Norfolk
claimed

claimed to have Warren in Framlingham, Eyke, Saham, and Hoo, John de Tudenham and Johanne Charle his Wife claim to have Warren in the Maner of Ketilberge; and the aforesaid Earl claims a Fair in Framlingham on the Vigil of Saint Michael, and the four following Days, and a Market every Week in the said Town, on Monday, Wednesday, and Sunday.

The 20. Edw: III. an Aid of 40s. on every Knights Fee was granted towards making his eldest Son a Knight. The Returns for Fram: are as follow. Maria Countess of Norfolk, held the Manor of Framlyngham and Saham, of the King in Capite, which Roger Bygot held of the King, but by what Service is not known.

Thomas de Kettlebergh, held in Kettlebergh, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Fee of the Castle of Framlingham, which the aforesaid Thomas lately held of the Earl Marshall. xxs.

Robert Weylond knt. held in Chasfield, the fourth part of a Fee of the Manor of Fram: which Nicholas Weylond held of the Earl Marshall. xs.

John de Skeldynghope and his Partners, held in Fram: the 20. part of a Fee of the Castle of Framlingham, which Simon de Taillour lately held of the Earl Marshall. ijs.

Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suff: held in Framlingham, the 6. part of 4 Fees of the Castle of Fram: which Thomas de Kettlebergh lately held of the said Earl. xxd.

Barth: de Burghash knt. held in Ash, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Fee of the said Castle, which Margery de Moise lately held of the aforesaid Earl. xxs.

Awife de Wysham and Nich: de Verdoun, held in Fram: the 3. part of a Fee of the Manor of Horsford, and her of the Lady Clare, and she of the King. xiijs. iiijd.

William Woodhouse had license to alienate all his Manors, Messuages, Lands and Tenements, in the Parishes of Parham, Eston, Hacheston, and Framlingham, to William Nawnton gen. 2. Edw: VI.

William Naunton had license to alienate all his Manors (as above) to John Bacon and his Heirs. 4. Edw: VI.

A Fine was levied 42. Hen: III. between Thomas Leveband querent, and William de Ukenhell and Agnes his Wife, Hamon de Ukenhell and Sara his Wife impediens, of 20 acres of land and 7 shillings rent in Framlingham and Parham, the right of Thomas.

Sum of the Hundred of Loes, xxixl. iijs. viijd.]

Now seeing the Services aforesaid are taken away by Statute-Law from this
and

and all other Manors : the Lords thereof must rest contented with what remains : And such are, Tenures by Copy of Court-Roll, Rent certain, Suit of Court, Heriots, Reliefs, and Services incident to Free and Common Socage, Fines due upon Alienations and Descents, according to particular Customs ; which are not altered, but continue still, as before that Statute. Tho' perhaps such another Rebellion (which God forbid) may take these away too, according to their laws of liberty who would have no reliques of conquest or slavery, but what is introduced by themselves. Yet it can't be denied, but that some unreasonable Lords of Manors, and more unreasonable Stewards, are laying no small foundations for such pretences, by their extravagant demands for Fines, and Fees, upon the Admissions of Copyhold-Tenents to Messuages, Lands, and Tenements holden on their Manors.

C H A P. XVI.

Copyhold-Tenents, and their Lands, holden on Framlingham Manor, §. 1.—Copyhold-Tenents, and their Lands, holden on the Manor of Saxted, §. 2.

§. 1. **T**HOMAS Slath, admitted 4. Oct. 1711, in trust for the Parishioners of Framlingham, to one Cotage, called Awgers, containing 30 perches, with the appertinances : which was Giles Keeble's 36. Car. 2. John Hovill's alias Smith 14. Car. 2. Anthony Awger's 17. Car. 1. John Calver's 15. Jac. 1. Nicholas Sutton's 4. & 5. P. & M. Robt. Gilbert's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

John Kemp, adm. 4. Oct. 1711, to one piece of waft, with an house thereupon built, containing in length 88 foot, and in breadth at the east end 50 foot, and at the west end 60 foot : which was Roger Drakeford's 9. A. John Stot's 36. Car. 2. Samuel Golt's, clerk, 26. Car. 2. John Welles's 1658. Nicholas Shene's 1650. John Basse's 19. Jac. 1. Robert Shiming's 5. Eliz. Nicholas Jolly's 1. E. 6.—holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

William Wright, adm. 4. Oct. 1711, to one cotage built upon a piece of waft at Cole's-Green, containing 16 perches : which was Thomas Wright's 1657. Upon Conditions. Thomas Bayman's 18. Car. 1. Edward Page's 2. Car. 1. Fernly Fuller's of the Lords Grant 14. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Thomas Girling gen. adm. 21. Aug. 1711, to two inclosures, containing 26 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, parcell of Great-Stubbings : which were Thomas Girling's 22. Car. 2. Thomas Cresy's 24. Eliz. John Stebbing's 5. & 6. P. & M. John Revet's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 12s. 7d. Four acres

cres of land called Goreland, by the annuall rent of 5s. with the pasturage of the way from Bradleyhaugh-Gate; by the annuall rent of 10d. Both which were Thomas Girling's 22. Car. 2. Thomas Garwood's 17. Car. 2., and John Crefy's 1. E. 6. and the annuall rent of the whole is, 18s. 5d.

John Sheming, adm. 14. Mar. 1710, to the moiety of one mesuage, and 5 acres of land of Molland, 1 acre Magnæ Tenuræ of the tenement Snell's late Rofington's, 3 roods of Increase called Flohounds, 2 acres of the tenement Hony's, late Herring's, and 3 acres Parvæ Tenuræ of the tenement Harris, late Button's : which were John Shiming's 1657. John Lawter's or Laughter 1. Eliz. and Margaret Jolly's 1. E. 6. This, and the other moiety, in the tenure of Thomas Shiming, are holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 3d.

Thomas Mulliner, adm. 16. Dec. 1710, to 3 acres and 1 rood parcel of four acres, one rood, & an half Majoris Mensuræ, five Mag. Ten. of the tenement Boly's, 1½ acre Parv. Ten. of the same tenement, anciently Wright's, one pightell containing 3 roods called Senel's-pightell, 3 acres called Senel's, or Snel's-clofe, formerly John Seaman's, parcell of four and twenty acres of the tenement Froft's, 2 acres of Molland, formerly John Neve's or Neeve's, 3 roods Mag. Ten. of the tenement Allegas or Alleins, 2 acres, and ¼ a rood Maj. Menf. of the tenement Bull's, 1 acre parcell of six acres Majoris Tenuræ of the tenement Manning's, and 2 acres in two pieces Maj. Ten. of the tenement Bootman's or Bowman's Which were Richard Gipps esq. 9. A. Martha Seaman's 14. Car. 1. John Seaman's 1. Car. 1. John Seaman's 22. Jac. 1. and George Seaman's 6. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 12s. 8d.

Rachell Smith, adm. 16. Dec. 1710, to one cotage with the appertenances thereunto belonging, near the Muckhill-clofe : which was Dowfing Kell's 13. W. 3. Joseph Read's 5. W. & M. Elifabeth Clark's 12. Car. 1. Francis Ireland's 3. Car. 1. and Robert Bradshaw's of the Lords. Grant 24. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 1d.

Robert, Anne, & Mary Bourn, adm. 4. Oct. 1709, to 4 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, abutting upon Stubbings : which were Elifabeth Newton's and Anne Jacobs 15. Car. 2. Anthony Flick's 34. Eliz. and Edmund Smith's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s.

Edony Blomefield, adm. 4. Oct. 1709, to one messuage & severall pieces of land, meadow, and pasture, containing 20 acres parcell of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Stubbings : which were Thomas Girling's 18. Car. 2. John Stower's 11. Car. 1. Anne Golding's 6. Car. 1. John Pierfe's 36. Eliz. John Ireland's 24. Eliz. & John Revet's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 10s.

Thomas

Thomas Watts, adm. 4. Oct. 1709, to 4 pieces, formerly three, containing 16 acres, parcell of Mapledale: which were John Neall's 10. W. 3. John Stot's 4. Jac. 2. Philip Aldrich's 36. Car. 2. Patrick Lindsey's, clerk, 14. Car. 2. Isaac Woodcock's 3. Car. 1. Thomas Felsted's 41. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 5s.

Thomazine Leaver & Alice Aldrich, adm. 4. Oct. 1709, to one mesuage & 3 pieces of land, near Sowter's-went, containing 16 acres, parcell of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Halefield. the which was Margaret Mallows alias Foulger 13. Car. 2. Richard Caftor's 13. Car. 2. John Reynolds 1654. Mirrible Kitfon's 3. Car. 1. Francis Ireland's 16. Jac. 1. Richard Everest's 7. Jac. 1. Elifabeth Marchant's 29. Eliz. & Thomas Brother's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 6d.

Robert & Elifabeth Capon, adm. 4. Oct. 1709, to 3 pieces of land of the tenement Mags, containing 12 acres: which were Robert Capon's 36. Car. 2. Thomas Savarn's 18. Car. 1. Francis Savarn's 3. Jac. 1. Thomas Lifter's 3. & 4. P. & M. and Catherine Chambers 1. E. 6. holden by the annual rent of 7s. 2d.

Elifabeth Ablet, adm. 8. Sept. 1708, to one piece, called Six-Acres, with a cotage thereupon built, near the Park, parcell of the tenement Lockington's: which was William Allen's 31. Car. 2. Anne Thrower's alias Smith 1650. Jasper Gooding's 18. Car. 1. Thomas Felsted's 41. Eliz. John Driver's 9. Eliz. & John Call's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 6d.

James & Anne Greenwood, adm. 5. Oct. 1708, to one mesuage called Wyat's, with severall pieces thereto adjoyning, containing 12 acres; and 4 acres abutting upon Noman's land: which were John Stot's 4. Jac. 2. Philip Aldrich's 36. Car. 2. Patrick Lindfy's 14. Car. 2. Isaac Woodcock's 3. Car. 1. & Thomas Felsted's 41. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 8s.

Richard Smith senior, adm. 15. Oct. 1702, to three parts of one tenement or cotage abutting upon or near to a piece of Glebe called But-pightell: which was Anne Smith's 24. Car. 2. Richard Smith's 18. Car. 1. Edmund Smith's 1. Car. 1. Richard Buning's 39. Eliz. the whole being holden by the annuall rent of 2½d.

Richard Smith aforefaid, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to a sixth part of the said tenement or cotage: which was John Smith's 1. A. after the death of the said Anne Smith.

Hannah Calver, adm. 15. Oct. 1702, to a sixth part of the said tenement or cotage, after the decease of the said Anne Smith.

Richard Smith junior, adm. 5. Oct. 1708, to a sixth part of the said tenement or cotage: which was Thomas Smith's 1. A. after the decease of the said Anne Smith.

John

John Rous esquire, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to the moiety of one pightell called Cock's, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; of 1 acre abutting upon Cave's-way; of 1 acre of increase of the tenement Ethered's; of 1 acre of increase abutting on the same way; of 13 acres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods, parcell of fifteen acres, called Milfield; and of one pightell containing 3 acres, abutting upon Nicholls'-Way. Which were James Bedingfield's, alias Grey, esquire, 4. Jac. 2. Thomas Bedingfield's esquire 14. Car. 2. Sir Thomas Bedingfield's 13. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 7. Jac. 1. Arthur Pening's 3. & 4. P. & M. and Thomas Shiming's 1. E. 6.

John Rous aforefaid, adm. 14. Oct. 1685, to the other moiety of the premisses: both moyetys being holden by the annuall rent of 16s. 6d.

James Bedingfield, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one tenement called Jack's, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Which was John Row's 33. Car. 2. William Row's 12. Jac. 1. James Owles' 3. Jac. 1. Richard Greenling's 11. Eliz. and William Warner's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Wareyn gent. adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one tenement anciently the Scite of the Mill, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land: which was Francis Baldry's 5. W. & M. Harmon Garret's 1656. Francis Ireland's 16. Car. 1. Francis Driver's 21. Jac. 1. Richard Buning's 2. Jac. 1. Alexander Gilbert's 1. E. 6. and to 1 rood, which was Robert Shiming's 17. Car. 2. John Shiming's 3. Car. 1. Richard Buning's 2. Jac. 1. both holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 3d.

Philip Candler clerk, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, called Wren's Croft; which was Richard Goly's, clerk, 26. Car. 2. John Smith's 22. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 2d.

Rachell Gobbet, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one cotage at the Hermitage: which was John Gobbet's 6. W. & M. Robert Adkin's 16. Car. 2. Peter Gooding's 21. Jac. 1. John Gooding's 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 3d.

Valentine Gobbet, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one inclosure called Great Stubbing, containing 18 acres, parcell of four and forty acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, comprehended in the generall name of Stubbing: which was John Gobbet's 11. W. 3. James Packard's 34. Car. 2. Margaret Dernford's 15. Car. 2. William Revans' 17. Car. 1. Anthony Flick's 34. Eliz. and John Revet's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 9s. 6d.

Valentine Gobbet aforefaid, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to 1 rood, parcell of the Stable-Yards, near the New River: & to another piece of land containing in length towards the north 98 foot, in bredth about the middle 7 foot, and towards the south 3 foot: which was John Gobbet's 1. Jac. 2. Ralph Bert's 1651. William

Facebrown's 7. Car. 1. John Facebrown's 33. Eliz. and Richard Savarn's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s.

Jaspar Goodwyn, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one messuage, and Market-way clofe, containing 2 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Lyon's: which was John Capon's 1. E. 6. 3 roods of increafe at Wilks'-way; John Nuttel's 1. E. 6. $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of increafe, parcell of the tenement Harfry's; John Rivet's 1. E. 6. Four pieces of pasture of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Grime's-croft, containing 26 acres; John Capon's 1. E. 6. 6 acres called Little Seaman's; Luke Capon's 4. & 5. P. & M. 8 acres called Great Seaman's; John Revet's 1. E. 6. 3 acres mag. ten. in or by Wren's-park; John Nuttel's 1. E. 6. Another messuage and 3 acres to the same adjoyning, John Capon's 3. Jac. 1. which two messuages and eleven pieces were John Goodwyn's 7. W. 3. John Dawson's 23. Car. 2. and John Capon's 19. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 14s. 8d.

Jaspar Goodwyn aforesaid, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. lying in New-Croft: which was Jaspar Goodwyn's 5. A. Samuel Habergam's 1652. Laurence Habergam's 21. Jac. 1. Robert Smith's 12. Jac. 1. Richard Spalding's 9. Eliz. Elifabeth Stern's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d.

John Goodwyn, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to one meadow called Helbrook's, containing 2 acres, parcell of twelve acres of the tenement Cave's-hill or Canis-hill; 6 acres more, parcell of the said twelve acres; & 4 acres mag. ten. called Kenew's: which were Jaspar Goodwyn's 3. Jac. 2. Jaspar Goodwyn's 1659. George Spalding's 14. Jac. 1. & John Capon's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 11d.

Mary Goodwyn, adm. 11. Aug. 1707, to 13 acres, parcel of Grime's-croft; which was Elifabeth Stern's 1. E. 6. and to 2 acres mag. ten. called Meagor's or Megriss: which was Alice Capon's 37. H. 8. Both which were Jaspar Goodwyn's 3. Jac. 2. Jaspar Goodwyn's 1659. George Spalding's 14. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 8s.

Samuel Castor, adm. 3. Oct. 1707, to 6 acres lying in Mapledale, of the Demefnes of the Manor; 4 acres of the tenement Thimbo; 6 acres maj. menf. of the tenement Rede's; 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Wyot's; 1 acre parv. ten. of the tenement Bachelor; 4 acres parv. ten. of the tenement Rag's; 1 acre mag. menf. of the tenement Frost; and 3 acres of the tenement Short's: which eight pieces were John Helwys 1. E. 6. $\frac{1}{4}$ an acre maj. menf. of the tenement Bachelor, Robert Helwys 1. E. 6. and 5 acres parcell of six acres of the tenement Maning's, Richard Wyard's 1. E. 6. All which ten pieces were John Castor's 14. Car. 2. John Blomefield's 1651. Arthur Preston's 16. Car. 1. Richard Preston's

15. Jac. 1. Peter Preston's 11. Jac. 1. John Helwys 10. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 17s. 7d.

Edmund Colman esquire, adm. 11. Aug. 1707, to two pieces of land, containing 10 acres, parcell of the Demesnes of the Manor, called Sowter's-went : which was Edmund Colman's gen. 4. Jac. 1. Peter Bradshaw's 1. & 2. P. & M. holden by the annuall rent of 10s.

Samuell Kilderbee, adm. 4. Oct. 1706, to the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of one acre of meadow, nigh Prat's-meadow at Broadwater : which was Francis Kilderbee's 3. A. Samuel Dover's 29. Car. 2. Elifabeth Dover's alias Smith 1658. John Smith's 20. Jac. 1. John Kemp's 4. Jac. 1. & John Wythe's 12. Eliz. & Robert Balls 1. E. 6.

Mary Sheppard the wife of John Coggeshall gen. adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to the other 3 parts of the last mentioned acre of meadow : which was Martha Smith's 1658 & 1680. John Smith's 20. Jac. 1. the whole being holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

James Stud, adm. 4. Oct. 1706, to one messuage or tenement built upon a piece of wast, containing in length 58 foot; and in bredth 48; one pightell mag. ten. containing 1 acre of the tenement Coke; and 1 acre parcell of fourteen acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, lying at Watling-went, called Haning's or Heyning's : which were Philip Capon's 4. W. & M. Richard Goltys, clerk, 1655 & 1641. and John Nuttel's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Thomas Markin, adm. 4. Oct. 1706, to one messuage and three pieces of pasture, containing 3 acres, formerly William Libbin's; and to the moiety of one close called Madge's, whereon a cotage was built, and was Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. Both which parcels were Grace, Elifabeth, and Susan Habergam's 17. Car. 2. Samuel Habergam's 1652 & 1662. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 6d.

Richard Lockwood, adm. 4. Oct. 1706, to three cotages built together on a parcell of land, containing in length 3 perches, and in bredth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ perch, adjoining to Muckhill-close : which were Mary Branche's 20. Car. 2. Julian & Toby Gilbert's 1654. Thomas Dowling's 1653. Robert King's 4. Car. 1. Arthur Driver's 14. Jac. 1. & John Archer's 8. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Clemence Corrance esquire, adm. 27. Sept. 1705, to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. of the tenement Watling's; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the tenement Dice or Dyer; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, formerly Thomas Child's; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land of increafe; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow mag. ten. of the tenement Seaman's; 4 acres and 1 rood, parcell of the tenement Harfry's; 3 acres and 3 perches of the same tenement; 6 acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, lying in Grime's-croft; 6 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Seaman's; 5 acres

and 1 rood mag. ten. 2 acres de magna tenura, late Alice Cooper's; and 3 acres or roods of increafe, late Margaret Goodwyn's: which were John Corrance's esquire 11. W. 3. Edmund Warner's esquire 20. Car. 2. John Warner's esquire 1650. and George Fithe's 20. Jac. 1. and Robert Coole's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 11. 8s.

Clemence Corrance aforesaid, adm. 27. Sept. 1705, to 3½ acres of the tenement Stubs; 12 acres fee-farm of the tenement Granger & Warren; 4½ acres mag. ten. with a mesuage of the tenement Stubs; 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Chaufe's, or Cancis; and 10 acres called Dove's-croft. All which were John Corrance's esq. 11. W. 3. Edmund Warner's esq. 20. Car. 2. Francis Warner's 19. Eliz. Anthony Call's gen. 16. Eliz. George Call's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 11. 1s. 11d.

Clemence Corrance aforesaid, adm. 27. Sept. 1705, to 4 acres mag. ten. or rather of increafe, with a mesuage; 1 acre of increafe, formerly John Kenhouse's; 1 acre of increafe, with a cotage, anciently John Brody's; ½ an acre of increafe, sometime Roger Stonham's; 1 rood mag. ten. with a cotage, late Richard Stubs; 1 acre of the tenement Warren's; & 2 acres, one mag. ten. the other parv. ten. adjoining unto Dis-Town-Land, late Jaspar Goodwyn's: which were John Corrance's esq. 11. W. 3. Edmund Warner's esq. 20. Car. 2. & 1. Jac. 1. Margaret Goodwyn's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 7d.

Clemence Corrance aforesaid, adm. 27. Sept. 1705, to 18 acres of the tenement One-hand, called Davis' land, or Denny's land; 4 acres of land called Myft's with a green-way adjoining; 3 roods of the tenement Lockington's; 9 acres called Marriot's, or Marriot's-land; and 3 roods of increafe, lying in Sandfield, parcell of nine acres: which were John Corrance's esq. 2. A. Roger Burroughs' 26. Car. 2. Thomas Burroughs' 1655. Brown Pulham's 12. Jac. 1. Francis Pulham's & John Hill's 1. E. 6. And to 1 acre maj. menf. of the tenement Prat's, late Marian Gerrard's. 1 acre & 1 rood parv. ten. in two pieces, parcell of four pieces; and 3 roods, lying in Sandfield: which were John Corrance's esq. 2. A. Roger Burroughs' 18. Car. 2. Thomas Burroughs' 1655. Robert Maidstone's 19. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 6. Eliz. & Thomas Burton's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 15s. 8d.

Clemence Corrance aforesaid, adm. 27. Sept. 1705, to 27 acres mag. ten. called Southawes: which was John Pierfe's 7. Jac. 1. Thomas Cage's 10. Eliz. Nicholas Cutler's 3. & 4. P. & M. Anthony Rushe's 1. E. 6. 2 acres in Parham, & 2 acres in High-field; both Margaret Goodwyn's 1. E. 6. and 2 acres of increafe,

crease, of the tenement Warren's. All which were John Corrance's esq. 1. A. Henry Woods alias Web esq. 6. W. & M. Sir Thomas Smith's 2. Jac. 2. & 1659. John Pierse's esq. 1. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 11. 8s. 7d.

John & Mary Lyon, adm. 2. Oct. 1704, to two tenements or cotages, with the yards thereto belonging, containing 1 rood: which were Judith Page's 7. W. 3. & 1. A. Catherine Gooding's 14. Car. 2. Robert Hill's 1653. Jeoffrey Hill's 20. Jac. 1. John Shiming's 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

Francis Kilderbee, Jaspar Goodwyn, James Moor, William Mayhew, Edward Keer, Williams Revans, and Robert Capon, Trustees for the Parish of Framlingham, adm. 2. Oct. 1704, to 6 acres of the tenement Lockington's: which was Thomas Milles' 10. W. 3. Thomas Morphew's 15. Car. 2. Thomas Gooding's 1656. Jaspar Gooding's 7. Car. 1. Edward Prat's 17. Jac. 1. Francis Rosington's 8. Jac. 1. John Rosington's 28. Eliz. & Thomas Foxe's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 8d.

Mary Gibbond, adm. 2. Oct. 1704, to four pieces of pasture, containing 13 acres: which were Susan Gooding's 1. Jac. 2. Philip Gooding's 24. & 30. Car. 2. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 11d.

Mary Spalding, adm. 9. Nov. 1703, to 8 acres, called Great Pitman's, and 8 acres, called Little Pitman's: which were John Dowling's 31. Car. 2. Thomas Dowling's 21. Car. 2. Robert Dowling's 1650. in whose admission they are said to contain, but four acres mag. ten. of the tenement Willimot's, and 2 acres, named Pitman's, parcel of Kittleburgh-went, and Demesnes of the Manor. And were Robert Revans' 3. Jac. 1. & 9. Car. 1. John Ireland's & Nicholas Stebbing's 1. E. 6. Both holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 6d.

Samuell Crosby, adm. 9. Nov. 1703, to one tenement, with an orchard & garden thereunto belonging: which was John Kell's 4. W. & M. Thomas Kell's 17. Car. 2. William Buning's 15. Car. 1. Robert Hacon's 1. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 2d.

Jane Porter, the wife of Thomas Kerrich esquire, adm. 2. Oct. 1703, to 16 acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, called Bradish or Brodish, lying on the west side of the way leading from Framlingham-Street towards Mikilhond: which were Richard Porter's esq. 21. Car. 2. William Driver's 15. Car. 2. Francis Driver's 4. Car. 1. & 17. Jac. 1. Thomas Page's 3. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 18. Eliz. Nicholas Bury's 4. Eliz. & John Call's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s.

Jane Porter aforefaid, adm. 2. Oct. 1703, to one mesuage, and 11 acres maj. ten. of the tenement Forth's; 1 acre of increase lying in Allond-croft; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of

belonging ; and three pieces containing 7 acres : which were Thomas Markin's 30. Car. 2. Richard Porter's gen. 27. Car. 2. Francis Golding's 23. Car. 2. Thomas Waller's 14. Car. 1. & 31. El. & 3. & 4. P. & M. Reginald Gebons 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 3d.

John Lyon, adm. 3. Oct. 1700, to one cotage with a piece of land, containing 60 foot in length, and 24 foot in bredth, next the Park : which was Thomas Borne's 3. W. & M. Judith Borne's 25. Car. 2. John Shiming's 12. Jac. 1. Joan Huggens or Hogons 4. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Henry & Mary Hawes gen. adm. 9. Nov. 1699, to 3 parts of six acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, lately built upon, lying in a field, called Stubbing* (from which there is a way for horfes, carts, and carriages, thro' that part of Great Stubbings, now Valentine Gobbet's) : which was Thomas Button's 1. E. 6. And to 3 parts of four acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, called also Stubbings, &c. Which was William Kerriche's 1. E. 6. And both parcells were Martha Smith's 1658, & 32. Car. 2. John Smith's 1650. Robert Girling's 4. Jac. 1. The whole holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 11d.

Francis & Elifabeth Kilderbee gen. adm. 16. Oct. 1689, to a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the said six acres ; and to a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the said four acres : which were Samuell Dover's 29. Car. 2. Elifabeth Dover's, who was admitted with her three Sisters, Mary, Sufan, and the said Martha Smith 1658.

Robert Stebbing, gen. adm. 9. Nov. 1699, to the moiety of 2 acres, called Kit's-pightell ; of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of the Demefnes of the Manor, near the Park ; of 7 acres and 1 rood mag. ten. parcell of the tenement Kegill's, alias Grimes, containing 14 acres ; of 1 acre of the tenement Harfry's ; and of 4 acres mag. ten. of the same tenement : also of 5 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, lying in Hall-Field : which were Anne Maidstone's 5. W. & M. Anne Maidstone's 1650. John Maidstone's gen. 9. Car. 1. Robert Maidstone's gen. 10. Jac. 1. 44. & 41. Eliz. John Chambers' & John Nuttall's 1. E. 6.

Dorothy Felton, adm. 4. Oct. 1693, to the other moiety of the premisses, with the said Anne Maidstone her Sister. Both moietys being holden by the annuall rent of 11. 2s.

Paulina Dawson, adm. 9. Nov. 1699, to one mesuage, and 35 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Bole's ; 1 acre of the Demefnes of the Manor, parcell of Kittleburgh-went, abutting upon Pitman's-Green ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres mag. ten. of the tenement Willimot's ; and $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, parcel of thirteen acres of increase : which were

Thomas

* Rot. Cur. Fram. 15. Car. 1.

Thomas Dawfon's gen. 8. W. 3. Anne Driver's 4. Car. 1. Hugh Driver's 1. Jac. 1. (in whose reign, by Indenture made between Thomas earl of Suffolk, and Theophilus lord Walden his son, and the said Hugh Driver, the Fine upon admission to the premises, was to be for ever afterwards no more than the yearly Lords rent, and the Steward's fees, shillings). Mary Driver's 33. Eliz. John Driver's 19. Eliz. & John Ireland's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 32s. 3d.

Paulina & John Dawfon gen. adm. 1. Oct. 1696, to 3 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Lockington's; one mesuage (now waisted) & 7 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Willimot's; 3 acres parv. ten. called Buck's; and one piece of land, part of Herbaldesthaw-Green, containing in length 54 foot, & in bredth 12 foot, whereon a barn stood, but blown down by the great wind 1703: which were Jonathan Dawfon's gen. 7. W. 3. Anne Driver's 16. Car. 1. Hugh Driver's 13. Jac. 1. Francis Rosington's gen. 8. Jac. 1. John Rosington's gen. 13. Eliz. Henry Rosington's widow 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s.

Henry Ballard, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to one cotage, & a piece of waft, lying in Little-haugh, or Loten-haugh-Street; abutting on King's-croft towards the west: which was Richard Goltys, clerke, 17. Car. 1. George Fische's 7. Car. 1. John Page's 27. Eliz. John Bateman's 23. Eliz. & John Bateman's 2. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s.

Samuell Newfon, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to two pieces lately one, containing 12 acres, parcel of Halefield: which were Philip Capon's & Nicholas Wightman's 9. W. 3. Richard Goltys, clerk, 1654. (But in his, and all former admissions, called 14 acres). Robert Maidstone's gen. 12. Jac. 1. & 44. Eliz. Anne Hill's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s.

Roger, Thomas, John, James, & John Cleyton, Samuel Goltys, John Luffe, Edward Harfant junior, Thomas Revet, Thomas Damont junior, Richard Lockwood, & Benjamin Butcher, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, in Trust for the Parish of Dynington, to 4 acres of increafe, called Pitman's Grove, with an house thereupon built, parcell of Kittleburgh-went: which was Anne Sherwin's 14. Car. 1. (in whose, & all former admissions, named one mesuage & one piece, with the ways, containing 3 acres). John Ireland's 37. Eliz. & 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d.

John & Mary Sea, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to one mesuage, & 21 acres, in severall pieces, called Cook's-clofe, parcell of the Demefnes of the Manor, and part of Kittleburgh-went, containing in the whole fix and thirty acres: which was John Stowers' 7. W. 3. Jeremiah Stowers' 1658. John Stowers' 5. Car. 1. Anthony

Mildmay's 19. Jac. 1. Thomas Mildmay's gen. 41. Eliz. Edward Nuttel's 18. Eliz. & John Ireland's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 10s. 6d.

James King, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to $\frac{1}{4}$ an acre, called Little-Meadow, parcel of three acres, at Lampard-Brook: which was William Witherby's 15. Car. 2. John Bacon's 4. Jac. 1. John Bacon's 27. Eliz. Anne Dernford's 23. Eliz. & John Driver's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3d.

James King aforesaid, adm. 19. Oct. 1692, to one cotage & a shop, at Lampard-Brook: which was Joan Smith's 16. Car. 2. John Baldry's the Faulconer, & Simon Brown's 15. Car. 2. John Bacon's 4. Jac. 1. Anne Dernford's 23. Eliz. John Driver's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

James King aforesaid, adm. 14. Oct. 1697, to one piece of waft, containing 26 perches, adjoyning to the said Little-Meadow, of the Lords Grant, holden by the annuall rent of 1s.

John Skinner, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, parcell of the tenement Brook's, adjoyning to Hatton's: which was William Hunt's 26. Car. 2. John Hunt's 16. Car. 2. Matthew Bacon's 1658. John Bacon's 14. Car. 1. John Brown's 13. Car. 1. Elifabeth Ashly's alias Dickman 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 10d.

Ralph Lunis, adm. 3. Oct. 1699, to one tenement in the Burrow of Framlingham, parcell of the tenement Lockington's: which was Rachell Port's 1656. Jafpar Goodwyn's 18. Car. 1. William Page's 4. Car. 1. James Curtis' 19. Jac. 1. Nicholas Worliche's 13. Jac. 1. John Barkeley's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 10d.

Thomas Wilfon gen. adm. 4. Oct. 1698, to 7 acres in Cock's-clofe: which were Anne Walton's 27. Car. 2. (in whose, and all former admissions, called but 5 acres). John Smith's 12. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 10d. $\frac{1}{4}$ q.

William Blomefield gen. adm. 4. Oct. 1697, to 2 acres, & 3 roods maj. ten. 1 rood of meadow mag. ten. of the tenement Lark's; 1 rood of increafe, late Stern's, or Storm's; 18 acres lying in two pieces, in Mapledale; 3 acres, and 3 roods, late Storm's; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre mag. ten. of the tenement Mautild's; 1 rood of increafe; 2 acres maj. ten. of the tenement Wyot's; 1 acre maj. ten. of the tenement called Stern's, or Storm's; 1 acre of Molland; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow of increafe, formerly Stern's; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, & $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood mag. ten. of the tenement Mautild's; 1 acre, & 3 roods mag. ten. of the tenement Allen; 1 acre of increafe; 1 acre, & $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood mag. ten. of Molland; 1 acre, & 1 rood mag. ten. of the tenement Mautild's; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre mag. ten. in two pieces; and 1 rood mag. ten. a parcel

cel of land, late Pope's: which were John Blomefield's 14. Car. 2. John Cole's 14. Car. 1. Francis Nuttall's 11. Jac. 1. Thomas Nuttall's 4 Eliz. & John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 5s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Moses Berry, adm. 4. Oct. 1697, to two pieces, containing 9 acres, called Cave's-hill, parcell of the tenement Cave's, or Cany's: which were Richard Goltty's, clerk, 1654. Robert Maidstone's gen. 12. Jac. 1. & 44. Eliz. & Thomas Foxe's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 11d.

Thomas & Elifabeth Revet, adm. 1. Oct. 1696, to 4 acres: which were James Revet's 20. Car. 2. Daniell Whayman's 9. Car. 1. (in whose, and all former admissions, called 3 roods mag. ten. of the tenement Mautild's; & 2 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood mag. ten. of the tenement Hocktow's). Robert Whayman's 14. Jac. 1. William Watling's 3. Jac. 1. & John Tornor's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 8d.

William Wilfon clerk, adm. 1. Oct. 1696, to one mesuage, & severall pieces, containing 17 acres, called New-Close, with a little piece at the east end thereof: which was Anne Sterling's 3. W. & M. Francis Ireland's 16. Car. 2. & 17. Car. 1. John Holland's 12. Car. 1. John Pulham's 7 Jac. 1. & 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 17s.

William Wilfon aforefaid, adm. 1. Oct. 1696, to two pieces, &c. both contain 10 acres, parcell of Halefield, lying by Sowter's-went: which were Anne Sterling's 3. W. & M. Francis Ireland's 16. Car. 2. & 16. Jac. 1. Richard Everest's 7. Jac. 1. Elifabeth Marchant's 29. Eliz. & Thomas Brothers' 1. E. 6.—holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 10d.

Samuell Wightman, adm. 1. Oct. 1696, to 1 acre, near Cole's-Green: which was Samuell Wightman's 31. Car. 2. Richard Porter's gen. 16. Car. 2. Anne Stamphord's 1653. William Stamphord's 18. Car. 1. Abia Stamphord's 26. Eliz. Simon Stamphord's 10. Eliz. & Richard Cole's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John & Mary Button, adm. 2. Oct. 1695, to one mesuage, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. called Pamer's, & 10 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Pamer's: which were John Button's 31 Car. 2. & 14. Car. 2. Mary Button's 1659. James Button's 1651. John & Alice Sayer's 3. Car. 1. John Lewis' 7. Jac. 1. & John Powes' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s.

John Wright, adm. 2. Oct. 1695, to one tenement built upon the waft: which was Mary Bradlaugh's & Catherine Berry's 6 W. & M. Anthony Gooding's 1655. Robert Gooding's 11. Car. 1. William Russell's 20. Jac. 1. Francis Spal-

ding's 6. Jac. 1. Henry Crispe's 26. Eliz. then originally granted, paying annually to the Poor of Framlingham 20d. and to the Lord of the Manor 2d.

Samuel Wightman, adm. 2. Oct. 1695, to 2 acres, called Strawberry-Hills: which were Samuel Wightman's 20. Car. 2. Miles Lunnis' & Rachel Port's 1656. Jaspar Goodwyn's 1650. John Pierse's 5. Jac. 1. (in whose, and all former admissions, but 1 acre mag. ten.) Thomas Dernford's 4. Eliz. & John Call's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Mary Bradlaugh & Catherine Berry, adm. 3. Oct. 1694, to a tenement adjoining to the Park: which was Catherine Gooding's 24. Car. 2. Anthony Gooding's 14. Car. 2. Nathaniel Hill's 1652. & John Shining's 3. Jac. 1. to whom then originally granted, paying annually 3d.

Robert Borne, adm. 19. Oct. 1692, to 3 acres of increase, of the tenement Cook's, lying in Kittleburgh: which were Joan Maning's 22. Car. 2. Thomas Nicholson's 18. Jac. 1. Thomas Nicholson's, 36. Eliz. Nicholas Cofen's 3. Eliz. Roger & Agnes Wurlich, formerly the wife of Robert Cofen, 2. Eliz. John & Joan Cofen's 37. H. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 7d.

Philip Capon, adm. 19. Oct. 1692, to 6 acres, (now but five, one acre thereof being afterwards sold to James Stud) parcel of fourteen acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Haning's, or Heyning's, lying at Watling-went: which was Richard Golty's, clerk, 17. Car. 1. Anthony Shiming's 16. Jac. 1. Thomas Spalding's 31. Eliz. and John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. And to 4 acres with a Milmount: which was Richard Golty's 1654. Robert Maidstone's 12. Jac. 1. & John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. Both which parcells are now holden by the annual rent of 3s.

Robert Hawes gen. adm. 19. Oct. 1692, to three pieces, containing 15 acres, parcell of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Halefield, or Hall-field: which were Richard Golty's, clerk, 1654. Robert Maidstone's gen. 12. Jac. 1. Robert Maidstone's gen. 41. Eliz. & Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 8d.

Daniel Wayth, adm. 17. Dec. 1691, to one tenement and the yards, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood; with a piece of waft, in length 23 foot, and in bredth at one end, 12 foot, and at the other end 7 foot: which were James Wright's 15. & 16. Car. 2. Philip Gooding's 14. Car. 1. George Burton's 10. Jac. 1. Thomas Savern's 27. Eliz. to whom it was then originally granted, holden by the annuall rent of 8d.

Thomas Mulliner, adm. 14. Oct. 1691, to 4 acres, called by the name of Plat's: which was John Walton's 35. Car. 2. Anne Walton's 27. Car. 2. John Smith's 12. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 2s.

John

John Stot, adm. 16. Oct. 1689, to 3 acres, parcell of the tenement Brook's; and 10 acres of the tenement Hatton: which were Alice Pierce's 1. W. & M. Robert Pierce's 24. Car. 2. Mary Ellis 19. Car. 2. John Brown's 13. Car. 1. Elisabeth Ashley's alias Dickman 3. Jac. 1. Philip Stebbing's 7. Eliz. George Stebbing's & Robert Coole's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 6d.

Thomas Shiming, adm. 16. Oct. 1689, to the moiety of one mesuage, & 5 acres of Molland; of 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Snell's, late Rofington's; of 3 roods of increase, called Flohounds; of 2 acres of the tenement Hony's, late Herring's; and of 3 acres parv. ten. of the tenement Harris, late Button's: which were John Shiming's 1657. John Lawter's or Laughter 1. Eliz. & Margaret Jolly's 1. E. 6. This, and the other moiety now in the tenure of John Shiming, are holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 3d.

Elisabeth Wells, adm. 16. Oct. 1689, to one mesuage, with the yards thereto belonging: which was Thomas Swanton's 1655. Jane Hardwick's 1650. John Hardwick's 16. Jac. 1. Jeoffrey Corbold's 10. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 9d.

William Powle clerk, adm. 8. May 1689, to one mesuage, & 30 acres of land, meadow & pasture, of the tenements Frost's & Bachelor's, or Bakeler's: which were Hannah Nuttall's 2. Car. 2. (in whose, and all former admissions, called one mesuage, 1½ acre of meadow, & 2 acres parv. ten. of the tenement Bachelor, or Bakeler, & 21 acres, parcell of the tenement Frost's) Henry Nuttall's 1650. Thomas Nuttall's 11. Jac. 1. Thomas Nuttall's 28. Eliz. John Shiming's 13. Eliz. & John Durrant's 1. E. 6. & there said to be all mag. ten. except the two acres parv. ten. The whole now holden by the annuall rent of 17s.

William & Elisabeth Revans, adm. 17. Oct. 1688, to three pieces, called Joan Herring's, lying together between the Highway and Oldfrith-Wood: which were Anthony Revans' 1651. William Revans' 44. Eliz. John Wyard's 24. Eliz. (who was then admitted to the same by the names of 8 acres of increase, with a mesuage of the tenement Dameron's; 1½ acre of increase of Coliarland; ½ an acre, & ½ a rood of Molland; ½ an acre of increase; 2 acres of increase; 1½ acre of increase; and 1 acre of Molland under Oldfrith-Wood) Olive Wyard's 12. Eliz. William Wyard's 5. Eliz. John Revet's, in the right of Alice Tendeslove his wife, 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 3d.

William Revans aforesaid, adm. 14. Oct. 1685, to 3 acres, of the tenement Bachelor; 2 acres maj. ten. of the tenement Herfry's; two cotages; 1½ acre mag. ten. formerly Athered's; 1 rood, parcel of Buckfield or Bulfield, mag. ten. of the tenement

tenement Bole's; and 1 acre parv. ten. of the same tenement: which were Anthony Revans' 1655. William Revans' 16. Jac. 1. Richard Lot's 15. & 8. Jac. 1. Thomas Lots 4. Jac. 1. Reginald Gebons' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 1d.

Mary Waller, adm. 26. Aprill 1688, to one tenement, called Allen's, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land maj. ten.: which was John Savern's 25. Car. 2. Thomas Savern's 1650. Jaspar Shiming's 15. Car. 1. Anthony Shiming's 2. Car. 1. John Crosse's 20. Jac. 1. Francis Crosse's 18. Eliz. & Robert Fleetwood's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 12d.

Dorothy Lyon, adm. 26. April 1688, to one cotage with a yard thereto belonging, at the Hermitage: which was Webster Lyon's 24. Car. 2. John Gooding's 1658. John Gooding's 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Robert & Sarah Hawes gen. adm. 19. Oct. 1687, to 8 acres, parcell of fourteen acres, of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Haning's, or Heyning's, lying at Watling-went; 1 rood, in a former admiffion called one acre in the same field, near the Highway, whereon an house anciently stood; and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood, lying on the north-east of the orchard belonging to his capital mesuage: which were Richard Porter's esq. 25. Car. 2. James Gooding's gen. 1652. Jaspar Gooding's gen. 18. Car. 1. William Page's gen. 11. Car. 1. Edward Nuttall's esq. 31. Eliz. & John Nuttall's gen. 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 4d.

Edward Alpe esquire, adm. 13. Oct. 1686, to 15 acres, & $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Mapledale: which was John Hovell's alias Smith 24. Car. 2. & 1654. Robert Ling's 1651. Richard Watling's 37. Eliz. George Brown's 34. Eliz. Francis Howel's 33. Eliz. Anthony Rous' 15. Eliz. Thomas Rous' 4. & 5. P. & M. William Rous' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. now 5s. 9d.

Elifabeth Wyard, adm. 13. Oct. 1686, to 4 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, lying in Mapledale; and 5 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood, & 4 perches: which were Randolph Wyard's gen. 22. Car. 2. John Wyard's in 1650. Thomas Folkes', clerk, 16. Car. 1. Frances Aldrich's 10. Car. 1. Francis Nuttall's 11. Jac. 1. Thomas Nuttall's 33. Eliz. Anthony Rous' 15. Eliz. Thomas Rous' 7. Eliz. & Thomas Aldred's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s.

John Stot, adm. 14. Oct. 1685, to one tenement, and one yard, next the Old Almehouses: which was John Nottage's 26. Car. 2. Philip Neeve's 1658. Catherine Bootman's 14. Jac. 1. & Anthony Bootman's 43. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 1d.

Dorothy Maidstone, now Felton, adm. 8. Oct. 1684, to three parts of all the
lands

lands late Maughtild's, containing 12 acres, and to 5 acres mag. ten. parcell of the tenement Mautild's; 1 acre mag. ten. $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre parv. ten. 2 acres parv. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood at Lotenhaugh-Street, parcel of the tenement Jarvis; $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres mag. ten. of the tenement Brodie's; 8 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Grimes'; 1 acre of Molland of the same tenure & tenement; and 5 acres of increase, formerly Row's: which were Robert Maidstone's gen. 1658. & John Maidstone's gen. 41. Eliz. Robert Chambers' 33. Eliz. Catherine Chambers' and Jeffry Moils' 1. E. 6.—holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 10s.

Jonathan Sheldrake, adm. 28. Sept. 1681, to one cotage with the appertenance, containing 3 perches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in bredth, parcel of ten acres and an half mag. ten. of the tenement Palmer's: which was John Sheldrake's 19. Car. 2. Richard Fiston's 16. Car. 2. Matthew Fairweather's 1652. Jeremiah Stowers' 15. Car. 1. Richard Hill's 3. & 4. P. & M. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Robert Hill, adm. 28. Sept. 1681, to one cotage, called the Hermitage, near Countes-Crofs: which was Francis Hills' 26. Car. 2. Richard Jackson's 22. Car. 2. Sufan Girling's 13. Car. 1. Thomas Girling's 20. Jac. 1. Mary Colman's 5. Jac. 1. John Pope's 24. Eliz. Robert Gilbert's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Zadock Worlich, adm. 4. Oct. 1676, to 1 acre, and 1 rood, lying in Cranford, whereon a house is erected, and another acre adjoyning: which were William Worliche's 14. Car. 1. William Worliche's 1. Jac. 1. Thomas Gooding's 26. Eliz. Nicholas Lingwood's 24. Eliz. Francis Curdy's 20. Eliz. William Dowling's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 1d.

John Feveryear, adm. 2. Sept. 1673, to one cotage and a yard, containing in the whole 42 foot in length, and 42 foot in bredth: which was William Feveryear's 14. Car. 2. John Feveryear's 1. Car. 1. Robert Hacon's 10. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1d.

Edward Alpe esquire, adm. 19. Aug. 1672, to 3 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, lying in Mapledale, near Noman's acre; and to a pightell containing 3 roods, near the Highway: which were William Smith's 1650. Jaspar Gooding's 18. Car. 1. Thomas Felsted's 8. Car. 1. & 41. Eliz. John Shiming's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s.

Samuel Capon, adm. 19. Aug. 1672, to 3 acres mag. ten. called Milmer's, or Wilmer's: which was Thomas Capon's 14. Car. 1. Robert Capon's 40. Eliz. & John Capon's 1. E. 6. and to 7 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Curtis, called Wheat-Close: which was Thomas Capon's 21. Car. 2. Thomas Mildmay's 15. Car.

Car. 1. Arthur Mildmay's 1. Car. 1. Thomas Mildmay's 43. Eliz. and John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 4d.

Robert Capon, adm. 13. Ap. 1671, to one mesuage called Hesd's, or Hefd's, and 14 acres of the tenement Hesd's, or Hefd's, whereof thirteen acres and one rood are mag. ten. and three roods Coliarland; 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Allen's; 2 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Harfry's; 1 acre of Coliarland, of the tenement Parkild's; 2 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Brodie's; and 13 perches parcell of a Clofe called Madge's: which were Thomas Capon's 14. Car. 1. Robert Capon's 40. Eliz. Robert Capon's 3. & 4. P. & M. John Capon's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 2s. 6d.

Edward Alpe esquire, adm. 4. Aug. 1669, to 1 acre of meadow called Mapledale, abutting southward upon Swan's meadow; and 3 roods of the tenement Sound's, lying by the Highway leading from Framlingham to Dynington: which were Daniell Whayman's 9. Car. 1. Robert Whayman's 14. Jac. 1. William Watling's 3. Jac. 1. & John Turner's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 29. Oct. 1666, to one cotage called Blackwall, (taken down by licence 6. W. & M.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre maj. ten. of the tenement Bakelor; and 1 acre mag. ten. being parcell of one acre & an half of the tenement Storm's: which were Francis Folkes' 14. Car. 2. James Aldriche's 16. Car. 1. Frances Aldriche's 10. Car. 1. John Ireland's 40. Eliz. Thomas Goff's 39. Eliz. Robert Helwys' and John Warner's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Elisabeth Alexander, now Copland, adm. 17. Aprill 1665, to 3 acres of the tenement Crese's, or Brese's, lying in Lyon-Clofe: which was Thomas Alexander's gen. 20. Jac. 1. Simon Pulham's 4. Jac. 1. John Harrifon's 18. Eliz. John Call's 5. Eliz. & John Barkely's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 2d.

Edward Alpe esquire, adm. 28. July 1656, to one mesuage, & 3 roods of land parv. ten.; 6 acres, & 3 roods mag. ten.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Molland; 2 acres parv. ten. called Buskland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. with a cotage of the tenement Allor's; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. called Claylond; one moiety of 3 acres called Woodfield, with the moiety of a little Grove; $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, of the tenure of Mapledale, lying in two pieces; and 6 acres of the tenement Harward's: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 14. Jac. 1. John Ireland's 28. Eliz. & Godfry Ireland's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 17s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 28. July 1656, to 6 acres, lying in Mapledale, of the Demefnes of the Manor; and 4 acres of the tenement Thumb's: which were

Edward

Edward Alpe's gen. 14. Jac. 1. John Ireland's 35. Eliz. Robert Helwys' 5. Eliz. & John Helwy's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 5s.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 28. July 1656, to 3 acres, called by the name of Highfield, with a grove, * (containing $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre) mag. ten. parcell of the tenement Palmer's, and 3 roods mag. ten. called Brook-meadow, parcell of one acre and an half of the tenement Storm's: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 14. Jac. 1. John Ireland's 36. Eliz. Godfry Ireland's 3. Eliz. and John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 28. July 1656, to 6 acres divided into two parts, parcel of thirteen acres and an half mag. ten. of the tenement Palmer's; and one tenement in a grove, with a meadow adjoining, containing 2 acres, both lying near the Park: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 1. Car. 1. Anne Gilbert's 1. Car. 1. Robert Burton's 22. Jac. 1. Nicholas Gilbert's 13. Jac. 1. & 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 7d.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 28. July 1656, to 8 acres of the Demefnes of the Manor, called Mapledale-lond; and 2 acres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods mag. ten. of the tenement Bachelor: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 6. Car. 1. Edmund Durrant's 38. Eliz. & John Durrant's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 28. July 1656, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, abutting eastward upon the Park: which were Edward Alpe's gen. in 1650. Bartholomew Cullen's 19. Car. 1. Joan & Julian Gilbert's 17. Car. 1. Nicholas Gilbert's 13. Jac. 1. & 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 2d.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, adm. 7. Aug. 1654, to one mesuage with the appertinances: which was Julian Gilbert's 17. Car. 1. & Nicholas Gilbert's 13. Jac. 1. & 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

James Kemp, adm. 6. Oct. 1662, to one tenement in the Burrow, parcell of the tenement Lockington's: which was Judith Kemp's in 1656. Jaspar Goodwyn's 18. Car. 1. William Page's 4. Car. 1. John Curtis' 19. Jac. 1. Nicholas Worliche's 13. Eliz. & John Barkely's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 7d.

Francis & Mary Brown, adm. 22. Sept. 1653, to one cotage, with a piece of land, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood, abutting eastward upon the lands then of Francis Ireland, formerly Edward Cock's: which was Elisabeth Girling's 17. Car. 1. (in her admiffion faid to lye near the Wind-Mill). Alice Francis' 11. Car. 1. Frances Wright's 5. Car. 1. Peter Gooding's 21. Jac. 1. & John Gooding's 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

3 A

John

* Rot. Cur. Fram. 3. Eliz.

John Wyard gen. adm. 22. Sept. 1653, to 1 rood of the Demefnes of the Manor, parcell of sixteen acres and an half, called Mapledale: which was Robert Ling's 1651. Richard Watling's 37. Eliz. George Brown's 34. Eliz. Francis Howell's 33. Eliz. Anthony Rous' 15. Eliz. Thomas Rous' 4. & 5. P. & M. William Rous' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3d.

Thomas Leman gen. adm. (at six years of age, by Margaret Leman, his mother) 20. Jan. 1630, as heir to all the lands of John Leman gen. his father; the said John Leman was adm. 1. Car. 1. to those lands upon the surrender of Thomas Baxter esq. and the said Thomas Baxter was adm. 40. Eliz. to 6 acres of the tenement Myft's; 1 acre of the tenement Hoffe's; 2 acres of increafe of Coliarland, or Colmerland; one tenement called Murdock's; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre called Thwarland: which were John Cole's 36. Eliz. Thomas Cole's 5. Eliz. and Thomas Cole's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$. 7 eggs. And one piece of land containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of increafe (parcell of three acres of increafe, parcell of nine acres) lying between the land late of Sir Anthony Wingfield, called Clarebold's, on the part of the east, and the lands late of the said Sir Anthony, called Rever's on the part of the west, abutting upon the way leading from Framlingham to Parham towards the north: which were John Cole's 33. Eliz. John Perfes' 32. Eliz. Thomas Dernford's 3. & 4. P. & M. & John Driver's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 2d. and of the whole 9s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. & 7 eggs.

Laurence Habergam, adm. 19. March 1621, to one piece of waft at Haning's Knowle, adjoyning to his freehold-lands, containing 12 perches in length, and in bredth about the middle 20 foot, at the north end 12 foot, and at the south end 8 foot: which was then granted to him and his heirs, being 20. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 2d.

Edward Pope, adm. 1. June 1618, to $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre formerly built on, called the tenement Dring, or Carter's: which was Thomas Pope's 13. Eliz. William Haill's 3. Eliz. & Thomas Foxe's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of —

Edward Bacon, adm. 3. Oct. 1618, to one piece of waft, containing in length 44 foot, and in bredth 16 foot; lying between the lands then of Waller, and the High-way leading from Framlingham to Baddingham, of the Lord's Grant 16. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1d.

COPYHOLDERS OF SXTED MANOR.

§. 2. Benjamin Pipe, admitted 3. Oct. 1711, to $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood of Molland, called Smith's-yard, parcell of two acres and an half, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood of Molland: which
was

was Thomas Button's 1. E. 6. and to 5 acres mag. ten. called Brundhouse, with a Green-way to the same belonging: which were Samuell Pipe's 2. W. & M. Nicholas Jolly's 1656. Anthonie Wyard's 8. Car. 1. Edward Downing's 12. Jac. 1. Thomas Button's 31. Eliz. both holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 2d.

John Richards, adm. 8. Sept. 1710, to one mesuage, one pightel, & two meadows, containing 10 acres, parcell of the tenement Wyard: which were William Stowers' 16. Car. 2. Jeremiah Stowers' 17. Jac. 1. Jeremiah Stowers' 3. Jac. 1. Roger Crane's 31. Eliz. & William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 3d.

William & Elifabeth Chapman, adm. 8. Sept. 1710. to one mesuage, and 4 acres, parcell of the tenement Piggot's: which were Sarah Blackbird's & Elifabeth Fuller's 4. W. & M. Margaret Spur's alias Alen's 1651. Thomas Cullington's 10. Car. 1. Henry Aldriche's 36. Eliz. John Wyard's 24. Eliz. Robert Wyard's 5. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d. 3 acres: which were Sarah Blackbird's & Elifabeth Fuller's 4. W. & M. Margaret Spur's alias Allen's 1651. Thomas Cullington's 16. Car. 1. William Gobbet's 19. Jac. 1. & John Bray's 18. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 4d. and one cotage, with 1 rood of Molland, of the tenement Bafil's: which were Sarah Blackbird's & Elifabeth Fuller's 4. W. & M. Margaret Spur's alias Allen's 1651. Thomas Cullington's 18. Car. 1. Thomas Bedingfield's 32. Eliz. & Joan Bedingfield's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7d. The annuall rents of the whole being 4s. 3d.

Deborah Button, adm. 8. Aug. 1710, to one tenement containing $\frac{1}{4}$ an acre mag. ten. called Common Pightel, of the tenement Neve's: which was Anne Button's 3. Jac. 2. Robert Button's 15. Car. 2. Nicholas Wyard's 1659. Josiah Wyard's 15. Car. 1. & Richard Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

Thomas Neall, adm. 3. Oct. 1709, to one tenement or cotage, with the yards, part of the waft: which was John Grint's 5. A. William Forster's 3. A. & John Girling's 25. Car. 2. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Peter Button, adm. 3. Oct. 1709, to 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement How's: which was Nathaniel Button's 3. Jac. 2. Robert Button's 17. Car. 1. Thomas Bedingfield's 18. Jac. 1. Francis Bedingfield's 32. Eliz. & Joan Bedingfield's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7d.

Samuell Godbold, adm. 19. Aug. 1709, to one cotage with a piece of pasture, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ a rood, parcel of Crofs-Pightel: which was Ruth Godbold's 32. Car. 2. Martha Godbold's 2. Car. 1. Steven Dalton's 44. Eliz. & Elifabeth Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4d.

Edward Keer, adm. 12. Aug. 1708, to one mesuage, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of pasture; one pightell containing 1 acre; 4 acres called Home-Close; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre called Long-Pightell; 1 pightell containing 2 acres; 5 acres called Procel-Close; and 8 acres called Great-Close; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre called The Grove; $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres called Barren-Close; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres called Wood-Close: which were Thomas Woolnough's 32. Car. 2. John Woolnough's 14. Car. 2. & Robert Button's 10. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 2s. 8d.

Samuel Walter gen. adm. 12. Aug. 1708, to one mesuage, and five pieces of land, meadow and pasture: which were Henry Smith's 3. W. & M. by the names of one mesuage, with the orchard, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Molland, parcell of Smith's Yard: which was Anthonie Wyard's 8. Car. 1. & Edward Downing's 12. Jac. 1. 10 acres, & 3 roods, in two pieces, abutting on Newall-Wood: which was Nicholas Jolly's 34. Car. 2. Nicholas Jolly's 1656. Anthony Wyard's 15. Jac. 1. & Nicholas Romfey's 31. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 5s. 2d.

Samuell Walter aforefaid, adm. 12. Aug. 1708, to 8 acres, called Dalby's: which was Henry Smith's 2. A. William Jolly's 34. Car. 2. Nicholas Jolly's 1656. Anthony Wyard's 7. Car. 1. George Kerriche's 1. Car. 1. Thomas Kerriche's 27. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 3s.

Samuell Walter aforefaid, adm. 12. Aug. 1708, to one mesuage, with 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Drain's; and 1 rood mag. ten. of the tenement Poole's: which were Henry Smith's 3. W. & M. Francis Woolnough's 28. Car. 2. George Points' 15. Car. 2. Prudence Barber's 10. Jac. 1. Roger Howell's 38. Eliz. & William Bootman's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7d.

Samuell Walter aforefaid, adm. 12. Aug. 1708, to one cotage with a yard adjoining, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood, parcell of one mesuage, and an acre mag. ten. of the tenement Drain's: which was Henry Smith's 6. W. & M. Francis Smith's 1653. Robert Wret's 3. Jac. 1. & William Bootman's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Wyard gen. adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one mesuage, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres mag. ten. in Saxted and Earlsfoham: which were John Wyard's 1656. Anthony Wyard's 3. Car. 1. Robert Kerriche's 1. Car. 1. Thomas Kerriche's 19. Eliz. (in whose admiffion called one mesuage, and four acres of the tenement Smith's, and three acres and an half of the same tenement, late Lyon's). Robert Kerriche's 9. Eliz. and Elifabeth Wythe's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 8d.

Martha Curtis, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one cotage, with a yard thereto belonging: which was Ifaac Curtis' 11. W. 3. Elifabeth Osby's & Thomas Clark's 4. Jac.

Jac. 2. Giles Kerriche's 19. Jac. 1. Thomas Kerriche's 19. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

Martha Wyard, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one mesuage, and 3 pieces of meadow and pasture, containing 15 acres, near Oldfrith-Wood; and 1 acre of meadow, near Mapledale: which were John Wyard's gen. 21. Car. 2. John Wyard's 19. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 10s. 10d.

John Legate, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one mesuage, 4½ acres mag. ten. of the tenement Page, parcel of nine acres, known by the name of Dalby's (now united): which were John Legate's 1. Jac. 2. Edward Moulton's 1655. Edward Moulton's 3. Car. 1. Francis Howell's 12. Jac. 1. Mary Pain's 9. Jac. 1. & Elifabeth Wythe's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s.

Ruth Folkard, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to 3 acres of meadow, called Eleth: which was Henry Hawes' 33. Car. 2. William Revans' 3. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 10d. ½.

Jeremiah Shiming, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one cotage with the yards thereto belonging: which was Lidea York's 7. W. 3. Robert York's 36. Car. 2. Thomas Hern's 29. Car. 2. Elifabeth Heron's 1653. Daniel Smith's 5. Car. 1. John Jones' gen. 3. Car. 1. Thomas Cornwallis' esq. 43. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

Elifabeth Stowers adm. 2. Oct. 1707, to one tenement near Cros-way; with a pightell thereto belonging: which were John Stowers' 31. Car. 2. Thomas Chapman's 1657. Thomas Denny's 14. Car. 1. Philip Romfy's 10. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Wyard gen. William Button, John Woolnough, & William Chapman, adm. 2. Oct. 1707, in Trust for the Parish of Saxted, to one mesuage, & 9 acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, parcell of Saxted-went; 1 acre, and 1 rood, parcel of eight and thirty acres, called Saxted-went; and one cotage with the yards, containing 8 perches: which were John Wyard's, John Revans', John Mayhew's, and Randolph Wyard's, in Trust as aforesaid, 22. Car. 2. John Wyard's, and other Trustees 11. Car. 1. William Bedingfield's, and other Trustees 38. Eliz. Humphry Button's, and other Trustees 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 2d.

Elifabeth Stowers, adm. 3. Oct. 1706, to 10 acres, called by the name of Woolmer's: which were John Stowers' 16. Car. 2. Jeremiah Stowers' 17. & 3. Jac. 1. Roger Crane's 31. Eliz. & William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s.

William

William Chapman, adm. 3. Oct. 1706, to one tenement with Jell's-pightell, containing 1 acre: which was William Chapman's 34. Car. 2. William Bedingfield's 27. Car. 2. Jolin Clark's 25. Car. 2. Francis Sherman's 13. Car. 1. John Newman's 12. Car. 1. Rose Button's 8. Car. 1. & George Button's 37. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 8d.

John & Mary Smith, adm. 26. Sept. 1705, to one tenement, with an orchard and pightell adjoyning, containing 2 acres more or lefs: which were Robert Plant's 14. Car. 2. John Points' 16. Car. 1. George Cook's 7. Car. 1. & Richard Chamberlain's 22. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 1d.

John Man, adm. 30. Sept. 1704, to one mesuage, 14 acres, and 3 roods, of the tenement Allen's; 1 acre, and 1 rood of Molland; 1 acre of meadow, of the tenement Warren's; 1 acre, and 1 rood of land; 3 roods of wood; 1 rood of meadow of Molland; 3 acres, and 1 rood of Molland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre parv. ten. of the tenement Pikenet's; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Molland; 1 acre of meadow; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow of Molland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, called Church-Meadow, parcel of nine acres and an half of the tenement Cooke's; and 3 roods of meadow mag. ten. of the tenement Polis: which were Robert Revans' 19. Car. 2. Robert Revans' 1650. Humphry Revans' 16. & 8. Jac. 1. Robert Revans' 18. Eliz. & Robert Revans' 1. E. 6.—holden by the annuall rent of 1l. 2s. 6d.

Hun Wyard gen. adm. 30. Sept. 1703, to 2 acres parv. ten. belonging to his farm in Earlsfoham: which was Randolph Wyard's gen. 22. Car. 2. John Wyard's esq. 1655. Randolph Wyard's gen. 18. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 2d.

Daniell Button, adm. 30. Sept. 1703, to 6 acres, called Whyny Alland, parcell of twenty acres, and half a rood mag. ten. of the tenement Ber's: which were Henry Smith's 31. & 24. Car. 2. Henry Smith's 11. Car. 1. & Robert Button's 7. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 5s. 5d.

Daniell Button aforefaid, adm. 30. Sept. 1703, to 2 acres of Molland, of the tenement Pooly's: which was Henry Smith's 31. Car. 2. Henry Smith's 22. Car. 2. Jeremiah Sherman's 1650. Nicholas Rumfy's 18. & 3. Car. 1. and 31. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 10d.

Elifabeth Spurling, adm. 5. Oct. 1702, to one tenement, and 1 rood, parcell of the tenement Dalby's: which was John Markin's 10. W. 3. Samuel Goltly's 32. Car. 2. Robert Champion's 1635. Edward Moulton's 1650. & Robert Howell's 16. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 1s.

Elifabeth & John Spurling, adm. 5. Oct. 1702, to one tenement, and 3 roods: which

which were John Markin's 10. W. 3. Samuel Golt's, clerk, 32. Car. 2. Robert Campion's 1655. Edward Moulton's 1650. & Francis Howell's 17. Car. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 3d.

William & Elifabeth Capon, adm. 5. Oct. 1702, to 7 acres, called Lower-Greenlings, or Girling's, whereof five acres are mag. ten. of the tenement Freborn, or Frebarn; and 1 acre, and 1 rood mag. ten. of the tenement Drain's: which were Philip Capon's 11. W. 3. John Revans' 1 Jac. 2. John Revans' 1650. & 1672. Humphry Revans' 18. Jac. 1. Edward Grynling's, or Girling's 29. Eliz. & William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4s.

Mary Bagot, adm. 4. Oct. 1700, to 1½ acre parv. ten. of the tenement Bowes; 4 acres mag. ten. with a mesuage of the tenement Capon's; 3 acres mag. ten. with another mesuage of the tenement Capon's; 3 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Drain's; and 3 roods of Molland, of the tenement Capon's: which were Christopher Harfant's 1658. Edward Harfant's 13. Jac. 1. Thomas Smith's 25. Eliz. Robert Smith's & Elifabeth Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 9s.

William Button, adm. 4. Oct. 1700, to one mesuage and the yards; one pigh-tell, containing 1 acre; and 5 acres, lying all together in Saxted: which were Robert Button's 1659. John Crane's 1651. Alexander Crane's 16. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 9d.

John Gooding, adm. 5. Oct. 1699, to one cotage standing upon the waft: which was John Nottage's, of the Lords Grant 6. W. & M. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Wells, adm. 5. Oct. 1699, to one mesuage, and 2 acres of land: which were John Wells' 2. W. & M. John Rous' 3. Jac. 2. Robert Rous' 24. Car. 2. & Robert Pierse's 1650. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. od. ¼.

Philip Capon, adm. 5. Oct. 1699, to three pieces, containing 12 acres; whereof 5 acres are mag. ten.; 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Polis'; 3½ acres mag. ten. of the tenement Wolmag; and 3 acres of the tenement Drane's: which were John Revans' 1. Jac. 2. John Revans' in 1650. Humphry Revans' 18. Jac. 1. Edward Grynling's, or Girling's 39. Eliz. and William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 5s. 6d.

Henry Seaman, adm. 6. Oct. 1698, to one tenement, & 3½ roods of land: which was William Seaman's 18. Car. 2. Lionell Wythe's 19. Car. 1. John Wythe's 16. Jac. 1. Richard Watling's 6. Jac. 1. & George Brown's 37. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John

John Cleyton, adm. 6. Oct. 1698, to one tenement, with a rood of land to the same belonging; which was John Cleyton's 18. Car. 2. Joshua Point's 14. Car. 2. Thomas Chapman's 3. Car. 1. John Crane's 17. Jac. 1. Alexander Crane's 41. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 3d.

Catherine Bacon, adm. 6. Oct. 1698, to 3 acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, lying near Saxted Bounds: which was Nicholas Bacon's esq. 3. W. & M. Sir Nicholas Bacon's knight of the Bath, in 1659. Nicholas Bacon's esq. 17. Jac. 1. Giles Wood, clerk, 35. Eliz. Nicholas Nolloth 15. Eliz. & John Holdich 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4s.

Edmund Warner gen. adm. 6. Oct. 1698, to 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Brothers', abutting upon Butnall-Mere: which was Edmund Warner's esq. 21. Car. 2. Sir John Warner's baronet 16. Car. 2. Robert Warner's gen. 1657. John Rous' esq. 1653. Sir John Rous 1. Car. 1. & William Rous gen. 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 9d.

William Kemp, adm. 13. Oct. 1697, to the moiety of one mesuage, with the yards and gardens thereto belonging; of 1 acre mag. ten. of the tenement Morfe's; of 1 acre of Molland of the same tenement; of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. of the tenement How's; of 2 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches mag. ten. of the tenement Daf's; of 6 acres, and 1 rood mag. ten. of the tenement Button; and of 1 rood mag. ten. of the tenement aforefaid: which were William Bedingfield's 7. W. 3. William Bedingfield's 1650. William Bedingfield's 32. Eliz. & Joan Bedingfield's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 11d.

Sarah Kemp, the wife of William Kemp aforefaid, adm. 3. Oct. 1695, to the other moiety of the faid mesuage and lands: which were Joseph Bedingfield's 14. Car. 2. & the faid William Bedingfield's 1650. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 11d.

Henry Chapman, adm. 13. Oct. 1697, to one tenement, and 1 acre of Molland, of the tenement Neve's, called Abbot's-acre: which was Thomas Chapman's 25. Car. 2. Thomas Chapman's 3. Car. 1. & John Crane's 17. Jac. 1. William Keriche's 7. Eliz. & William Keriche's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Welles, adm. 13. Oct. 1697, to 8 acres, called Harfant's, in former admissions, one piece of land, with a grove, mag. ten. of the tenement Lyon's: which were John Revans' 14. Car. 2. Edward Harfant's 17. Jac. 1. Roger Crane's 42. Eliz. & William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 8d.

Benjamin Brown, adm. 3. Oct. 1695, to one tenement lately built, with an orchard

chard adjoining, containing 1 rood, 20½ perches: which was Margaret Brown's 5. W. & M. Robert Brown's 1656. Thomas Brown's 2. Car. 1. George Brown's 4. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

John Woolnough, adm. 1. Nov. 1694, to one mesuage, called Bear's, or Ber's, with two pieces mag. ten. containing together 9 acres; 10 acres mag. ten. in three pieces, called New-Close and Overbars; and ½ an acre mag. ten. called Bowl's-Meadow: which were Mary & Anne Warn's 22. Car. 2. John Warn's 1650. James Button's 14. Car. 1. John Button's 31. Eliz. & John Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 16s.

Thomas Woolnough, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to one cotage, and the yards there-to belonging: which was Edmund Chamberlain's 1657. Robert Chamberlain's 7. Jac. 1. Richard Chamberlain's 21. Eliz. Arthur Pening's 20. Eliz. & Humphry Button's 17. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 6d.

Robert Mayhew, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to 4 acres mag. ten. with a cotage, of the tenement How's; 1½ acre mag. ten. of the tenement Warden's; 2 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Walmer's; and 1½ acre, of the tenement Allen's: which were John Mayhew's 1652. James Mayhew's 1651. Thomas Cullington's 5. Jac. 1. Robert Athered's 36. Eliz. & John Helwis' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 8s. 2d.

Robert Mayhew aforesaid, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to 1 acre-maj. mens. of the tenement Capon's; ¼ an acre of meadow, formerly Thomas Huxter's; 4 acres mag. ten. called Brendhouse; 1 acre of meadow, and 1 acre of wood, of the tenement Newhaugh; and ½ an acre mag. ten. called Cros-pightel: which were John Mayhew's 1652. James Mayhew's 1651. Thomas Cullington's 5. Jac. 1. Nicholas Rumsfey's 37. Eliz. Thomas Button's & Elifabeth Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 1d. & 5 eggs.

Robert Mayhew aforesaid, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to 3 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Dod's; and 1 acre, and 1 rood, of the tenement Cook's: which were John Mayhew's 1652. Thomas Cullington's 10. Jac. 1. William Worliche's 30. Eliz. Richard Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 8d.

Robert Mayhew aforesaid, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to 2½ acres; 3½ acres; 1 rood of meadow; and 4 acres, formerly Smith's: which were John Mayhew's 1652. Thomas Cullington's 19. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 5s. 3d.

Robert Mayhew aforesaid, adm. 30. Nov. 1693, to one mesuage, and 10 acres mag. ten. of the tenement Warden's; one cotage, and 1 rood of increafe, called Pilgrim's; 2 acres of Molland, of the tenement Polis; and 3 roods of Molland:

Which were John Mayhew's 14. Car. 2. James Mayhew's 14. Car. 1. Anthony Kerriche's 22. Jac. 1. William Kerriche's 7. Eliz. & William Kerriche's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 7s. 10d.

John Revans adm. 20. Oct. 1692, to 4 acres, called Barn-Pightell, parcell of one mesuage, five acres, and one rood mag. ten. of the tenement Button: which was Bartholomew Revans' 4. W. & M. Samuell Revans' 30. Car. 2. William Revans' 12. Car. 1. William Revans' 16. Jac. 1. Robert Revans' 10. Eliz. & Richard Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 2d.

Bartholomew Revans, adm. 20. Oct. 1692, to one mesuage, with a garden and orchard thereunto belonging; and one piece of land, called Barn-Pightell, abutting upon Saxted-Green: which were Martha Kilderbee's alias Revans' 3. Jac. 2. Samuel Revans' 30. Car. 2. William Revans' 12. Car. 1. William Revans' 10. Eliz. & Richard Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Woolnough, adm. 16. Oct. 1690, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood of Molland, of the tenement Flye's, with an house thereupon built; 4 acres mag. ten. formerly Grimble's; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre mag. ten. of the tenement Sewall's; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre parv. ten. with two cotages, of the tenement Man; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre mag. ten. of the tenement Bowd's; & 1 rood of Molland, of the tenement Poolis': which were Anne Woolnough's 32. Car. 2. Richard Chamberlain's 1657. Robert Chamberlain's 7. Jac. 1. & 43. Eliz. William Button's & Richard Flick's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s. 3d.

William Button, adm. 17. Oct. 1639, to two pieces, containing 6 acres, called Little-Binnows; and 7 acres, called Round-Meadow: which were Henry Smith's 31. Car. 2. Henry Smith's 1. Car. 1. & John Wyard's 6. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 6d.

William Button aforefaid, adm. 18. Oct. 1688, to one mesuage, and 3 roods of increase; 1 acre maj. ten. parcell of a close, called Ratton's; 1 acre, & 1 rood parv. ten.; and 3 acres mag. ten.: which were Robert Button's 15. Car. 1. William Button's 38. & 36. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 11d.

George Denny, adm. 20. Oct. 1687, to three pieces, called Elms-Field; and one piece, called Liveriche's, containing together 12 acres; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, called Liveriche's-Grove; and 1 rood, called The Stackyard, parcell of Elmes-Field: which were George Denny's 1650. Nicholas Rumfy's 3. Car. 1. by the names of three acres minoris tenuræ, with a mesuage, of the tenement Capon's; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of Molland, of the tenement Wyard's; 3 acres of Foreplowes; 2 acres of Molland, of the tenement Poole's; 4 acres of land of Foreplowes; 3 roods of Molland, of
the

the tenement Smith's; and 1 rood min. ten. of the tenement Cook's. Nicholas Rumfy's 31. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 10d.

Elifabeth Wyard, adm. 29. Jan. 1685, to 14 acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, called Southfield and Stong-went: which were Randolph Wyard's gen. 20. Car. 2. John Wyard's esq. 3. Car. 1. John Button's 31. Eliz. & John Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 11s.

Elifabeth Wyard aforefaid, adm. 29. Jan. 1685, to 21 acres, and 3 roods, parcel of eight and thirtie acres of the Demesnes of the Manor, called Stony-went, or Saxted-went; 1 acre, and 2 roods of Molland, of the tenement Emes'; and 3 parts of two acres of meadow: which were Randolph Wyard's gen. 20. Car. 2. John Wyard's esq. 22. Jac. 1. Francis Wyard's 10. Jac. 1. Francis Howell's 3. Jac. 1. & 41. Eliz. Robert Aldred's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 19s. 8d.

Elifabeth Wyard aforefaid, adm. 29. Jan. 1685, to one clofe, containing 5 acres; two piecces, containing 7 acres, and 3 roods, parcell of three piecces, containing twelve acres, and threc roods, of the tenement Brothers'; 1 rood, formerly a grove; and 2 acres, called Long-Meadow: which were Randolph Wyard's gen. 20. Car. 2. John Wyard's esq. 22. Jac. 1. Francis Wyard's 12. & 10. Jac. 1. George Brown's 3. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 9s. 4d.

John Revans adm. 5. May 1685, to one mesuage, one tenement, 6 acres, and 1 rood maj. ten. of the tenement Cooke's: which were John Revans' 1650. Humphry Revans' 4. Car. 1. Anthony Aldriche's 12. Jac. 1. & Joan Bedingfield's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 3s.

John Revans aforefaid, adm. 5. May 1685, to 4 acres mag. ten. parcell of Great Binnows, or Baselis, containing 14 acres: which were John Revans' 1650. Humphry Revans' 4. Car. 1. Anthony Aldriche's 12. Jac. 1. William Worliche's 23. Eliz. & Richard Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 2s. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Revans aforefaid, adm. 5. May 1685, to 3 acres parv. ten. of the tenement Daf's: which were John Revans' 1650. Humphry Revans' 16. Jac. 1. Robert Revans' 1. P. & M. Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 1s. 6d.

John Revans aforefaid, adm. 5. May 1685, to two piecces mag. ten. called Great Binnows, or Baselis, containing 10 acres: which were John Revans' 29. Car. 2. William Revans' 19. Jac. 1. Anthony Aldrich's 12. Jac. 1. William Worliche's 23. Eliz. & Richard Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 6d.

Thomas Stowers adm. 9. Oct. 1684, to four piecces, containing 8 acres: which were William Stowers' 32. Car. 2. Thomas Stowers' 16. Car. 2. Jeremiah Stowers'

ers' 17. Jac. 1. Jeremiah Stowers' 3. Jac. 1. Roger Crane's 31. Eliz. & William Crane's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 4s. 9d.

Samuell Revans, adm. 18. Oct. 1683, to three pieces, containing 9 acres: which were William Revans' 3. Car. 1. William Revans' 16. Jac. 1. Robert Revans' 12. Jac. 1. Francis Wyard's 40. Eliz. & Richard Wyard's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s.

Daniel Button, adm. 2. Oct. 1679, to 4 acres mag. ten. called Elmes-field, parcell of nine acres, of the tenement Dod's, abutting upon Long-Street: which were Francis Smith's 7. Car. 1. & William Worliche's 35. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 4s.

Mary Warn, now York, adm. 15. Sept. 1670, to one mesuage, with the yards thereunto belonging; one piece, called Home-clofe; one piece, called Wood-clofe, with a Way; and one piece of meadow, called Little-Meadow, containing together 12 acres, and 3 roods mag. ten. of the tenement Brothers': which were Robert Warn's 1657. John Warn's 1650. John Woods' 18. Car. 1. Richard Webster's 14. Jac. 1. George Brown's 4. Jac. 1. Richard Watling's 31. Eliz. George Brown's 12. Eliz. & Richard Norman's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 4d.

Mary Warn aforesaid, adm. 15. Sept. 1670, to one mesuage, with an orchard and pightell thereunto belonging; and another pightell, called Cros-Pightel; which the said John Warn had of (but never afterwards was admitted upon) the surrender of George Points' 1656. John Points' 16. Car. 1. George Cook's 7. Car. 1. William Withe's 22. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 4s.

Elifabeth Pipe, adm. 18. Sept. 1674, to one mesuage; and 4 acres mag. ten.; and 1 rood, parcel of three roods of meadow: which were Elifabeth Bancroft's 25. Car. 2. Anne Bancroft's 1657. Anthony Wyard's 1653. Nicholas Chamberlain's 7. Jac. 1. Richard Chamberlain's 3. Jac. 1. & 21. Eliz. holden by the annuall rent of 3s.

William & Sarah Blofs, adm. 5. Aug. 1669, to one cotage, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, parcell of two acres mag. ten. of the tenement Raclon's, or Ratton's: which were Henry Legate's 20. Car. 2. Henry Shiming's 16. Car. 1. Robert Shiming's 4. Car. 1. Roger Turner's 21. Jac. 1. Anthony Smith's 6. Jac. 1. John Wythe's 1. Jac. 1. & Richard Button's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 10d.

Thomas & Elifabeth Copland, adm. 12. July 1667, to one mesuage, and 12 acres of land: which were Elifabeth Points' 19. Jac. 1. John Points' 3. Jac. 1. George Points' 21. Eliz. & Richard Flick's 1. E. 6. holden by the annuall rent of 6s. 6d.

William

William Button, adm. 7. Oct. 1658, to one mesuage, with the yards; and one pightel, adjoyning to Carman's-Field; and also to one piece, called Long-clofe, with a grove: which were William Button's 14. Car. 1. William Button's 6. Jac. 1. holden by the annuall rent of 6s.

C H A P. XVII.

Burgensholders of Framlingham-Manor.

EDWARD Alpe esq. holdeth one Burgens, and three quarters of a Burgens, converted to a malting-office: which was Edward Alpe's gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 9d.

Daniel Adkin, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Margaret Croffe's 1691. Robert Adkin's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Michael Baldry, as Schole-Master of Sir Robert Hitcham's Free-Schole at Framlingham, holdeth half a Burgens, late purchased of him, for the Schole-Master's Habitation: which was Richard Baldry's 1673. Lionel Bredstreet's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Michael Baldry aforefaid, holdeth half a Burgens near the former: which was George Davy's, in right of Anne his wife, 1682. Lionel Bredstreet's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Lionel Baldry, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Alexander's 1710. Judith Edwards' 1686. Francis Edwards' 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Thomas Buck, holdeth one Burgens, and three quarters of a Burgens; now a malting-office: which was Thomas Buck's 1689. Robert Randall's 1683. John Golty's gen. 1662. & Paul Dade's 1659. by the annuall rent of 8d.

Thomas Buck aforefaid, holdeth one Burgens, and three quarters of a Burgens, now divided into five cotages: which were Francis Fishe's 1710. John Fishe's 1695. Elifabeth Fishe's 1686. Francis Dedham's 1666. by the annuall rent of 8d $\frac{1}{4}$.

Thomas Bud, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Bud's 1672. Richard Golty's, clerk, 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Mary Baker, holdeth half a Burgens, near the Castle-Ditch: which was Walter Bayman's 1686. John Stonaway's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

James Butcher, holdeth half a Burgens: which was John Becket's alias Brill's 1673. John Brown's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Samuel Burnet holdeth half a Burgens: which was Margaret Croffe's 1691. Francis Croffe's 1686. Francis Dedham's 1680. Richard Porter's 1677. William Mace's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Edmund

Edmund Colman esquire, holdeth two Burgenfes, called by the name of The Crown: which were Edmund Colman's gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

John Coggeshall gen. holdeth two Burgenfes, and half a Burgens: which were John Sheppard's 1681. John Capon's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1s. 1d.

Richard Clark, holdeth one Burgens, and a quarter of a Burgens: which was Thomas Clark's 1659. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Francis & John Crosby, hold one Burgens: which was Henry Wright's 1691. Alice Buck's 1686. Philip Buck's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Edmund Cocking, holdeth one Burgens: which was John Revans' 1700. & William Moor's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

William Drane, in right of his wife, the widow and relict of Mr. Nun, holdeth three quarters of a Burgens, divided into four cotages: which were Nicholas Nun's 1686. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Paulina Dawfon, holdeth two half Burgenfes: which were John Dawfon's gen. 1684. William Woodcock's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

John Doughty, holdeth two Burgenfes: which were Nich. Brown's 1686. John Barker's 1673. Edmund Purpet's 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

Jonathan Edmunds, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Francis Plumb's 1705. Francis Baker's 1673. Richard Friston's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Framlingham Feoffees, hold one Burgens: which was Robert Dunnet's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

William Folgier, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Elifabeth King's 1691. Samuell East's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Timothy Felton, holdeth one Burgens: which was Thomas Buck's 1709. John Sutton's 1703. Edmund Clod's 1691. Thomas Crick's 1670. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Thomas Frewer, holdeth one Burgens: which was John Devereux's 1700. Mary Bud's 1691. John Bud's 1673. John Butram's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Sufan Fleet, widow, holdeth a quarter of a Burgens, near unto the Castle-Ditch: which was William Spink's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d.

Rachell Gobbet, holdeth one Burgens: which was John Gobbet's 1700. Ralph Burt's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Catherine Girling, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Girling's 1691. Thomas Doughty's 1682. Philip Gooding's 1680. Sufan Reeve's 1664. Francis Savern's 1645. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Elifabeth Gooch, holdeth two half Burgenfes, in the Back Lane; & were Elifabeth King's 1667. Elifabeth Hunt's 1659. by the annuall rent of 6d.

John

John Goddard, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Robert Pet's 1691. John Kerriche's 1686. Edony Moor's 1669. Thomas Baldry's 1662. Bolton Wifeman's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d $\frac{1}{2}$. Now 4d.

Mary Gibbons, holdeth three half Burgenfes: which were Sufan Gooding's 1686. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Lot Green, holdeth two Burgenfes, in and near the Market-Place: the which were Amy Green's 1691. Henry Green's 1682. by the annuall rent of 10d.

James Green, holdeth one Burgens, called The White Hart: which was Lot Green's 1705. Amy Green's 1691. Henry Green's 1673. John Capon's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Sarah Gooding, holdeth a quarter of a Burgens: which was John Alexander's 1686. Francis Revell's 1677. Alexander Revell's, Martha Brown's, and Philip Brown's 1652. by the annuall rent of 1d.

Robert Green, holdeth one Burgens: which was James Stud's 1691. Ralph Stud's 1673. & John Brown's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Robert Hawes gen. holdeth one Burgens: which was Richard Porter's esq. 1674. James Goodwin's gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Robert Hill, holdeth half a Burgens, near the Castle-Ditch: which was Francis Hill's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Jane Kerrich, late Porter, holdeth one Burgens, called The Gryffin: which was Richard Porter's esq. 1691. William Stofer's 1686. Richard Golty's, clerk, 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Edward Keer, holdeth one Burgens, part of the Gryffin: which was Richard Porter's esq. 1691. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Edward Keer aforefaid, holdeth another Burgens: which was Thomas Alexander's 1691. Francis Ellis 1666. & John Brown's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

John Keer, holdeth two Burgenfes: which were Roger Drakeford's 1705. William Tovell's 1691. & Robert Tovell's 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

John Kemp, holdeth half a Burgens, called the White Horfe: which was Roger Drakeford's 1709. John Stot's 1691. Samuell Golty's, clerk, in 1674. Nicholas Sheen's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

John Lock, holdeth three quarters of a Burgens: which was Peter Lock's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Thomas Lyon, holdeth half a Burgens, near the White Horfe: which was Dorothy Lyon's 1699. John Alexander's 1686. Thomas Baldry's in 1662. Bolton Wifeman's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Zaccheus

Zaccheus Leverland, holdeth half a Burgens : which was Elifabeth Leverland's 1687. William Leverland's 1673. Zaccheus Leverland's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Thomas Mulliner, holdeth one Burgens : which was John Sea's 1704. John Elmy's 1686. Robert Mullet's 1673. & Edmund Colman's in 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Henry Mayhew, holdeth one Burgens and a quarter : which was Francis Dedham's 1673. by the annuall rent of 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

William Powle, clerk, holdeth two Burgenfes : which were Sufan Brown's 1700. & Nicholas Brown's 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

William Powle aforesaid, holdeth one Burgens : which was Sufan Brown's 1686. John Lea's 1673. & Mary Lea's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Elifabeth Posford, holdeth half a Burgens : which was Francis Dedham's 1685. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

James Partridge, holdeth half a Burgens : which was Peter Croffe's 1686. & Philip Buck's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Judith Page, holdeth half a Burgens, by the Castle-Ditch : which was Catherine Gooding's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Thomas Revet, holdeth half a Burgens : which was Richard Parker's 1673. Richard Parker's 1646. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Dorothy Rous, holdeth one Burgens : which was Francis Harrifon's gen. 1686. & John Gooding's 1670. by the annuall rent of 5d.

John Revans, holdeth two Burgenfes, called The White Lyon : which were John Alexander's gen. 1704. & Thomas Alexander's gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

Jonathan Sheldrake, holdeth one Burgens : which was John Sheldrake's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

John Sawyer, holdeth three quarters of a Burgens : which was Michael Baldry's 1686. Richard Baldry's 1664. & Joseph Morfe's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Elifabeth Smith, widow, holdeth half a Burgens, and a Smith's Shop : which were Richard Smith's 1702. Anne Smith's 1686. Joseph Morfe's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Thomas Spurgeon, holdeth half a Burgens, called The Dove : which was Zaccheus Leverland's 1704. John Livermore's 1700. Elifabeth Peirfon's 1686. & Walter Peirfon's 1660. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Spink sen. holdeth half a Burgens, next the Castle-Ditch : which was
William

William Spink's 1673. & William Spink's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d.

John Spink jun. holdeth half a Burgens: which was William Spink's 1686. & William Spink's 1659. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Robert Stud, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Stud's 1670. & Henry Ingold's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Robert Stud aforefaid, holdeth another half Burgens: which was Thomas Revet's 1700. Richard Parker's 1673. & Richard Parker's 1646. by the annuall rent of 2d.

John Sea, holdeth two Burgenses: which were Richard Golt's, clerk, 1691. & Coe Holmes' gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

Thomas Till, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Gawen Till's 1700. Anne Spalding's 1673. & Francis Ireland's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Elifabeth Wightman, widow, holdeth two Burgenses, called The BURROW-HOUSE: which was Samuell Wightman's 1691. John Richards' 1673. & Francis Ireland's 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

Samuell Wightman, holdeth one Burgens, called Morfull: which was Samuell Wightman's 1667. & John Neave's 1659. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Samuell Wightman aforefaid, holdeth half a Burgens, called York's, now a tan-office: which was Samuell Wightman's 1667. John Neave's 1660. & John Ellis' 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Samuell Wightman aforefaid, holdeth another half Burgens, called Murdock's: which was Samuell Wightman's 1675. Francis & Thomas Underwood's 1671. & John Ellis' 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Wilgres, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Newson's 1691. Henry Baldry's 1673 & 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Charles Westhall, holdeth one Burgens and an half: which was John Chamberlain's 1673. Robert Baldry's 1659. by the annuall rent of 8d.

Elifabeth Wells, holdeth half a Burgens: which was Thomas Swanton's 1673. & Henry Grint's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mary Yell, holdeth half a Burgens: which was William Andrews', & Ralph Bert's 1673. William Andrews' 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

C H A P. XVIII.

Freeholders of the Manor of Framlingham, §. 1.—Of the Manor of Saxted, §. 2.

§. 1. **E**DWARD Alpe esq. holdeth freely one mesuage, called Bachelor's with the lands thereto belonging: which were Edward Alpe's
3 C gen.

gen. 6. Car. 1. Edmund Durrant's 38. Eliz. & John Durrant's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 5s. 2d.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, holdeth freely certain lands, of the tenement Bachelor's: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 14. Jac. 1. John Ireland's 28. Eliz. & Godfry Ireland's 1. E. 6. for Wooditch-Silver, holden by the annuall rent of 3d. 4.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, holdeth freely certain lands: which were Mr. Francis Folkes' 14. Car. 2. James Aldriche's 16. Car. 1. Francis Aldriche's 10. Car. 1. John Ireland's 40. Eliz. Thomas Goff's 29. Eliz. & John Warner's 1. E. 6. for Wooditch-Silver, by the annuall rent of 4d. q.

Edward Alpe aforefaid, holdeth freely certain lands: which were Edward Alpe's gen. 14. Jac. 1. John Ireland's 28. Eliz. & Godfry Ireland's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1s. 5d. 4.

Waldgrave Alexander gen. holdeth freely certain lands: which were Thomas Alexander's esq. 16. Car. 1. John Pulham's 13. Car. 1. Margaret Clopton's 2. Car. 1. Robert Maidstone's 3. Jac. 1. & John Shiming's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 3s. 11d. 4.

Waldgrave Alexander aforefaid, holdeth freely lands, called Oldway: which were Anne Hill's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 8d; and land, called Velvets, by the annuall rent of 4d; and also lands: which were Humphry Knevet's 1621. by the annuall rent of 6s. 2d. In all 7s. 2d.

John Alexander gen. holdeth freely 3 roods of land, in Lyon-Clofe, near Wildhay: which was Thomas Alexander's gen. 21. Jac. 1. Simon Pulham's 4. Jac. 1. John Harrison's 18. Eliz. John Call's 15. Eliz. John Barkly's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2d.

William Button, holdeth freely one clofe, called Long Clofe, with another field adjoyning, both near the Lawns: which were the Widow Button's 1659. & Thomas Button's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 3s. 4d.

Andrew Bedingfield, holdeth freely The Old Wind-Mill, near the Fairfield: which was Thomas Mulliner's 1690. William Withersby's 1673. & Alexander Ward's 1660. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Andrew Bedingfield aforefaid, holdeth freely 3 acres of land: which was Anne Walton's 27. Car. 2. John Smith's 12. Car. 1. John Smith's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1s. 6d.

Andrew Bedingfield aforefaid, holdeth freely certain lands by the Park-Gate, towards Dynington: which were Robert Butcher's 1686. & the Widow Berman's 1659. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Judith

Judith Buck, holdeth freely a parcell of land, called Sturmin's, or Pitman's, by the annuall rent of 3s. 9d; Jefus Pightell, by the annuall rent of 3d: which were Thomas Buck's 1680. & John Blomfield's 1659. In all 4s.

Judith Buck aforefaid, holdeth freely Rofington's Pightell, by the annuall rent of 2d. Buning's, by the annuall rent of 3d. Rag's, or Elmesworth and Hemlet's, by the annuall rent of 3d: which were Thomas Buck's 1696. Alice Buck's 1677. Philip Buck's 1667. & Thomas Buck's 1654. In all 8d.

Judith Buck aforefaid, holdeth freely Red-Rose-Meadow: which was Thomas Buck's 1676. John Blomfield's 1668. Andrew Kcep's 1662. Jafpar Goodwyn's 1648. by the annuall rent of a Red Rose.

Joseph Bird, holdeth freely the New Wind-Mill, and three pieces of land about the fame, called Pinfolde: which were Richard Waller's 1689. John Stevens' 1659. & Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 4s. 5d.

Henry Ballard, holdeth freely 13 perches of the waft, granted to him and his heirs, whereon a barn ftands, by the annuall rent of 3d.

William Blomefield gen. holdeth freely one mefuage, with divers pieces of land to the fame belonging: which were John Blomefield's gen. 14. Car. 2. John Cole's 14. Car. 1. Francis Nuttall's 11. Jac. 1. Thomas Nuttal's 4. Eliz. & John Nuttall's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 4s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joshua Brown, holdeth freely one mefuage, with the yards, at Brabbling-Green: which were Thomasine Brown's 1686. Robert Brown's in 1663. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Joshua Brown aforefaid, holdeth freely a cotage, (lately wafted) near his faid mefuage: which was James Gayle's 1673; and Robert Seaman's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

John Brown, holdeth freely a cotage at New-Street: which was John Doyling's 1700. James Kemp's 1686. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Robert Brown, holdeth freely a cotage, beyond the Old Wind-Mill: which was Edward Booth's 1686. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Clemence Corrance efquire, holdeth freely 104 acres of land: which were John Corrance's efq. 11. W. 3. Edmund Warner's efq. 20. Car. 2. Edmund Warner's efq. 1. Jac. 1. Robert Coole's & Margaret Gooding's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 11. 5d.

Clemence Corrance aforefaid, holdeth freely one mefuage, and divers land: which were John Corrance's efq. 2. An. Roger Burroughs' 26. Car. 2. & Thomas Burroughs' 1655. by the annuall rent of 11s. 1d.

Clemence Corrance aforefaid, holdeth freely 30 acres, called Highfield, and

other lands: which were John Corrance's esq. 1. An. Henry Wood alias Web esq. 6. W. & M. Sir Thomas Smith's knight 1639. John Pierce's esq. 27. Eliz. by the annuall rent of 7s. 5d.

Samuell Castor, holdeth freely one mesuage, and divers lands: which were John Castor's 14. Car. 2. John Blomefield's 1651. Arthur Preston's 16. Car. 1. Peter Preston's 11. Jac. 1. John Helwys' 10. Jac. 1. & John Helwy's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 5s. 8d.

Samuell Castor aforefaid, holdeth also freely certain other parcells of land: which were John Castor's 14. Car. 2. & John Blomefield's 1651. by the annuall rent of 3s. 9d.

Richard Clark, holdeth freely one cotage at Brabbling-Green, the which was the Widow Hurrell's 1673. & Ralph Hurrell's 1660. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Richard Clark aforefaid, holdeth freely a cotage at New-Street: which was Nicholas Nun's 1682. William Witherby's 1673. & John Barker's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Joseph Clark, holdeth freely one meadow, containing 5 acres, called Stogie's: which was Richard Clark's 10. W. 3. Thomas Clark's 7. Car. 1. & Grace Reeve's 17. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 4d.

John Curtis, holdeth freely the Potash-Office at New-Street: which was the Widow Curtis's 1691. Jeremy Raymer's 1686. & John Brill's 1659. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Philip Candler, clerk, holdeth freely a mesuage, and certain lands: which were Deborah Golty's 1686. Richard Golty's, clerk, 1676. & John Smith's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4s.

Paulina Dawson, holdeth freely one field, with a barn, called Lady-Croft, by the annuall rent of 9d. And another field, called Caufway-Close, by the annuall rent of 1s. 6d. Both which were John Dawson's gen. 1673. & William Woodcock's 1659. In all 2s. 3d.

Difs-Feoffees, for the Use of their Town, hold freely one mesuage, and divers lands, before 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 19s. 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. & now but 13s.

Dorothy Felton, widow, holdeth freely certain lands, called Andrew's: which were Robert Maidstone's gen. 1659. by the annuall rent of 1s. 1d.

John Fen, holdeth freely one mesuage, and divers lands, near Lampard-Brook: which were John Fen's 26. Car. 2. Thomas Smith's 1652. John Smith's 2. Car. 1. & John Savern's 4. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d.

John Fen aforefaid, holdeth freely one mesuage, and 2 acres of land at Brabbling-Green:

ling-Green : which were Anne Fen's 1673. Joseph Morfe's 1650. by the annuall rent of 9d.

Framlingham-Feoffees, for the Use of their Town, hold freely one cotage at New-Street : which was given by Hugh Driver 4. Car. 1. by the annuall rent of 2d.

John Goodwyn gen. holdeth freely one mesuage, and severall parcells of land : which were Jaspar Goodwyn's 2. Jac. 2. John Goodwyne's 1659. George Spalding's 14. Jac. 1. & John Capon's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 7s. 2d.

Jaspar Goodwyn gen. holdeth freely all, or part of Wren's-Park, in Framlingham : which was Jaspar Goodwyn's 1700. John Goodwyn's 7. W. 3. John Dawson's gen. 23. Car. 2. John Capon's 19. Car. 1. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Jaspar Goodwyn aforesaid, holdeth freely 4 acres, joyning to his Copyhold lands in New-Croft, near Haning's-Knowle : which were Jaspar Goodwyn's 5. An. Samuel Habergam's 1652. Laurence Habergam's 21. Jac. 1. Robert Smith's 12. Jac. 1. Richard Spalding's 9. Eliz. & Elifabeth Stern's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2s.

Mary Goodwyn, holdeth freely certain lands, adjoyning to her Copyhold lands : which were Jaspar Goodwyn's 3. Jac. 2. John Goodwyn's 1659. & George Spalding's 14. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Robert Godbold & John Thrower, hold freely two cotages, the one near to the other : which were Robert Godbold's 1659. by the annuall rent of 7d.

Robert Hill, holdeth freely a cotage at Herbaldeshaw-Green : which was Samuel Marshall's 1691. by the annuall rent of 8d.

Henry Hawes gen. holdeth freely certain lands, adjoyning to his Copyhold lands : which were Martha Smith's 1658. John Smith's 1650. & Robert Girling's 4. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Walter Hawes gen. holdeth freely one mesuage, and divers lands : which were William Hawes' gen. 1. Jac. 2. John Hawes' esq. 14. Car. 2. Robt. Maidstone's 1655. Robert Maidstone's gen. 19. Jac. 1. Edward Page's gen. 6. Eliz. John Pulham's & Richard Coole's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 3s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Robert Hawes gen. holdeth freely 5 acres, and 3 roods, in Haning's : which were Richard Porter's esq. 25. Car. 2. James Goodwin's gen. 1652. William Page's gen. 11. Car. 1. Edward Nuttall's esq. 12. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 5d.

Robert Hawes aforesaid, holdeth freely one cotage, and 3 roods of land to the same belonging, near Haning's & Halfied : which was Henry King's 1673. The Widow King's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d.

Daniel Hayes gen. holdeth freely 4 acres, near Lampard-Brook : which were
Henry

Henry Butler's 1686. Henry Butler's 1621. by the annuall rent of 1s.

— Harris, widow, holdeth freely one mesuage, with divers parcells of land to the same belonging: which was the Widow Basse's 1673. & John Holland's 12. Car. 1. by the annuall rent of 4s.

Francis Kilderbee gen. holdeth freely one mesuage, with certain lands thereto belonging: which was John Dowfing's 1659. & William Dowfing's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 8s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nicholas Kemp, holdeth freely one cotage, near Pin-Meadow, going towards Holgate-Hill: which was Nicholas Kemp's 1680. by the annuall rent of 2d.

William Lord, in right of his Wife, holdeth freely a parcell of land, near the Castle-Brooks: which were Philip Buck's 1659. by the annuall rent of 7d.

William Lord as aforesaid, holdeth freely two meadows, adjoyning to Bell-Rope-Meadow: which were Philip Buck's 1673, & George Buck's 1659. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Stephen Long, holdeth freely one messuage at New-Street, with certain lands thereto belonging: which was Robert Pierce's 1686. Philip Neeve's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d.

Milles'-Trustees, hold freely the New Almes-House, with the land adjoyning: which was Thomas Milles's 1686. & John Feak's 1682. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Milles'-Trustees, hold also freely divers lands, near the Castle-Brook, called Lincoln's: which were Thomas Milles's 10. W. 3. Thomas Morpew's 15. Car. 2. Thomas Gooding's 1656. Jaspar Gooding's 7. Car. 1. Edward Prat's 17. Jac. 1. John Rosington's 28. Eliz. & Thomas Foxe's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 9d.

Milles'-Trustees, hold also freely a mesuage, and divers lands, near the New Almes-House: which were Thomas Milles's 1686. The Widow Wayths' 1673. & Robert Maidstone's 1659. by the annuall rent of 3s. 4d.

Thomas Mulliner, holdeth freely one mesuage, and severall parcells of land: which were Richard Gipps' esq. 9. An. Martha Seman's 14. Car. 1. & George Seman's 6. Eliz. by the annuall rent of 9s. 1d.

James More, holdeth freely a piece of wast, by his Potash-Office at New-Street, which he purchased of John Bert, to whom it was originally granted in Fee-simple 1691. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Nathaniell Newson, holdeth freely one cotage at New-Street: which was Matthew Curtis' 1684. William Chapman's 1686. & Thomas Chapman's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

Philip

Philip Osbaldeston, clerk, in Right of the Rectory, holdeth freely several pieces of Gleeb, by the annuall rent of 4s. 6d.

Thomas Prew, holdeth freely one cotage at Brabbling-Green : which was Thomas Prew's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2d.

John Rous esquire, holdeth freely one mesuage, and several parcels of land to the same belonging : which were Thomas Bedingfield's esq. 14. Car. 2. Sir Thomas Bedingfield's knight 13. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 7. Jac. 1. Arthur Pening's 3. & 4. P. & M. & Thomas Shiming's ad Montem 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 6s. 7d.

Thomas Revet, holdeth freely one mesuage, and divers lands, by the annuall rent of 1s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$. And for Wooditch-Silver issuing out of other lands to the same belonging, annually 8d. : which were James Revet's 20. Car. 2. Daniell Whayman's 9. Car. 1. Robert Whayman's 14. Jac. 1. William Watling's 3. Jac. 1. & John Turnor's 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 2s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

William Revans, holdeth freely one meadow, called Serjeant's-Meadow : which was Anthony Revans' 1655. by the annuall rent of 1s. 1d.

William Revans aforefaid, holdeth freely three pieces of land : which were Joseph Bird's 1710. Richard Waller's 1689. John Stevens' in 1659. & John Stevens' 1620. by the annuall rent of 2s. 7d.

Edward Raffe, holdeth freely one mesuage, with certain pieces of land : which were Thomas Mulliner's 1686. & Mary Fisher's 1659. by the annuall rent of 2s. 4d.

Edward Raffe aforefaid, holdeth freely a cotage, and a pightell, near Lampard-Brook : which were Thomas Mulliner's 1686. & Mary Fisher's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Francis Rogers, in right of his Wife, holdeth one mesuage, and severall acres of land to the same belonging : which were John Morful's 1673. Thomas Leman's gen. 1659. Thomas Baxter's esq. 1621. by the annuall rent of 7s. 7d.

Anne Sherman, widow, holdeth freely one mesuage, and several acres of land : which were Bazeliel Sherman's 1659. Robert Legate's 1621. Henry Legate's 33. Eliz. & John Nuttel's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 7s. 6d. 3. q. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jonathan Sheldrake, holdeth freely one meadow, called Pin-Meadow : which was John Sheldrake's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d.

John Stot, holdeth freely certain lands in Framlingham & Kittleburgh : which were Alice Pierse's 1. W. & M. Robert Pierse's 24. Car. 2. Mary Ellis' 19. Car. 2. John Brown's 13. Car. 1. & Elifabeth Ashly's 3. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 3s. 9d.

Jonathan

Jonathan Syred, holdeth freely the Pale-Close: which was Daniell Driver's 1673. & Francis Driver's 1659. by the annuall rent of 10d.

John Sutton, holdeth freely one cotage, called Cold-Hall: which was Thomas Buck's 1676. John Blumfield's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Thomas & John Shiming, hold freely five pieces of land, meadow & pasture, containing $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres: which were John Shiming's 1657. John Lawter's 1. Eliz. & Margaret Jolly's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 3s. 1d.

Thomas Stud, holdeth freely one cotage, at Haning's-Knowle: which was Jaspar Goodwyn's 5. An. Samuel Habergam's 1652. & Laurence Habergam's 21. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 3d.

Robert Stud, holdeth freely 3 acres of land, called Tot's, adjoyning to his mansion-house: which were Thomas Stud's 17—. Richard Parker's 1659. Daniel Sheppard's 1617. John Driver's 1604. & John Nuttel's 32. Eliz. by the annuall rent of 1d.

James Stud, holdeth freely 1 acre: which was Philip Capon's 4. W. & M. Richard Golty's, clerk, 1641. by the annuall rent of 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Simon Smith, clerk, holdeth freely one mesuage, near to Bul's-hedge: which was Simon Smith's 1673. Sufan Revans' ——— by the annuall rent of 8d.

John Skinner, holdeth freely one cotage, with the yards, near the Bounds of Kittleburgh: which was William Hunt's 26. Car. 2. John Hunt's 16. Car. 2. Matthew Bacon's 1658. & John Bacon's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

John Skinner aforefaid, holdeth freely one cotage: which was Michael Baldry's 1686. & Richard Baldry's 1676. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Robert Stebbing gen. holdeth freely one pightell, called King's-Croft: which was Anne Maidstone's 1650. & Robert Maidstone's 10. Jac. 1. by the annuall rent of 6d.

Henry Smith, holdeth freely a cotage, near Saxted-Green: which was Robert Plant's 1659. by the annuall rent of 1d.

Robert Tovel, holdeth freely one piece of land, near the Castle-Brooks: which was Robert Tovell's 1659. by the annuall rent of 6d.

George Tovell, holdeth freely one mesuage, and 4 acres, adjoyning to the New Almes-House: which was Robert Tovell's 1659. by the annuall rent of 4d.

Gawen Till, holdeth freely one mesuage, and divers lands to the same belonging: which were Sir Richard Gipps' knight 11. W. 3. & John Gipps' gen. 1652. by the annuall rent of 6s. 2d.

Richard Tovell, holdeth freely one cotage at Brabling-Green: which was
Charles

paying double the Rent for a Relief: which was Philip Wyard's gen. 1673. John Wyard's esq. 1659. Sir Thomas Playters' in 1608. & — Playters' esq. 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 43s. 2d.

C H A P. XIX.

Coliarholders of the Manor of Framlingham.

WALDGRAVE Alexander gen. holdeth 16 acres of the tenement Weylond's: which were Nicholas Shiming's 36. Eliz. & John Shiming's ad Montem 1. E. 6. 2 acres of the tenement Smith's: which were Robt. Maidstone's 12. Jac. 1. Robert Shiming's 29. Eliz. & Matthew Harman's 1. E. 6. And 3 acres of the tenement Smith's: which were Nicholas Shiming's 38. Eliz. & John Shiming's ad Montem 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 4s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lodovick Beads, held 6. Jac. 1. 4 acres of the tenement Priest's: which were Robert Shiming's 33. Eliz. & Richard Shiming's 1. E. 6. Formerly John Orlege's. by the annuall rent of 10d.

Thomas Buck, holdeth 7 acres of the tenement Hony's; and 1 rood of the tenement Weylond's, now called Call's-Clofe: which were Thomas Buck's 1696. Alice Buck's 1677. Philip Buck's 1666. Jaspar Goodwyn's 1654. Edmund Smith's 1645. Thomas Girling's 1634. Thomas Girling's 10. Jac. 1. Mary Driver's 37. Eliz. John Driver's 28. Eliz. & John Call's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. 9.

Robert Capon, holdeth 1 acre of the tenement Crane's; and 3 roods of the tenement Younghusband's, granted to John Capon, to be holden by Copy of Court Roll before 1. E. 6. at a greater annuall rent than 4d. 1. 9. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Coggeshall gen. in right of Mary his Wife, holdeth 11 acres, and 3 roods of the tenement Forth's; and 2 acres of the tenement Younghusband's: which were Henry York's 3. Jac. 1. John Wythe's 33. Eliz. Catherine Manby's, Thomas Brothers' & John Banham's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2s. 10d. 1. 9. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Clemence Corrance esquire, holdeth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the tenement Whiting's: which were Edmund Warner's esq. 5. Jac. 1. Catherine Gooding's 40. Eliz. Robert Gooding's 32. Eliz. & Margaret Gooding's 1. E. 6. And 2 acres, and 1 rood, of the tenement Forth's, lying in Southawes: which were John Pierse's 3. Jac. 1. Thomas Cage's 30. Eliz. Nicholas Cutler's 3. & 4. P. & M. & Anthony Rushe's 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 2s. 5d. 1. 9. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Paulina Dawson, holdeth 3 roods of the tenement Weylond's; and 3 acres and
1 rood,

1 rood, of the tenement Smith's: which were Francis Rosington's 12. Jac. 1. John Rosington's 38. Eliz. Henry Rosington's and Matthew Harman's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 10d. 1. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$.

John Fen, holdeth 8 acres of the tenement Priest's: which were Anne Fen's 1673. Martha Smith's 1659. Laurence Mayhew's 1621. Robert Baldwin's 6. Jac. 1. & 33. Eliz. & Robert Jargafield's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1s. 8d.

Framlingham-Feoffees, for the Use of their Town, hold 5 acres of the tenement Weylond's; 2 acres, and 1 rood, of the tenement Whiting's; 17 acres of the tenement Smith's; and 2 acres, and 1 rood, of the tenement But's, before 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 5s. 6d. 1. 9.

Framlingham-Park, inclosed 3 acres of the tenement Hony's; 2 acres, and 2 roods, of the tenement Whiting's; 3 roods, of the tenement Smith's; 3 roods, of the tenement Forth's; and 5 acres, of the tenement But's, before 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

John Goodwyn gen. holdeth 3 acres of the tenement Priest's: which were Robert Spalding's 6. Jac. 1. George Spalding's 33. Eliz. & Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. And 13 acres, and 1 rood, of the tenement Younghusband's: which were George Spalding's 33. Eliz. & Matthew Harman's 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 3s. 4d. 2. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Walter Hawes gen. holdeth 1 acre, & 1 rood, of the tenement Hony's: which was Edward Page's 10. Jac. 1. Edward Nuttal's 37. Eliz. & Richard Johnson's 1. E. 6. 3 acres of the tenement Weylond's: which were Edward Page's 36. Eliz. & Thomas Burton's 1. E. 6. 3 acres of the tenement Smith's; and 2 acres, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a rood, of the tenement Forth's: which were Edward Page's 13. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 29. Eliz. & Thomas Burton's 1. E. 6. & 22 acres of the tenement But's: which were Edward Page's 13. Jac. 1. Edward Page's 40. Eliz. Thomas Burton's, Margaret Gooding's, and Richard Johnson's 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 6s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Francis Kilderbee gen. holdeth 11 acres, and 1 rood, of the tenement Crane's; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the tenement Younghusband's: which were John Dowfing's 1659. John Dowfing's 8. Jac. 1. John Dowfing's 33. Eliz. William Dowfing's & Matthew Harman's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 3s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dorothy Maidstone, now Felton, holdeth 3 acres, of the tenement Priest's; & $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of the tenement Crane's: which were Robert Maidstone's gen. 6. Jac. 1. John Maidstone's 8. Jac. 1. Robert Chambers' 33. Eliz. & Catherine Chambers' 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1s. 4d. 1. 9.

Thomas Mulliner, holdeth 18 acres, of the tenement Hony's; the which were Richard Gipps esq. 9. An. Martha Seaman's 14. Car. 1. George Seaman's 10. Jac. 1. George Seaman's 28. Eliz. William Foxe's & John Revet's 1. E. 6. & 1 acre, and 2 roods, of the tenement Younghusband's, granted to the said John Revet, by Copy of Court-Roll, and included in the Copyhold-Rent, before 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the said 18 acres being 3s. 9d.

Philip Osbaldeston, clerk, in Right of the Church, holdeth 3 roods, of the tenement Hony's, which did belong to the Church, before 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1d. 3. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$.

William Powle, clerk, holdeth 12 acres, of the tenement Priest's: which were Nicholas Brown's 1659. Laurence Mayhew's 1621. Robert Baldwyn's 6. Jac. 1. Robert Baldwyn's 33. Eliz. & Robert Jargafield's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2s. 6d.

Thomas Palmer, held 8. Jac. 1. 1 acre of the tenement Crane's: which was Thomas Palmer's 35. Eliz. & Reginald Gibbons' 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 2d $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Rous esquire, holdeth 4 acres, and 2 roods, of the tenement Weylond's: which were Edward Nuttel's 36. Eliz. & Thomas Shiming's ad Montem 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 11d. 1. 9.

Anne Sherman, widow, holdeth 13 acres, & 1 rood, of the tenement Crane's; & 8 acres of the tenement Younghusband's: which were Robert Legate's 8. Jac. 1. Henry Legate's 33. Eliz. & John Nuttell's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 4s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$. 9.

Elisabeth Wightman, widow, holdeth 17 acres, and 2 roods, of the tenement Whiting's: which were Thomas Baxter's esq. 5. Jac. 1. & 41. Eliz. Thomas Coole's 32. Eliz. Thomas Coole's, Matthew Harman's, & Anthony Wingfield's 1. E. 6. 1 acre of the tenement Smith's: which was John Coole's 38. Eliz. Thomas Coole's 29. Eliz. & John Ball's 1. E. 6. & 12 acres, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a rood, of the tenement Forth's: which were Thomas Baxter's esq. 3. Jac. 1. Peter Merchant's in right of his Wife 30. Eliz. & Robert Ball's 1. E. 6. The annuall rent of the whole being 6s. 4d $\frac{1}{4}$.

William Wilfon jun. holdeth 3 roods, in Cock's-Close, of the tenement But's: which was John Smith's 12. Jac. 1. John Smith's 40. Eliz. & John Smith's 1. E. 6. by the annuall rent of 1d. 3. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$.

C H A P.

C H A P. XX.

What Custom is, and how proved, §. 1.—The Customs of the Manor of Framlingham, §. 2.—And of the Manor of Saxted, §. 3.

§. 1. **C**USTOM is a law or right, not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, hath been, and is daily practised. The proof whereof is either, *Viva Voce*, or by *Record*: and if *Viva Voce*, then two persons, or more deposing; that they have heard their Fathers say, that it was a Custom all their time: and that their Fathers heard their Fathers also say, that it was likewise a Custom in their time; 'tis sufficient. But if by *Record*, the continuance of one hundred years will serve the turn. And Custom is either general, which is current thro' England, and part of the Common-Law; or Particular, which belongs to this, or that, county, city, town, or manor. And such Customs as are, and have been, used within this Manor of Framlingham, hereafter followeth.

§. 2. THE Wife after her Husband's decease, shall be endowed of the third part of such Copyhold Lands or Tenements holden of this Manor, as her Husband was seised of, at any time during the Coverture. Rot. Cur. Fram. 2. R. 3.—7. 25. 36. H. 8.—3. & 4. P. & M.—2. 7. 13. 21. Eliz.—13. 16. Jac. 1.—16. Car. 1.

WHERE a Man taketh a Wife seised of Copyhold Lands or Tenements holden of this Manor, and hath a Child by her born alive, after which the Wife dieth; the Husband surviving her shall hold such Lands or Tenements during his life, by the Courtesy of this Manor. Rot. Cur. Fram. 19. 45. E. 3.—2. H. 4.—7. 12. Eliz.

WHEN a Father dieth seised of Copyhold Lands or Tenements holden of this Manor, and leaveth two or more Sons behind him alive; then the Youngest Son is Heir to all those Lands or Tenements, and not his Eldest Brother. Rot. Cur. Fram. 2. H. 4.—7. H. 8.—1. 2. E. 6.—15. 20. Eliz.

BUT this Custom, called *Burrough-Englisch*, is contrary to the positive Laws of God,* and inverts the very order of nature; it was originally introduced into this kingdom, by a wicked and adulterous practice amongst the barbarous Saxons; for the lords of certain lands which held of them in Villenage, did usually in those pagan and barbarous times, lye with their Tenents Wives the first night after

* Deut. xxi. v. 15. 16. 17. Gen. xxix. v. 26. I. Kings, 11, v. 22. I. Chron. v. v. 1.

after marriage. * And this usage was continued after those very lands were purchased by freemen, who in time obtained this custom on purpose, that their eldest sons (who might be their lords bastards) should be incapable to inherit their estates. Now the cause ceasing, the effect ought also to cease and be taken away: for no tolerable reason can be given to support or continue this custom, but one, such as it is, that the youngest is least able to defend himself: but what then hath the elder brother to defend himself, when by this custom the youngest is intitled to the whole?

THE reparation of the Park-Pales, when standing, was done by certain Tenants, who held twelve acres and an half of the tenement Crane's, twelve acres of the tenement Verdon's, and twelve acres of the tenement Hayward's: which were 21. Jac. 1. † in the tenure of Laurence Mayhew, Francis Nuttel, John Warner, Edward Alpe gent. Edmund Durrant, Robert Whayman, and Richard Preston. And were 1. E. 6. ‡ in the hands of Robert Jargafield, John Nuttell, John Warner, Godfry Ireland, John Durrant, Nicholas Sutton, and John Helwis, without paying or performing any other Rent or Service for the same. But they were freely to take timber for those reparations out of Oldfrith-Wood. §

ALL Trees growing without the Park-Pales, and not above sixteen foot distant from them, belongs to the Lords of this Manor, and the Pasture thereof to the Tenants of the respective Lands || adjacent to those Pales. Which breadth of xvi foot the Lords had to walk and ride without and about the Pales.

No Ways or Passages for Carts, Carriages, or Horsemen, leads thro' the Park, but for the Lords and their Tenants only. Rot. Cur. Fram. 12. Car. 1.

IF any Beast, not wild by nature, be found wandering in any place, within this Manor, and put into a Pound-overt, proclaimed in the Church, and in two or three Markets adjoining, and not claimed by the owner within a year and a day, this is an Estray, and forfeited to the Lords. Rot. Cur. Fram. 2. R. 2.—17. H. 8.—3. 5. E. 6.—1. M.—2. & 3. 4. & 5. P. & M.—11. 30. Eliz.

WHERE a Felon stealeth goods, and upon pursuit made waiveth them, and leaveth them in any part of this Manor, and they are not attached upon fresh pursuit of the Owner: such goods are Waifs, and forfeited to the Lords, who may seize and dispose of them, if not claimed within a year and a day. Rot. Cur. Fram. 45. E. 3.—8. H. 6.—24. H. 8.—3. & 4. P. & M.—11. Eliz.

THE Owner of goods outlawed, or indicted, of Felony; and confessing it, or
found

* Pref. Mod. Rep. vol. 3.

† Rot. Cur. Fram. 21. Jac. 1.

‡ King E. Survey, 1. E. 6.

§ Rot. Cur. Fram. 3. & 4. E. 6.

|| Ibid. 25. H. 8. 12. Car. 1.

found guilty thereof, forfeits all the goods he had within the precinct of this Manor, at the time of the judgment, to the Lords of this Manor. Rot. Cur. Fram. 6. H. 7.—3. & 4. P. & M.

ALL Proces and Writs against any Person living within this Manor, were formerly executed by the Bailif thereof, and not by the Bailif of the Hundred of Loes, nor by the Sherif's-Bailif. Rot. Cur. Fram. 13. H. 8.—1. E. 6.

COPYHOLD Tenents can't take down Timber without the Lords Licence, to whom a third part thereof belongs.

THOSE Copyholders, which are *magnæ tenuræ*, have their lands measured by a larger measure than the rest: for every acre thereof is measured by a pole containing 18. Foot $\frac{1}{2}$. in length: and therefore in some admissions they are said to be *magnæ mensuræ*, sometimes *majoris mensuræ*, or *valoris*. MS. in Caastro.

THE Lords of this Manor anciently paid yearly 5s. * to find a Wax-Taper or Candle to burn before the Great Altar in Framlingham Church; and 1s. annually to the Manor of Cransford; and also 1s. yearly to the Manor of Kittleburgh; which last is paid at this day, but not the former.

CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF SXTED.

§. 3. As the Manor of Saxted is a Member of Framlingham-Manor, so like the member of a natural body it participates of its Customs, as the other doth of the habit of the whole body.

FOR where a Father dieth seised of Copyhold Lands or Tenements holden of the Manor of Saxted, and leaveth two or more Sons behind him alive, the Youngest Son is Heir to those Lands or Tenements, and not his Eldest Brother. —Rot. Cur. Saxt. 6. 30. Eliz.—1653.

THE Soyle of the Common, which contain 30 acres, and all the wast-ground and ways, are the Lords, but the benefit and feed thereof, doth belong to the Copyhold Tenents. King E. 6. Survey, fo. 78.—Rot. Cur. Saxt. 1654. 1655.

THE Copyhold Tenents can't take down Timber without the Lords Licence, to whom a third part thereof belongs. Rot. Cur. Saxt. 6. Eliz.

To each of these Manors there is a Court-Leet appertaining, which extends thro' the respective Parishes. † And the Common Fine for Framlingham-Leet is 6s. 8d. paid now by the Churchwardens pursuant to an Order made at a Court holden 9. October 1656. But anciently by the Tenents Possessors of Free-Lands *majoris valoris*. ‡ Probably in respect of their Commonage on Herbaldeshaw-Green,

* Comput. Ball. 22. R. 2. † Rot. Cur. Fram. 24. H. 8. 4. & 5. P. & M. 15. Eliz. ‡ Ibid. 17. H. 8. 11. Car. 1.

Green, containing 8 acres, which belong to the Inhabitants. But the Common Fine of Saxted is 3d. * and paid in respect of their Common there.

THE Leet is the *Queen's Court*, † a Court of Record, and the ancientest in the kingdom, it was originally instituted for the reformation of publick offences or crown matters arising within its jurisdiction. And when in right use ‡ (as before the Conquest) there was no insurrection or rebellion against the kings of this realm. And upon that account ought to be again in more repute than 'tis at present; rebellious tenets and principles abounding in these latter days, much more than in former times. A wicked age, far worse than the iron one, nature itself is at a loss, to find out a metal, bad enough, to give it a name.

C H A P. XXI.

The Fairs, Markets, and Houses on the Market-Place; with the Revenues of the whole, belonging to this Manor.

THERE are two Fairs kept yearly at Framlingham, the one upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel; the other at Whitfontide; and Markets every Saturday: but anciently thrice a Week, upon Tuesdays and Fridays, as well as on Saturdays. For Roger Bygod earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Edward the first, § Prescribed to have "Unam Feriam in Framlingham (scilicet) in Vigilia et die Sancti Michaelis et per quatuor dies sequentes, Et unum Mercatum singulis Septimanis in eadem Villa per diem Martis, diem Veneris, et diem Sabbathi," which was accordingly allowed the same year by the Justices in Eyre.

BUT afterwards, Thomas de Brotherton earl of Norfolk procured a Licence ‖ from king Edward the second for the other Fair there, upon the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitson-Week. And the annuall Revenues of the said Fairs and Market, with the House on the Market-Place, mentioned pa. 207. And another House at some little distance eastward from the former, amounts in the whole to about the Sum of ———

C H A P.

* Rot. Cur. Saxt. 12. Car. 2. † Rolls Abridg. I. 541v ‡ Inst. I. fo. 287. § Pl. Coron. in Scac. 14. E. 1. ‖ Dugd. Bar. vol. 2. 63.

C H A P. XXII.

The Office and Duty of a Steward, §. 1.—His Authority and Power, §. 2.—Stewards of the Manor of Framlingham, §. 3.

§. 1. STEWARD is a Word derived of *Stew*, a Place, and *Ward*, a Keeper or Governor; otherwise called *Seneschallus*, from *Sein*, Justice, and *Schale*, an Officer: so that Seneschall signifies Officiarius Justitiæ; and such a one is a Steward or Keeper of Courts, whose Office is thus described by Fleta, Lib. 2. c. 66. “ Provideat sibi Dominus de Seneschallo circumspecto et fideli, Viro provido et discreto et gratioso, numili, pudico, pacifico, et modesto, qui in Legibus Consuetudinibusq; Provinciæ, et Officio Seneschalcicæ se cognoscat et Jura Domini sui in omnibus teneri affectet, quiq; Sub-ballivos Domini sui suis Erroribus et ambiguis sciat instruere et docere; quiq; Egenis parcere, et qui nec Prece vel Pretio velit a Tramitæ Justitiæ deviare, et perversæ judicare. Cujus Officium est Curias tenere Maneriorum, et de Subtractionibus Consuetudinum, Serviciorum, Reddituum; Sectaram ad Curias, Marcata, Molendina Domini; et ad Visus Francorum Plegiorum, Aliarumq; Libertatum Domino pertinentium inquirat, &c.” Besides 'tis his duty to punish offences, determine controversies, redress injuries, and to direct, register, and record all the proceedings in the Copyhold-Court, Court-Baron, and Court-Leet, otherwise called the View of Frank-Pledge, as well between Lord and Tenant, as Tenant and Tenant, *Queen* and Subject, without any partiality, or respect of Persons.

§. 2. THE Steward's Authority by Patent, or otherwise, is derived from the Lord, in whose absence he represents the Lord's person, and is judge in the Copyholders-Court; but in the Freeholders-Court, or Court-Baron, where personall actions are tried, the Suitors are judges. But neither of these are Courts of Record, as the Leet is, wherein the Steward is also judge and represents the *Queen's* person; and therefore whilst this Court is sitting, the Steward thereof may bind to the Peace him, who makes an Affray in his presence, and commit him to Ward until he find surety to keep the same. * And if this Court be kept by an ignorant Person, 'tis to be forfeited upon a Quo Warranto. † Now the Names of such Stewards of these Courts within the Manor of Framlingham, as are to be found in the Rolls of the Court of the said Manor, are as followeth.

§. 3. JOHN de Hastings esq. was Steward 30. E. 1. to Roger Bygod (the last
3 E of

* Dalt. 2.

† Kitch. Pref. b.

of that name) Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England ; and to the Lady Alice Bygod his Countess-Dowager.

Rauffe de Docking esq. 5. E. 3. to Thomas de Brotherton Earll of Norfolk ; and to the Lady Mary his Countess-Dowager.

Robert Clere esq. 20. E. 3. to the said Countess ; to William Ufford Earl of Suffolk ; and to the Lady Margaret the eldest daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, Countess, afterwards, Duchesse, of Norfolk.

Sir Roger Wulverstone knight, 22. R. 2. to Thomas Mowbray (first of that name) Duke of Norfolk ; to the Lady Elisabeth his Dutches-Dowager ; to Sir Thomas Erpingham knight ; to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham ; and to Henry Prince of Wales.

John Glemham esq. 1. H. 5. to John Mowbray Earl-Marshall, Nottingham, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and of Gower, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

John Lancaster esq. 2. H. 6. to the said Duke.

Sir Robert Wingfield knight, 11. H. 6. to John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, the late Duke's only Son. This Sir Robert Wingfield married Elisabeth the daughter of Sir Robert Coushill or Gowfell knight, whom he had by the Lady Elisabeth Dutches-Dowager to Thomas Mowbray first Duke of Norfolk.

John Wingfield esq. 32. H. 6. to the said Duke. He was the last Steward's eldest Son.

Gilbert Debenham esq. 1. E. 4. to the said Duke. He fled with king Edward the fourth (who knighted him) to the duke of Burgundy, when king Henry the sixth was restored to the crown, by the earl of Warwick. * And upon king Edward's return, this Sir Gilbert Debenham and Sir Richard Chamberlain landed at Cromer in Norfolk, to gain intelligence how the people stood affected towards king Edward ; where they were informed, that the duke of Norfolk and other Gentlemen, of whom the earl of Warwick had any suspicion to be favourers of king Edward, were by letters of privy-seal sent for, and either committed to safe custody about London, or else forced to find sureties for their loyalty towards king Henry. Yet these Knights were well received and entertained by their friends in that County. But the report of these circumstances caused king Edward to steer his course towards the northern parts. And he was after that, Steward also to John Mowbray, the last of that name, Duke of Norfolk.

James Hobart esq. 16. E. 4. to the said Duke ; to the Lady Anne Mowbray Dutches of York and Norfolk ; to John Howard, first of that name, Duke of Norfolk ;

* Holingh. fo. 679.

Norfolk ; and to John Vere Earl of Oxford. He was also Attorney-Generall and of the Privy-Councell to king Henry the seventh, by whom he was knighted, at such time as he created his son Henry Prince of Wales. This Knight by building from the ground his own Parish-Church at Lodden in Norfolk, St. Olive's Bridge over Waveny, and other works of piety, deserved well of the Church and Country.*

Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelleigh, knight, was 11. H. 7. Steward to Thomas Howard Earl of Surry, under whom he commanded at Floddon-Fight, where the Scots received a great defeat, which procured that Earll the dignity of Duke of Norfolk : and he was also Steward to his son Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk. There were sixteen Knights successively of this Family, † who lived at Boston, whereof the said Sir Philip was the last, descended from Sir Frederick Tilney, knighted at Acon in the Holy-Land, by king Richard the first.

Sir John Cornwallis knight, 25. H. 8. to the said Duke ; and was also Steward of the household to Edward Prince of Wales.

John Gosnall esq. 4. E. 6. to King Edward the sixth.

John Holdyche gen. 3. & 4. P. & M. to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk ; and to his son Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Steyning esq. 5. Eliz. to the said Duke, whose Mother married Francis Steyning esq. about the latter end of the reign of king Edward the sixth.

Robert Buxton, of Tibnam-Long-Row, esq. 19. Eliz. to Queen Elifabeth, in whose reign he was a Member of the House of Commons, and a person of great reputation.

Edward Coke esq. 32. Eliz. to Queen Elifabeth, Sir George Cary afterwards baron of Hunsden. He was Attorney-Generall to queen Elifabeth, and king James the first, by whom he was knighted, and made Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas ; and after that, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Francis Mingay esq. 8. Jac. 1. to Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk.

Thomas Shaw gen. 19. Jac. 1. to the said Earl.

Samuel Smith esq. 4. Car. 1. to Theophilus Howard Earl of Suffolk.

Thomas Alexander of Framlingham gen. 11. Car. 1. to Sir Robert Hitcham Knight, and to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College or Hall of *Mary Valence*, called Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge. He died 10. December 1664, and was buried at Framlingham aforesaid.

Francis Colman of Hacheston, esq. 17. Car. 2. to the said College. He died suddenly by a fall from his horse.

3 E 2

Robert

* Camd. Brit. 476.

† Weever, 818. 819.

Robert Wright esq. 20. Car. 2. to the said College. He was by king Charles the second Knighted, and made one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and by king James the second, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; then Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and at last, Lord Chief Justice of England. He died 1. W. & M.

Richard Porter of Framlingham, esq. 1. W. & M. to the said College: who died 1703, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church, at Ipswich; tho' his Wife, and most of his Children are interred at Framlingham.

Maurice Kendall of Norwalsham, esq. 1703, to the said College, who died in June 1712.

Robert Hawes of Framlingham, gent. succeeded him, with the unanimous consent of the said College. Compiler of the greater part of this History, with the other Towns and Parishes in the Hundred of Loes, a Copy of whose Manuscript was presented by the Author, to the learned Society of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge; which was so well accepted, that in Perpetuam Rei Memoriam, they gave him a large Silver Cup and Cover, adorned with the College-Arms; and upon the body of the Cup is fairly engraven the following honourable Memorial: (viz.)

Seneschallo suo
ROBERTO HAWES
Viro integerrimo
Antiquitatum
Investigatori diligentissimo,
Ob navatam
In Historiâ FRAMLINGHAMIENSIS
Conscribenda
Egregiè ab Eo Operam,
Hoc Poculum
Non quod Meritis sit dignum satis Præmium
Sed Beneficij gratanter accepti Μνημόσυνον
Donat
COMMUNITAS PEMBROCHIANA.
MDCCXXIV.

He died 26. August 1731, aged 66, and was buried in the Church at Framlingham. (see pa. 307).

Samuel Kilderbee of Ipswich, gen. to the said College; living in 1797.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXIII.

Officers belonging to Framlingham-Castle, when the Lords & Ladys thereof resided therein.

THESE Officers had their Places generally for life, with an annual salary ; and the Names of such of them as are to be found out by the ancient Writings, now in the said Castle, are as followeth.

Constables or Governors of the Castle.

John de Buteturt esquire, 5. E. 2.
 Richard Colvyle gent. 20. E. 2.
 Thomas de Kynnington, 22. E. 3.
 Richard Philip esquire, 50. E. 3.
 William Atte, 6. R. 2.
 John Chambers, 5. H. 4.
 Edmund Stapleton esquire, 21. H. 6.
 Thomas de Hoe esquire, 2. E. 4.
 John Michell, 22. H. 7.
 Thomas Shiming, 1. E. 6.

Treasurers.

Sir William de Newport, 20. E. 2.
 Simon de Carlton, 22. E. 3.
 Thomas de Wroxham, 50. E. 3.
 Henry de Glaston, 6. R. 2.
 John Luffyngham, 18. R. 2.
 Robert Southwell esquire, 2. H. 5.
 John Fenyngley, 11. H. 6.
 John Leventhorp, 24. H. 6.
 Laurence Leventhorp, 36. H. 6.
 Richard Southwell esquire, 7. E. 4.
 John Goldenham esquire, 8. H. 7.
 Samuel Bleverhasset esquire, 18. H. 7.
 Robert Holdyche esquire, 11. H. 8.
 John Norris esquire, 23. H. 8.

Auditors of the Accounts.

John Blaxhall esquire, 5. H. 4.
 Thomas Whiting, 6. H. 6.
 Richard Fulmerstone, 19. E. 4.
 Henry Chancy, 4. H. 7.
 Sir Philip Tilney, 23. H. 7.
 Thomas Bleverhasset esquire, 22. H. 8.

Park-Keepers.

Robert de Wafre, 17. E. 2.
 John Parker, 21. E. 3.

Collectors of the Revenues.

John de Newhau gent. 17. E. 2.
 Thomas de Hoe gen. 20. E. 2.
 John Younghusband, 22. E. 3.
 Robert Wottes, 48. E. 3.
 John Lewys, 3. H. 4.
 John Walsham, 3. H. 6.
 Richard Rosington, 11. H. 6.
 Allen Baret, 2. E. 4.
 Robert Felmingham, 19. E. 4.
 John Timperly esquire, 3. H. 7.
 William Cooper, 23. H. 7.
 James Daniell esquire, 9. H. 8.

Wardrobe-Keepers.

William Brekeston esquire, 1. E. 3.
 Roger de Forneset, 12. E. 3.
 Richard Pole esquire, 3. H. 4.
 Robert Burston, 22. H. 6.

Clerks of the Kitchen.

John Ledes, 3. H. 4.
 Nicholas Hall, 6. H. 4.
 Robert Morwheele, 5. H. 6.
 Thomas Clay, 2. E. 4.

Armour-Keepers.

Thomas de Mendham gent. 17. E. 2.
 John Chambers, 7. R. 2.
 Thomas Cavendish, 6. H. 5.
 Edmund Stapleton esquire, 21. H. 6.
 Richard Chambers, 11. H. 7.
 Robert Appleton esquire, 1. E. 6.
 Francis Warner gent. — Eliz.
 Thomas Fuller gen. 9. Jac. 1.

Porters.

John Waa, 5. E. 3.
 Richard Averd, 5. H. 4.
 Rob. Yool; 6. H. 5. *Cum multis aliis, &c.*

All Men bound to Relieve the Poor, §. 1.—Charitable Benefactors to the Poor of Framlingham, §. 2.

§. 1. **T**HAT all men are bound to honour God, by parting with some of their Substance to his Ministers, for the endless continuance of Religion, hath been already shewn, pa. 312. So they are under the like obligation to bestow a share thereof, not grudgingly or of necessity, towards the relief of the Poor also; who are (as it were) God's receivers and proxy, as well as the other; but chearfully, seasonably, and prudently, not to slothful and idle persons (whereby they are encouraged to continue so) but upon fitter objects. Such persons as are either disabled; by impotency, as infants, ideots, aged, or sick persons; or by casualty, as persons maimed, decayed by fire, or overcharged with children, more than their labour can maintain; or else want learning, as such children. These motives ('tis presumed) and not those, of gaining praise with men, or the perpetuating of their names (tho' we should be ungrateful to forget them) prevailed upon the Persons hereafter mentioned to be considerable Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish.

§. 2. **B**EFORE the reign of king Edward the sixth, Feoffees were seised in Trust for the Town of Framlingham, of one piece of pasture, lying between Dis-Town-Lands on the east and north, and Wildhay on the west, containing fifteen acres. One Close abutting upon Wildhay aforesaid, towards the east, containing three acres. One Close called Pritty's, abutting upon Muckhill-Close towards the west, containing six acres. One Meadow abutting upon the highway, leading from the Street to Holgate-Hill towards the east, and upon the River towards the west, containing one acre. And two pieces abutting upon Coldhall-Lane towards the south, and the lands of John Goodwin towards the east and north, containing seven acres. All which six pieces are now demised to severall Tenents, at the annuall Rent of Six and Twenty Pounds; whereout is yearly paid to the Lords of the Manor, three shillings and ten-pence. But by whom given, and for what uses, unless to relieve the Poor, to which 'tis employed, can't be found out.

[William Holland, gave a Legacy of 20 Marks towards making a Causey from Countess-Crofts towards Dynington.]

Hugh Driver, of Framlingham, gent. by his Will dated 14. May 1633, did give a Cotage at Newstreet, to the Poor.

Sir

Sir Robert Hitcham knight, did 1636, give all the Demefn-Lands of his Manors of Framlingham and Saxted (except the Castle and Meer) towards the Relief of the Poor of Framlingham, Coggeshall, Debenham, Nafton, and Levington; the Education of the Children of Poor People in the three first named Towns; and binding them out Apprentices, and other Uses, declared by his Will, pa. 203, &c. Whereof Framlingham enjoys all that Parcell, which lieth within their Town, and part of Saxted; and the annuall Rent of this their part only, as now demised, is Four Hundred and Eighteen Pounds.

John Pulham, of Framlingham, gent. did 21. September 1639, give the Sum of Twenty Pounds, as a Stock for the Poor, to be lent unto Six Poor Tradesmen, or Young-beginners, by Five Marks apiece.

John Smith, of Framlingham, yeoman, about the year 1673, did by his Will, give Fifty Pounds, as a Stock for the Poor, to be lent to Ten Poor Tradesmen, by Five Pounds apiece, giving Security for the repayment thereof, without Interest, at the end of three years; and then to be lent out again, in like manner, to Others, and so to continue for ever. But this Legacy, as well as the Former, hath been lost, or misapplied, except Five Pounds thereof, now in the hands of William Roe.

Thomas Milles, mentioned pa. 2. did by his Will, (see the Appendix) dated 8. January 1703, devise his Manor of Otleys, and all his Mesuages, Lands, and Tenements in Framlingham, Ufford, Petestry, Dallingho, Parham, and Dynington in this County, to seven Persons, and their Heirs in Trust, to receive the Rents and Profits of the Premises, and thereout pay Quarterly to the Overseers of Wickham, Petestry, Dallingho, Parham, and Dynington respectively, Five Shillings, and to the like Officers of Framlingham and Ufford severally, Ten Shillings (amounting yearly to Nine Pounds) to buy Bread for their Poor. And the annuall Overplus of those Rents, as now leaten to severall Tenents, being Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, he gave to the Reparation of the Houses upon those Estates; the Maintenance of the People in his Almes-house, as pa. 2. And the Residue thereof (deducting Lords Rents and Taxes) for the Benefit of the Poor in Framlingham.

Mr. Warner, of Framlingham and Parham, gave Sixteen Twopenny Loaves of Bread weekly to the Poor for ever, which are distributed amongst them, by the Churchwardens, in the Church every Sunday, and doubled twice in the year, at Christmas and Easter. And for the Payment thereof, charged his Estate, late belonging to Clemence Corrance esquire.

Richard

Richard Porter, of Framlingham, esquire, by his Will, dated 2. June 1701, (amongst other Clauses) did give to the Poor of this Town, Eighteen Twopenny Loaves of Bread weekly, for Ever, in the following words, "Item, I do hereby give, direct and appoint eighteen two Penny Loaves of Bread, to be weekly delivered out to eighteen Poor Persons of Framlingham, of honest Conversation, to be nominated by the Churchwardens of the same Parish, for the time being. Which said Allowance of Bread shall be perpetual and continue for ever, and be paid by the Tenant or Occupier of my Griffin Inn in Framlingham aforesaid, and by him deducted out of his Rent as the same shall become payable. And the Residue of the Rent of my said Inn (after the aforesaid Allowance of Bread, Taxes, Reparations, and other Outgoing Payments be deducted) I direct to be paid to Mr. Thomas Studd of Framlingham aforesaid, to whom I give and devise the said Inn, with the Appurtenances during his natural life. Item, I give and devise to the Poor of Framlingham aforesaid, to be distributed at my Death, the Sum of twenty Pounds, of which Samuel London, ——— Alexander, a Taylor, and John Carr, to have twenty Shillings each and every of them."

Framlingham-Inhabitants, purchased a House of ——— Dunnet; and another of ——— Keeble, both for the Poor.

The Lords of the Manor, lately purchased a House of Michael Baldry, for the Master of Sir Robert Hitcham's Free-School, to dwell in.

Yet notwithstanding these great Benefactions, this Town is not rich, but pay as much Collection as the Neighbouring Parishes do, from whence the Poor flock to Framlingham, as eagles to a carcase. And those who save most by these Gifts are tradesmen and innkeepers, occasioned by the circulation of the money, through the hands of the Poor Persons, relieved thereby.

Brief Notices of some Persons who resided in Framlingham, and who were possessed of Lands or Tenements, in the Town.

Edward Alpe gent. whose Arms were Az. a Fess Erm. between 3 Alpes Ar. having purchased an estate of John Ireland, in Framlingham, resided therein, in the reigns of king James, and king Charles I. He married Frances the daughter of Robert Call gent. by whom he had issue one Son, and three Daughters, (viz.) Edward Alpe; Martha Alpe, married to George Ward, of Brook-Hall, in Norfolk, gent. Sarah Alpe, to Joseph Clark, rector of Bodham and Baconthorp in the

the said County of Norfolk. And Rachel Alpe, to Nicholas Parham of Baconthorp aforesaid, gent. Their Father died 1654.

Edward Alpe esq. their only son, was a Justice of the Peace for this County, in the reigns of king James II. and king William III. He married Alice the eldest daughter of Frederick Scot gent. by whom he had issue three sons, (viz.) Francis Alpe, his eldest son, educated at Pembroke-Hall in the University of Cambridge, afterwards at Grey's-Inn, died a bachelor, and was buried in the south isle of Framlingham Chancel. Edward Alpe, his second son, was of Caius College in Cambridge, a Student in Physic, and died without issue. And Frederick Alpe, his youngest son, was of Bernard's-Inn, admitted of Grey's-Inn, a bachelor, and late Filazer of Suffolk.

Edward Page gent. (whose Arms were, Ar. on a Fefs engrailed Erm. 3 Annulets Or. between as many Birds) was Harbinger to queen Elifabeth. He purchased an estate in Framlingham of John Pulham, Thomas Burton, and Richard Cool, and built a new house upon the same 1572, being the 15th year of that queen's reign. He married Mary, the youngest daughter of John Drury of Rougham esq. by whom he had issue Edward Page, Edmund Page, William Page, Philip Page, and Margaret Page. Their Father died and was buried at Framlingham 5. Dec. 1598; but Mary his wife survived him, and was buried by her husband 21. Feb. 1602.

Edward Page gent. their eldest son, sold this estate unto Robert Maidstone of Bexsted in Essex gent. whose son Robert Maidstone esq. having raised his fortune in the Civil Wars by the misfortune of others, and being ambitious to have an handsome seat of his own, did, soon after the restoration of king Charles II. in consideration of this estate in Framlingham, and £1000. besides, purchase Rice-Hall in Akenham, of John Hawys gent. built by his ancestors.

John Hawys gent. (whose Arms were, Az. a Fefs-wavy, between 3 Lyons passant Or. armed and langued Gu.) having sold Rice-Hall, or exchanged it for Maidstone's estate in Framlingham, came and dwelt therein 1664. He married Sarah, one of the sisters of Sir John Coell of Debden, knight, by whom he had issue, John Hawys, Thomas Hawys (both died bachelors); William Hawys (who married Elifabeth, the daughter of Henry Goodhew of London, merchant); Walter Hawys a bachelor; Susan Hawys, married to Thomas Berry of London, hoffer; and Sarah Hawys, to Thomas Smith of Marlsford gent. Their Father died at Framlingham, and was buried in the Chancel there 8. Oct. 1677; but Sarah his wife survived him, and lived a widow several years in Framlingham, until her

son William Hawys purchased Rice-Hall, and made the feat of his ancestors, his own, where she died about 1689, and was buried in the fourth isle of Akenham Church, the place of sepulture belonging to the Family.

John Coggeshall gent. (whose Arms are, Ar. a Cross between 4 Escallops Sa.) was the only son of Thomas Coggeshall of Carleton gent. and Sarah his wife, the daughter of Edward Scot of Glemsford gent. He had two wives, the first was Bridget the daughter of Mr. Francis Kilderbee late of Framlingham, draper, deceased, by whom he had issue three sons, and three daughters likewise deceased. His second wife was Mary, the daughter and heir of Mr. John Sheppard, late of Framlingham aforefaid, apothecary, by whom he hath had issue four sons, and one daughter, whereof only Mary and John are now living.

This Gentleman is descended from an ancient family; some of that name gave denomination to the Manor of Exnyng, called Coggeshalls. Rot. Fin. 7. H. 6. and assumed their surname from Coggeshall in Essex. Camd. Brit. 446. There was one Ralph Coggeshall (probably of this family) an Old Historian, who gives an Account of a Fish, resembling in all points a Man, speech excepted; which was taken in the sea, by fishermen with their nets, near Oreford, and kept in the Castle there, about the three and thirtieth year of the reign of king Henry the second. This Monster would greedily eat flesh and fish raw, or otherwise; and go to his couch at the setting of the sun; and was up again at its rising: but when at Church, shew no manner of devotion there.

One day, he was brought to the Haven, and suffered to go into the sea,* but to secure him from escaping, three ranks of mighty strong nets were set before him, yet he diving to the bottom of the water, got past all the nets, and coming up again shewed himself to the spectators, and after he had sported himself a considerable time in the water, and as it were mockt them, he returned of his own accord, and remained at Oreford two months after: but being negligently kept, he fled secretly to the sea, and was heard of no more. "They that go down to the Sea in Ships, and occupy their Business in great Waters; these Men see the Works of the LORD, and his Wonders in the Deep." Psal. 107.

v. 23. 24.

Yea Men and Maids; and which I most admire,
The Mytred Bishop, and the Cowled Fryer,
Of which Examples, but a few years since,
Were shewn the NORWAY and POLONIAN Prince.—*Dubart.*

Elizabeth

* Holinsh. vol. 2. 168.

Elisabeth Rous widow, and relict of Laurence Rous late of Baddingham-Hall, esq. (whose Arms were, Sa. a Fefs dancette Or. between 3 Crescents Ar.) was the only daughter of Robert Buts of Levington gent. the Nephew and Heir of Sir Robert Hitcham knight. She had issue by her said husband one son, and three daughters, (viz.) Laurence Rous (who died without issue); Elisabeth Rous, married to Thomas Blofs, of Belsted, esq. (by whom she hath one Daughter); Dorothy Rous unmarried; and Mary Rous, married to Waldgrave Alexander of Baddingham gent. Their Mother, after their Father's decease, lived many years in Framlingham, where, as she lived, so she died, a charitable, devout, and religious Woman, and was buried in Baddingham Church, or Chancell, near her Husband, amongst his Ancestors.

Robert Hawes gent. (whose Arms were, Sa. a Fefs humet Erm. between 3 Gryffins heads erased Ar.) was the son of Henry Hawes, anciently written Hawe, by Hellina his wife, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Crapnell of Brandeston; which Henry was descended from Hawes* of Helgay in Norfolk, where one of the same Name, and bearing the same Arms, lyeth interred, under a marble grave-stone, with the following Inscription.

Subjacet HENRICUS Cognomento HAWEUS, omni
 Virtute Insignis, Vir pius, Artis amans :
 Delicias vitæ sprexit matura Senectus,
 Quas sequitur Fletus, Mors, Labor, atq; dolor.
 Speravit Vitam, laniat quam nulla Senectus,
 Mors, Labor, aut Fletus, Gaudia sola refert.
 Terra breve Hospitium, Corpus, fit vile Cadaver,
 Cum truces Parcæ tristia Fila secant.
 Flet, gemuit, queriter, Pauper, Peregrinus, Egenus,
 Patrono ut præstent Funera iusta suo.
 HENRICI Fatum dessemus triste Camæna
 Dum Veniam Precibus dederis Alme Jesu.
 Obiit 30. Sept. 1592.

About four years after his decease, the said Robert Hawes being a younger brother, and his uncle Crapnell then dead, came and dwelt in Brandeston: where he married Marian, one of the daughters of Robert Prime, of Wenhaston, gent. by whom he had issue Robert Hawes; and Mary Hawes, married to John Man, of Otley, gent. formerly Patron of Brandeston Church. Their Father died and was buried at Brandeston 1624.

3 F 2

Robert

* Ex Scriptu penes Familiam.

Robert Hawes gent. their only son, was born 1601 ; and soon after his Father's decease, married Anne the eldest daughter of Robert Mather, of Sutton, gent. by whom he had issue four sons, and three daughters, (viz.) Robert Hawes, who died without issue ; Henrie Hawes ; John Hawes, and Thomas Hawes, both died bachelors ; Anne Hawes, married to Robert Woods ; Mary Hawes, to Stephen Dammont ; and Elifabeth Hawes, to James Aldridge gent. Their Father was Chief Constable of Loes Hundred, before the Long Rebellion, during those unhappy times, and afterwards ; and departed this life, An. Dom. 1679.

Henry Hawes gent. their second son, married in his eldest brother's life time, Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Smith, of Pyshalls in Dynington, by whom he had issue four sons, and six daughters, (viz.) Robert Hawes, their eldest son, married to Sarah the youngest daughter of George Sterling, late of Charsfield, esq. Thomas Hawes ; Susan Hawes ; Martha Hawes ; and Mary Hawes, married to John Harfant, of Earlsfoham, gent.

C H A P. XXV.

The Originall of Hundreds, §. 1.—The Hundred of Loes a Franchife, §. 2.—Belonging to Pembroke-Hall, §. 3.—The Bailifs of that Hundred, §. 4.—And the Towns and Parishes therein, §. 5.

§. 1. **A** HUNDRED is part of a Shire, or County, and originally so called, because it contained ten Tythings : which division of Shires or Counties into Hundreds, was first derived from the Germans, and made here by Alfred, * the nine and twentieth king of the West-Saxons, from whose reign to the conquest of England, by William duke of Normandy, and sometime afterwards, all deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances were registered in the Court of the Hundred, † where the suitors, who were commonly the greatest men in the Hundred, as Robert de Easton, John de Kytelber, William de Hoo, &c. whose Names followed his Testibus, were witnesses to those Writings in open Court. And all other matters as well spiritual as temporal, were determined in this Court : ‡ where there was wont to sit a Bishop, and a Temporal Judge called Aldermannus, this for temporal, the other for divine right. But that part of the jurisdiction relating to ecclesiastical pleas, was taken away by the Conqueror, as appears by one of his Mandates directed to the Diocese, of Remigius de Fescamp bishop of Lincoln, as followeth.

* “ Willielmus

* Stow's Annals, 105. Camd. Brit. 158. † Bracton, fo. 38. m. 12. ‡ Rolls Abridg. 11. 216.

* “ Willielmus Dei gratiâ Rex Anglorum, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, et omnibus Francigenis et Anglis qui in Episcopatu Remigii Terras habent Salutem. Sciatis vos omnes et cæteri mei Fideles qui in Anglia manent, Quod Episcopales Leges, quæ non bene, nec Secundum Sanctorum Canonum Præcepta, usq; ad mea Tempora in Regno Anglorum fuerunt, Communi Concilio Archiepiscoporum meorum et cæterorum Episcoporum et Abbatum et omnium Principum Regni mei emendandas judicavi. Propterea mando et Regia Autoritate præcipio, ut Nullus Episcopus vel Archidiaconus de Legibus Episcopalibus amplius in Hundredo Placita teneat, nec Causam, quæ ad Regimen Animarum pertinet, ad Judicium Secularium Hominum adducant; sed quicunq; secundum Episcopales Leges de quacunq; Causa vel Culpa interpellatus fuerit, ad Locum quem ad hoc Episcopus elegerit et nominaverit, veniat; Ibiq; de Causa sua respondeat, et non secundum Hundredum, sed secundum Canones et Episcopales Leges, Rectum Deo et Episcopo suo faciat, &c.”

AFTERWARDS by a Statute† made in the reign of king Edward the third, those Hundreds, which used to be farmed out by the sherifs to other men (and did not belong to great lords in fee) were reduced to the County-Court, ‡ (called in the time of the Romans, *Curia Consularis*) and so remain to this day. But those Hundreds which such lords had in fee, or have been annexed to the crown, or granted by the king to some great subject, are still in nature of Franchises, wherein the sheriff hath not to deal by his ordinary authority, except they of the Hundred refuse to do their office.

§. 2. A FRANCHISE is an exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Sheriff, originally granted from the crown, with privileges for the grantee to hold Pleas, and Leets or Courts of View of Frank-Pledge; to enjoy the goods of Felons, Fugitives, Felons de se, and the Return of Writs, to appoint a Coroner; to have Estrays, &c. within certain limits.

AND such Immunities had this Hundred of Loes, for long before the making of that Statute, Roger Bygod Earll of Norfolk and Marshall of England, being seised thereof in Fee 3. E. 1. § would not permit Ballivos Domini Regis facere Executionem Mandati Domini Regis in Hundredo de Lofe. Hugo de Dinynton Constabularius Castri de Oreford imprisonavit Septem de Hominibus Comitibus, pro eo quod Ballivi de Lofe, fecerint quandam Distinctionem super Homines de

* Seld. Jan. lib. 2. fo. 76. † Stat. 14. E. 3. c. 9. Ibid. 1. H. 4. c. 11. ‡ Inst. 1. fo. 168. § Inquisit. 3. E. 1. Rot. 7. Ibid. E. 1. in Baga quæ intitulat Ragman. Rot. 7. Ibid. 14. E. 1. in Baga de Quo Warranto, Rot. 36.

de Oreford, et eos in Prifona tenuit, quousq; Distriktionem prædictam relaxarent. Johannes de Hastings Seneschallus Comitis Mareſchalli per Potestatem Ballivæ suæ malicioſe extorſit de Priore de Letheringham dimidium Marcæ. Et Rogerus Elved de Hacheton Ballivus Comitis Mareſchalli cepit de diverſis Hominiſus de Hundredo de Loſe per Extortionem Dimidium Marcæ.

AND all along from the ſaid Roger Bygod's time, his Succeſſors have enjoyed all the Leets, or Courts of View of Frank-Pledge in the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes within this Hundred (except Marleſford and Kenton) 'till they ſold away the Manors of Earleſham, Aſh, Ike, Hacheſton, Hoe, and Kittleburgh, with their reſpective Leets; the reſt ſtill belonging to Them; as doth alſo the Hundred-Court, ſtilling Themſelves in Replevins, and all other Proceſs, Lords of the Hundred of Loes, to this day.

AND, as Lords of this Hundred, They had the Goods of William Percy of Framlingham, * hanged for Felony at Melton, 3. & 4. P. & M. The Goods of Robert Kempſter of Earleſham, for Flight after a Felony committed there, 20. E. 4. And the Goods of Roger Gilbert a Felo de ſe, at Eaſton, 14. Jac. 1. And alſo Eſtrays taken at Rendleſham 36. H. 6. And Waifs and Eſtrays in other Places, within this Hundred, 23. H. 7.—14. Jac. 1.

THOMAS Fuller gent. was in the reign of king James the firſt, as well Coroner, as Bailif of Loes Hundred: † he returned Inquiſitions, all Writs, and Jurys within its Precincts: as appears by great Bundles of Inquiſitions; Writs; Bail-Bonds, taken in the Lord of the Hundred's Name; Pannels of Jurys; and Precepts from the Sherifs of this County; in the Caſtle.

§. 3. How the College's Title ſtands to this Hundred, may be ſeen in ſeveral preceding Chapters, which ſpecifies the Grants, Deſcents, and Conveyances of the Caſtle and Manor of Framlingham, with which it paſt, from the Bygods, thro' the hands of Kings, Queens, and great Subjects, to them. But to enumerate ſome Particulars therein omitted, more immediately relating to this Hundred; it will be neceſſary to begin with the laſt of Bygod's Family.

By an Inquiſition taken 2. January 35. E. 1. ‡ after the death of Roger Bygod, he was found to hold of the King in Capite, Hundredum de Loſe, et Perquiſita Curiarum Franci Plegii in Hundredo prædicto valent per annum 3l. 6s. 8d. A like Inquiſition was taken 1. H. 4. after the death of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk. Another 11. H. 6. after the death of John Mowbray duke of Norfolk.

And

* Ex Comput. Ball. in eiſdem annis. † MS in Caſtro. ‡ Eſch. 35. E. 1. n. 46. Ibid. 1. H. 4. n. 71. Ibid. 11. H. 6. n. 43. MS in Caſtro.

And another 16. H. 8. after the death of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk.
And that they all died seised de Hundredo de Lose.

BAILIFS OF LOES HUNDRED.

§. 4. Hamo de Hukenelle, 3. E. 1.	Walter Ode, 21. R. 2.
Roger Elveld, 14. E. 1.	John Parker, 5. H. 4.
John le Ward, 17. E. 2.	John le Man, 11. H. 6.
John Pulham, 51. E. 3.	John Ringer, 21. H. 6.
Robert Baron, 7. R. 2.	Nicholas Deve, 25. H. 6.
John Christmas, E. 4.	Robert Appleyard gen. 1. E. 6.
Thomas Call, 8. H. 7.	Francis Warner gen. Eliz.
Richard Clement, 15. H. 7.	Thomas Fuller gen. 9. Jac. 1. After-
Nicholas Call, 22. H. 8.	wards united to the Stewardship.

§. 5. THIS Hundred contain these Parishes, Framlingham, Butley, Earlsfoham, Monewden, Kittleburgh, Easton, Kenton, Hacheston, Dallingho, Eyke, Hoo, Cretingham, Charsfield, Ash, Letheringham, Brandeston, Marlesford, Rendlesham, and Woodbridge; and lieth environed with Hoxne Hundred, and the Liberty of St. Etheldred: which division of this realm into Parishes was first made by Honorius archbishop of Canterbury An. Dom. 636.

C H A P. XXVI.

The Pretences of the Dean and Chapter of Ely to some Royall Privileges in the Hundred of Loes, examined, and confuted.

ETHELDREDA, commonly called St. Audry, the third daughter of Anna king of the East-Angles, * born at Exninge, the wife of Ecfrid king of Northumberland, and sister to Adulf, king also of the East-Angles, built a Monastery at Elge, now Ely, about the year of our Lord 674, or 677, for Religious Virgins, whercof she made herself the First Abbess.

BUT this Monastery being overthrown by the Danes, † under the conduct of Ingvar and Hubba in 870, and the Church quite ruined, Ethelwold bishop of Winchester, king Edgar's confessor, did again rebuild it in 970, and having turned out the Secular Priests (who were generally married), he furnished this Monastery with Monks. For this Ethelwold, and Dunstan then archbishop of Canterbury, both very great patrons of monkery, took advantage from

* Leland, 1. tom. part 2. fo. 853. 854. † Ibid. 855.

from the vices of king Edgar, to persuade him, to make compensation for them, by adding donations to old Monasteries, and founding new Ones.

WHEREUPON king Edgar did, by his Letters Patent, * grant unto this Monastery (amongst other things) Socam duorum Hundredorum intra Insulam, et quinq; Hundredorum et Dimidii extra Insulam in Provincia Orientalium Anglorum (viz.) in Comitatu Suffolciæ.

UPON the Conquest of England by king William the first, that king divided the Lands belonging to this Monastery, † lying extra Insulam, amongst his soldiers. Whereof, within this Hundred, Alan, surnamed Rufus, earl of Brittany (who commanded the rear of the Conqueror's army at Hastings) possessed the Manor of Keterberge; 10. lib. Hoies, 3. Car. træ in Ceresfeld; 10. lib. Hoies in Hacheston; 6. lib. Hoies, 50. acr. træ in Ranlesham; 1. lib. Hoiem, 3. acr. træ in Dallinghove; Manerium, 4. Car. & dim. in Saham; 5. liber. Hoies, 24. acr. træ, in Cretingham; & 1. lib. Hoiem in Buttelai.

HUGO de Montefort (who was also with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings) possessed 9. lib. Hoies, & 60. acr. træ in Ceresfeld. Roger Pictavensis possessed 11. lib. Hoies, 98. acr. træ in Hachestuna; 2. lib. Hoies, & 40. acr. træ in Mungeden; 4. lib. Hoies, 8. acr. træ in Buttelai; & 80. acr. 1. car. in Dnio, & 3. acr. prati, in Chetebergh.

WILLIAM de Boevill cepit 1. Car. træ in Hou, pro quâ dîration at.º est per Preceptum R. And, amongst others, Odo bishop of Bayeux in Normandy, and earl of Kent (by his mother's side Brother to the Conqueror) first, and Roger Bygod afterwards, did take away from the Abby of Ely, 8. lib. Hoies, 3. car. træ in Ceresfeld; & 4. lib. Hoies, & 30. acr. træ in Chenetune.

BUT Simeon the ninth Abbot, obtained from the Conqueror, a Writ of Restitution of such Things, as were taken away, particularly the Five Hundreds aforesaid, in the following Words:

‡ “ Willielmus Rex Anglorum, Lanfranco Archiepiscopo, Goisfrido Constantino Episcopo, et Roberto Comiti de Meritonio Salutem. Facite Simeonem Abbatem de Heli habere Sacam et Socam suum prout suus Antecessor habuit tempore Regis Ædwardi (viz.) de quinq; Hundret de Suthfulch, et ab omnibus Viris qui terras tenent in illis Hundrez. Videte ne Abbas p̄dictus quicquam injuste pereat, et facite ut omnia sua cum magno honore teneat, &c. ”

YET all these Possessions taken away from the Abby were not restored by this Writ, for afterwards the Bishop of Rome excommunicated the Earls of Warene, Clare,

* Leland, 1 tom. part 2. fo. 856. 859. † Ex Arch. Prioratus Eliensis. ‡ Hist. Eliens. p. 94.

Clare, Albemarle, and Others, * *Hac Legenisi redderunt Eccl. Elien. ablatas possessiones.* But the Five Hundreds, and the Half Hundred (for what appears to the contrary) called by the Names of Wicklow and Trealing de Winston in all ancient Grants, were restored according to the Conqueror's Mandate.

UPON a Petition to king Edward the third, † suggesting, that his officers in the Exchequer, had refused to allow the Prior and Convent of the said Monastery severall Royaltys, in the said Five Hundreds and an Half, as not comprehended within the Words of their Grants, that King thereupon grants them, not only Fines, Amerciamenta, &c. but also—"Omnia Vastum, Catalla Felonum, Fugitivorum, et Damnatorum, et alias Forisfacturas quascunq; infra quinq; Hundred. et dimid. de Wicklow et Trealing de Winston, tam Hominum aliorum et de Feodo alieno, quam Hominum Tenentium suorum et de Feodo suo proprio, &c."

AFTER this, the Prior and Convent surrendered their Monastery to king Henry the eight, in the three and thirtieth year of his reign, who being seised thereof by virtue of that Surrender, and of an Act of Parliament ‡ made for that purpose, did change their Incorporation to a Dean and Chapter, and granted to them, "Omnia illa quinq; Hundreda nostra et dimidium unius Hundredi, de Plomested, Carleford, Wilford, Trylling, Colnes, et Loes, in dicto Comitatu nostro Suffolciæ, ac etiam omnia et singula Messuagia, Terras, Tenementa, Redditus, Reversiones, Servitia, Curias Letarum, Visuum Francorum Plegiorum, ac omnia quæ ad Visum Francorum Plegiorum pertinent, Libertates, Franchefias, Fines, Amerciamenta, ac cætera omnia et singula Hæreditamenta, Possessiones, Proficua, Commoditates, et Emolumenta quæcunque dictis Hundredis et Dimidio, aut eorum alicui quo quomodo spectantia sive pertinentia, aut partem vel parcellam eorundem Hundredorum sive eorum alicujus, ante hæc tempora, habita, cognita, usitatu, seu reputata existentia; ac modo vel nuper in tenura sive occupatione Roberti Holdiche Armigeri, ac dicto nuper Monasterio Sancti Petri et Sanctæ Etheldredæ Eliensi dudum spectantia et pertinentia, &c."

AFTERWARDS the Dean and Chapter obtained of king James the first, in the seventeenth year§ of his reign, a Confirmation of their former Grants: and therein the Five Hundreds and an Half, are not only particularly named to be Plomesgate, Carleford, Wilford, Trilling, Colnes, and Loes; but the Names of the particular Towns and Parishes within every Hundred, are also recited. And to their former Franchises were then first added, Bona et Catalla Felonum de se,

3 G

as

* Leland, tom. 1. par. 2. fo. 866. † Rot. Pat. E. 3. ‡ Ibid. 33. H. 8. § Ibid. 17. Jac. 1.

Quorum Revertio pertinet ad Dom. Regem per Redditionem, quam præd. Comes Dom. Regi prius inde fecit, et per Rescuffamentum per ipsum Dom. Regem eidem Comiti inde factum, &c.

By an Inquisition taken die Lunæ prox. post Festum Decollationis S.^{ci} Johannis Baptistæ an.^o regni Regis E. 3. 35.^o * after the decease of Edward de Montecuto, He was found to hold ad terminum vitæ suæ, ut per Legem Angliæ, post mortem Aliciæ nuper uxoris suæ, diversas Letas in Hundredo de Lofe, ut parcel. Baronie Comitatus Norfolciæ, quæ tenentur circa Festum Pentecostis, et valent per an. 40s. Et quod Johanna uxor Willielmi de Ufford Filia præd. Edwardi et Aliciæ est Hæres eorundem, et ætatis duodecim annorum.

By an Inquisition taken in the first year of the reign of king Henry the fourth, † after the death of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, 'tis found, That he died seised in Fee-tail, to him and the Heirs of his Body, of the Manor of Hoo, &c. Cum Hundredo de Lofe, &c. ex Concessione Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Angliæ Proavi Dom. Regis nunc facta Thomæ de Brotherton nuper Comiti Norfolciæ et Marischallo Angliæ, et Hæredibus de Corpore suo exeuntibus, &c. Et quod Manerium et Hundredum præd. tenentur dom. Rege in Capite, &c. Et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus 33l. 1s. ½.

By an Inquisition taken in the eleventh year of the reign of king Henry the sixth, ‡ after the death of John Mowbray duke of Norfolk, it was found, That he died seised in Fee-tail, to him and the Heirs of his Body, De Castro et Manerio de Framlingham, &c. Cum Hundredo de Lofe, &c. Et exitus prædicti Hundredi de Lofe valent per annum ultra Reprisas 40s.

AND by another Inquisition, taken in the seventeenth year of the reign of king Edward the fourth, § it was found, Quod Johannes Mowbray Dux Norfolciæ, tenuit die quo obiit, Castrum et Manerium, de Framlingham, &c. Hundredum de Lofe, &c. in Dominico suo ut de Feodo, &c. Et quod præd. Hundredum de Lofe tenetur de Dom. Rege in Capite, et valet per an. 4l. &c. Et quod Anna Dom. Mowbray est ejus Filia et Hæres, ætatis quatuor annorum.

IN the first year of the reign of king Henry the seventh, ¶ John Howard duke of Norfolk, and his son the earl of Surry, were both by Act of Parliament, attainted of High-Treason. And that king the same year, ¶ granted to John Vere earl of Oxford, and the Heirs male of his Body, Castrum et Manerium de Framlingham, &c. Ac Hundredum de Loes in Comitatu Suffolciæ, &c. which were the said Duke's. But in the fourth year ** of that reign, the said Earl of Surry was,

* Esch. 35. E. 3. n. 7. † Ibid. 1. H. 4. n. 71. ‡ Ibid. 11. H. 6. n. 43. § Ibid. 17. E. 4. n. 58. ¶ Rot. Parl. 1. H. 7. ¶ Rot. Patent. 1. H. 7. ** Rot. Parl. 4. H. 7. m. 1.

was, by another Act of Parliament, restored to his Father's Estates, Non obstante the Grant to the Earl of Oxford.

* THOMAS Howard duke of Norfolk in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Henry the eight, sued special Livery of all his Castles, Baronys, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments descended to him from his Father, Thomas Howard late Duke of Norfolk : and thereupon Covenanted to give the King a true valuation thereof, wherein Castrum Framlinghamiense valet clare per an. 74l. 8s. 1d. q. &c. Et Hundredum de Lose valet clare per an. 16s. 2d. &c.

THIS Duke, in the eight and thirtieth year † of that king's reign, was by an Act of Parliament attainted of High-Treason, whereby the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, and the Hundred of Loes, &c. became forfeited to the king, which after his demise, descended upon king Edward the sixth, and then to queen Mary the first.

QUEEN Mary, in the first year ‡ of her reign, did reverse the attainder of the said Duke, by Act of Parliament, and Granted him his former Estates : which after his decease, descended upon his Grandson, Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, then a Minor and in Ward to king Philip and queen Mary.

§ “ Quidam Willus Percy nup. de Framlingham ad Castrum in Com. Suff. *Husbandman*, apud Melton in Com. præd. attinct. et culpabilis invent. fuit, de quâdam Feloniâ p. ipsum factâ et perpetrâtâ. Et sup. hoc idem Willus Percy ut Felo Dom. Regis et Reginæ ibidem postea suspensus fuit, et habuit infra Precinct. hujus Dominii et Letæ diversâ Bona et Catalla, ut p. Inventor. et p. Capit. hujus Letæ appr. 3l. 3s. 10d. ultra Custag. Quæ dict. Dom. Regi et Reginæ accid. ut Bona Felon. durante minore ætate Illustrissimi Principis Thomæ Ducis Norf. Causâ et ratione præd. foris facta sunt et accider. Ideò præcept. est Ball. ibidem illa Bona et Catalla seifire ad usum dict. Dom. Regis et Reginæ, et ad prox. Comput. reddend. valor ut in Capite. ”

THIS Duke was also attainted of High-Treason, in the fifteenth year of queen Elisabeth's reign, whereby his Castles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments were forfeited to, and vested in the Crown.

WHEREUPON Queen Elisabeth, on the nine and twentieth day of November, in the four and twentieth year || of her reign, did demise to Sir George Cary, his Executors, Administrators, and Assignes for one and twenty years, Situm Manerii nostri de Framlingham ad Castrum in Comitatu nostro Suffolciæ, cum suis juribus

* MS in Castro Framlingham.
Cur. Fram. 3. & 4. P. & M.

† Rot. Parl. 38. H. 8.

‡ Ibid. 1. M. n. 31.

§ Rot.

|| Rot. Pat. 24. Eliz.

ribus membris et pertinentiis universis, &c. Ac Hundredum nostrum de Lose in dicto Comitatu, cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis, &c. Ac etiam Bona et Catalla Felonum, Fugitivorum, Felonum de se, &c. infra idem Hundredum provenientia, crescentia, emergentia, vel aliquo modo accidentia, in tam amplis modo et formâ quam aliquis Dux Norfolciæ unquam habuit, vel habere debuit, &c. To commence after the expiration of a former Lease thereof made, to John Holdyche, esquire.

DURING the continuance of this Lease to Sir George Cary, queen Elisabeth died, and her successor king James, by his Letters Patent bearing date the seven and twentieth day of June, in the first year * of his reign, did grant unto Thomas lord Howard baron of Walden, and to the lord Henry Howard, their Heirs and Assignes, Manerium de Framlingham, &c. Nec non totum illud Hundredum de Lose in dicto Comitatu Suffolciæ, cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis, &c. Curias Letarum, Visuum Francorum Plegiorum Perquisitiones et Proficua, ac omnia ad Curias Letarum et Visuum Francorum Plegiorum pertinentia, Catalla waviata, Extrahuras, Jura Jurisdictiones, Franchefias, &c. Nec non Revertione et Reversiones quascunq; omnium et singulorum Præmissorum et cujus libet inde parcellæ, dependentes sive expectantes, &c. Ac tot tanta talia et hujus modi et consimilia Curias Letarum, Visuum Francorum Plegiorum, *Law-days*, Assisam et Assaiam Panis, Vini, Cervisiæ, Catalla waviata, Extrahuras, Catalla Felonum et Fugitivorum, Felonum de se, et in Exigendis positorum, Decodanda, Relevia, Escheata, &c. Quot quanta qualia et quæ, ac adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout prædictus Thomas nuper Dux Norfolciæ, aut Johannes Mowbray quondam Dux Norfolciæ, aut aliquis alius, sive aliqui alii, præmissa prædicta, aut aliquam inde parcellam, unquam ante hac habentes possidentes aut seisti inde existentes unquam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisii fuerunt, habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit, &c. Ratione vel prætextu alicujus Chartæ, Doni, Concessiõis, vel Confirmationis per nos, sive Aliquem Progenitorum, sive Antecessorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ, &c. vel alicujus Actus Parlamenti, &c. vel legitimæ Præscriptionis, Usus, &c. aut quocunq; legali modo jure seu titulo, &c.

IN the fourteenth year † of the reign of king James the first, Roger Gilbert became a Felo de se, at Easton, infra Hundredum de Lose. And this Thomas lord Howard, then Earl of Suffolk, had his Goods, and during that reign, ‡ he enjoyed the full Execution of all Proccesses at Law, returned Jurors to Assizes and Sessions,

* Rot. Pat. 1. Jac. 1.

† Inquisit. 14. Jac. 1.

‡ MS in Castro Framlingham.

sions, had a Coroner, Return of Writs, the Hundred-Court, Replevyns, and the Court-Leets, within this Hundred, stiling himself in all such Processess, Thomas Comes Suffolciæ Dominus Hundredi de Lofe, &c.

BEFORE the reign of king James the first, this Hundred was generally Farmed, and sildom in the Hands of the Lords of the Hundred; and therefore by their Writings, so good an Account can't be given of the Royaltys, which their Lessees enjoyed, as when in the Lords own Hands; yet by such Writings as accidentally fell into mine, it doth appear, that They enjoyed, besides what are already mentioned, Those which follow.

NICHOLAS Deve, Bailif of Loes Hundred, accounted 36. H. 6. * with John Mowbray duke of Norfolk, for Estrays taken in Rendlesham. So did Richard Clement, Bailif thereof, with Thomas Howard earl of Surry, for Waifs and Estrays taken within this Hundred 23. H. 7. And the like did Thomas Fuller, Coroner and Bailif of this Hundred, with Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk, 1616, for two Heiffers and a Colt, taken as Estrays, within this Hundred, and valued at 6l. 3s. 4d.

ANNE Mowbray dutchefs of York and Norfolk, seised and enjoyed the Goods and Chattles of Robert Kempster of Earlsbam, 20. E. 4. † for his Flight, after a Felony committed there.

THEOPHILUS Howard earl of Suffolk, in the eleventh year of the reign of king Charles the first, Sold the Manor of Framlingham, the Demefn-Lands there, and the Hundred of Loes, to Sir Robert Hitcham knight, and his Heirs; who by his Testament dated 8. Aug. 1636, devised the said Manor, Lands, and Hundred to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College or Hall, called Pembroke-Hall, in the Univerfity of Cambridge, and their Successors for ever. And soon after departed this life.

BUT after the decease of Sir Robert Hitcham, his Heir at Law kept the College out of the Possellion of the said Manor, Lands, and Hundred, untill 1650; and then the unfettled Condition of the College, occasioned by those unfettled Times, gave an opportunity to the Lessee of the Dean and Chapter, under the pretence of Ancient Grants, to encroach upon the College's Rights in the Hundred of Loes; so that more by Usage, than by Ancient Grants, and by interpreting the latter by the former; the Lessee of the Dean and Chapter, obtained a Verdict about the beginning of the reign of king James the second, against the College, for the Goods and Chattles of John Revans (a Felo de fe) within this Hundred. And since that Time, another Verdict, for the Goods and Chattles of Mr. Philip Clark, a Felo de fe, in Woodbridge.

THE

* Comput. Ball. 36. H. 6. 23. H. 7. 14. Jac. 1. † Ibid. 20. E. 4.

THE first encroachments made upon the Hundred of Loes in favour of the Dean and Chapter, in all likelyhoods, was by Holdich: for Robt. Holdich, esquire, was Lessee of the Five Hundreds and an Half, to the Prior and Convent, before their dissolution, in the reign of king Henry the eight; and John Holdich, esquire, was Lessee of the Hundred of Loes in queen Elisabeth's reign. And if this John Holdich was Lessee of all the Six Hundreds and an Half (as I am apt to believe) and he receiving the Profits of all; it seems to be, considering all Circumstances, more than probable, That the succeeding Lessees of the Dean and Chapter, following his steps, and having his Books and Papers, presumed, that what he took in the Hundred of Loes, was as Lessee to the Dean and Chapter, and not as Lessee thereof to the Queen.

YET the College now enjoys the Hundred-Court, Replevyns, all the Leets, or Courts of View of Frank-Pledges, in all the Towns and Parishes within the Hundred of Loes, (except those which were sold away by the Earl of Suffolk, or his Predecessors) Estrays, &c. Stiling themselves in all Processes to this Day,—DOMINI HUNDREDI DE LOES. And these still remain as Indeleble Characters, that the Hundred of Loes doth not belong to the Dean and Chapter, who never had therein One Court-Leet, or pretended to summon any Person living within this Hundred, to their Court, holden for the Liberty of St. Etheldred.*

C H A P.

* The curious Reader who wishes to investigate this Subject more fully, is referred to the following Records, called The Originalia and Memoranda, remaining in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer. (Vide Jones's Index to Records, 2 vols fo. 1795).

Temp. Hen. 8. "Howard (Willielmo) Domino—ac Maneriz & Terraz in diversis Comitatibus—
2 Pars Original Anno 35, Rotulo 104."

Temp. Eliz. "Norfolciæ (Thomæ), Duci Concessio in Com. Suffolc. &c. 1 Pars Original. Anno 2, Rotulo 10."

Temp. Jac. 1. "Howard (Thomæ) Domino, & aliis, Concessio in Com. Suffolc. &c. 2 Pars Original. Anno 1, Rotulo 159."

"Eidem Thomæ & Willielmo, Domino Howard, Concessio in Com. Suffolc. &c. 3 Pars Original. Anno 2. Rotulo 60."

"Eidem Thomæ Camerario Hospitii, ac Domino Willielmo Howard, Concessio in Com. Suffolc. &c. 4 Pars Original. Anno 6. Rotulo 75."

"Framlingham Fera concessa Thomæ Comiti, Suffolc. in Com. Suffolc. 2 Pars Original. Anno 10, Rotulo 77."

"Framlingham. De Thoma Comite Suffolciæ, occasionato ad ostendendum quare Castrum de Framlingham, et alia, in Comitatibus Suffolciæ, &c. in manibus Regis seifiri non debent. Pascha Recordæ, 14. Jac. 1. Rotulo 189."

"Suffolciæ (Thomæ), Comiti Concessio in Com. Suffolc. &c. 6 Pars Original. Anno 15—Rotulo 10."

"Eidem Thomæ, Concessio in Com. Suffolciæ. 2 Pars Original. Anno 15. Rotulo 10."

"Hitcham (Roberto), Militi, Concessio in Comitatu Suffolciæ. 3 Pars Original. Anno 19. Rot. 57."

Temp. Cha. 2. "S. Mariz Valonc. Collegii in Universitate Cantabrigiæ, Magistro & Sociis, Concessio Castri de Framlingham, cum Privilegiis in Com. Suffolc. 3 Pars Original. Anno 14, Rot. 20."

LOES HUNDRED.

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CHAP. XXVII. *How Loes Hundred is taxed to Queen Anne.*

THE Annual Tax upon Manors, Messuages, Lands, &c. lying within the Hundred of Loes, as now assessed, to raise Mony, for our most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen ANNE, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, at the Rate of 2s. in the pound, amounts to £1555. 4s. 10d. Whereof the Proportions charged on the severall Parishes, are (viz.)

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Ash-Campsey,	77	6	1½	Hacheston,	75	6	9½
Brandeston,	72	12	11	Hoo,	59	9	2½
Butly-Part,	24	16	1½	Kenton,	68	9	9
Charsfield,	70	3	2½	Kettleburgh,	72	9	9
Cretingham,	82	16	1½	Letheringham,	52	17	3
Dallingho-Part,	26	9	7½	Marlesford,	63	19	2½
Earlsoham,	100	7	9	Monewden,	58	5	1½
Easton,	77	11	3	Rendlesham,	55	1	2½
Eyke,	55	19	0	Woodbridge,	210	4	5
Framlingham,	251	9	0				
				Totall Sum £1555 13 10			

BUT the Tax on the said Hundred, at 4s. per pound, for Lands, &c. 1692, (of late made a President for ensuing Taxes) was £2923. 13s. 4d. (very Burden- some to this Hundred) whereof One Moiety was £1461. 16s. 8d. And then, (viz.) 1692, the Tax on Personall Estates within the said Hundred was £186. 16s. 4d. whereof One Moiety is £93. 8s. 2d. The whole then of Reall and Personall Estates at 2s. in the pound amount to £1555. 4s. 10d. So that the Hundred is charged more than its Proportion, or Quota, 9s.

BESIDES, John Corrance, esq. was taxed at Rendlesham, for above £30,000 in Mony, which upon his removal to Parham, was laid upon this Hundred, tho' severely taxed before.

BUT the Commissioners for the Taxes have swerved from their President in 1692, for then the Proportions on the severall Parishes were charged, as follows, (viz.) on

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Ash-Campsey,	78	11	4½	Hacheston,	76	5	7½
Brandeston,	73	16	8½	Hoo,	60	8	7
Butly-Part,	25	4	3½	Kenton,	69	3	1
Charsfield,	70	13	11	Kettleburgh,	73	13	6
Cretingham,	84	3	1	Letheringham,	53	14	6½
Dallingho-Part,	26	18	4	Marlesford,	65	0	1
Earlsoham,	101	1	5	Monewden,	59	4	1½
Easton,	78	10	8	Rendlesham,	55	19	3
Eyke,	56	17	8	Woodbridge,	196	16	4
Framlingham,	249	2	3				
				Total Sum £1555 4 10			

3 H

So

So that Framlingham is overcharged £2. 6s. 9d. and Woodbridge £13. 8s. 1d. more than their respective Proportions in 1692, for to make good the Deficiencies of the other Parishes within this Hundred, which pay less than their due Proportions. How then do they Consider?—Quòd Justitia est Virtus, quâ Jus suum Cuiq; tribuimus.

1797,—The Land-Tax at 4s. in the pound, is charged in the Duplicates of the respective Parishes within this Hundred, as follows, (viz.)

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Campsey-Ash,	154	12	3	Hacheston,	150	13	7
Brandeston,	145	5	10	Hoo,	118	18	5
Butley,	49	12	3	Kenton,	136	1	6
Charsfield,	140	6	5	Kettleburgh,	144	19	6
Cretingham,	165	12	3	Letheringham,	105	14	6
Dallingho,	52	19	3	Marlesford,	127	18	5
Earlsoham,	200	15	5	Monewden,	116	10	3
Easton,	155	2	6	Rendlesham,	110	2	5
Eyke,	111	18	0	Woodbridge,	420	8	10
Framlingham,	502	18	0				
				Total Sum, £3110	9	7	

FRAMLINGHAM POOR RATES. Abstract from the Returns of the Overseers to Parliament, in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of the reign of his present Majesty Geo. III.

(Money raised by Assessment).—Amount of the Pools-Rate in the Year 1783, £718 19 9
 1784, 665 8 6
 1785, 531 0 6

Medium of those Three Years, £638. 9. 7.

(Expences not applicable to the Poor).—Medium of Money applied for County Purposes, including Vagrants, Militia, County Bridges, Gaols, Houses of Correction, &c. £6 19 0

Medium of Expences not concerning the Poor, viz. repairing Churches, Roads, &c. Salaries to Ministers, &c. £28 4 7

Medium of Nett Money annually paid for the Poor, £603 6 0

Nett Expences for the Poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliam. £416 2 9

(Heads of Particular Expences).—Medium Expences of Overseers, in Journies and Attendances on Magistrates, &c. £3 7 1

Medium Expences of Entertainments at Meetings relative to the Poor, £2 0 4

Medium Expences of Law Business, Orders, Examinations, and other proceedings relative to the Poor, £23 5 0

Medium of Money expended in setting the Poor on Work, £1 14 4

Additional Memoranda.

1721.—Amount of Framlingham Pools Rate for Six Single Months Assessment, £12 1 4½

Town-Land Rents received of sundry Persons, the half-year, 13 0 0

Town due to balance the Half-year's Account, £25 1 4½
 0 17 7½

Monthly Collection paid to Nine Poor Persons, £13 4 0 £25 19 0

House-Rents paid for Twenty-five Poor Persons, the half-year, 12 15 0

£25 19 0

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A N

ORDINANCE

For settling and confirming of the Mannors of

Framlingham & Saxtead

In the County of *Suffolk*, and the Lands,

Tenements and Hereditaments thereunto belonging,
ing, devised by

Sir Robert Hitcham, K^{ght}.

And late Serjeant at Law, to certain charitable uses.

[Here are the Arms of the Commonwealth cut in wood, within a Circle, Two antique shields conjoined ; in the first, St. George's cross for England ; in the latter, the harp for Ireland].

Monday March 20. 1653.

O *rdere*d by His Highness the Lord Protector, and his Council, That this Ordinance be forthwith printed and published.

HENRY SCOBELL Clerk of the Council

London, Printed by *Henry Hills* and *William-Du-Gard* Printers to His Highness the Lord Protector, 1654.

A N O R D I N A N C E, &c.

W Hereas the said Sir *Robert Hitcham* did heretofore purchase of *Theophilus* late Earl of *Suffolk* and his Feoffees, the Castle and Mannors of *Framlingham* and *Saxtead*, and divers Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments with the appurtenances, lying and being in *Framlingham* and *Saxtead* in the County of *Suffolk*, which were by his direction conveyed and assured unto *Richard Keeble*, one

of the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal of *England*, and to *Francis Bacon*, Esq; and *James Rivet*, *William Butts*, and *Robert Butts*, Gentlemen, and their heirs, who were persons only trusted by Sir *Robert Hitcham*. And whereas afterwards, viz. the eight of *August* 1636. the said Sir *Robert Hitcham* made his last Will and Testament in writing, And thereby did, amongst other things, Will, Limit and Appoint, That as touching the said Castle and Mannors of *Framlingham* and *Saxtead*, and all the Lands and Hereditaments which he and his Feoffees purchased of the said *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk* and his Feoffees, the said Sir *Robert Hitcham*'s Feoffees and their Heirs, after his Debts paid, should stand seized in trust to the uses of the Masters and Fellowes of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, and their Successors, and that upon request his Feoffees should make a good assurance unto them accordingly, Of which the College should have to their own use the Castle and Royalties, and Rents of tenure, with the Mear and Fish-ponds, the Advowson of the Church, the hundred of *Loes*, the Fairs and Markets there, But the Demeasn Lands of the said Mannors, and all the Hereditaments and Lands purchased of the Earl of *Suffolk* as aforesaid, the said College should have only in trust, to be by them converted to the uses following, viz. That they should pull down all the Castle save the stone buildings, and therewith erect at *Framlingham* one house to set the Poor on work, the Poor and most needy and impotent of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxall*, first, and after them of other Towns if they see cause, and to provide a Substantial stock to set them on work, and to allow such needy persons of them so much as the College should further think fit, & that they should build one or two Alms-houses consisting of twelve persons (namely six a piece) for twelve of the poorest and decrepid people there, which are to have each of them two shillings *per* week during their lives, and forty shillings a piece for a Gown and firing every year; And that they should build a School-house there at *Framlingham*, and appoint a Master, who is to have forty pounds *per annum* during his life, to teach thirty or forty, or more, of the poorest children of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxall*, to write, read and cast accompt, as they College shall think fit, and then they to have ten pounds a piece to bind them Apprentices, at the Discretion of the four Senior Fellows of the said College, And that they should build an Alms-house at *Levington* for six of the poorest persons of *Levington* and *Naffon*, which is to be built upon his Tenement near the street there, and they to have the like allowance in all things as the Poor of *Framlingham* are appointed to have; And that there should be for ever one to read prayers in the Church of *Framlingham* dayly at the hours of eight in the Forenoon, and four in the After-noon, who is to have twenty pounds *per annum*, and the Sexton five pounds yearly; And such of the Poor aforesaid, or the School-master, or Scholars there as should make default in comming to prayers, their allowance to be proportionably abated for the same neglect (except their excuse be allowed by the Minister of *Framlingham* for the time being) and whatsoever should further come of that which the Testator had formerly given in Trust to the said College, they to convert the same to the like use or uses, to continue as before for ever; And of his said Will made *Richard Keeble* and *Robert Butts* his Executors; And whereas the said Sir *Robert Hitcham* within ten daies after the making

making of the said Will dyed, And the said *Richard Keeple* * and *Robert Buts* made probate of the said Will, And the said *Robert Buts* took upon him the whole manangement of the Receipts and payments of the said Estate; And whereas several sutes have been by the College and inhabitants of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxall*, commenced in the Court of *Chancery* against the said *Robert Buts*, and others, to have the said Trusts performed, And whereas by the strict words of the said Will the whole Charitable use afore said is to be acted and put in execution at *Framlingham*, and the Town of *Debenham* being five miles, and the Town of *Coxall* thirty miles distant from *Framlingham*, who, by the said Will, are to send their Poor thither to work, and their poor children thither to School, from whence will arise great inconveniencies to all the inhabitants of the said Towns, interessed in the said Charitable bequests, both in respect of great Charge and trouble the two Towns of *Debenham* and *Coxall* must of necessity be put to in sending their poor and children to *Framlingham*, and maintaining them there, the Will not providing for the Poores habitations, nor making any other provisions for their livelyhoods there, and in respect of many inconveniencies and annoyances, which must needs happen to the Town of *Framlingham*, if so many poor people from several parts shall congregate and reside there; And in respect of Continual differences, which in all likelyhood will arise betwixt the Towns touching their poor, in such sort confused and mingled together, besides the jars and contentions amongst the poor themselves (incident to such sort of people) working together under the same roof, whereby the Town of *Framlingham* will be much disquieted, the work hindred, and more materials in danger to be spoiled and imbezilled than work done, But if the College may be inabled to give unto the Towns of *Coxall* & *Debenham* a proportion of the revenu intended them by the Will inseveralty, these inconveniencies will be avoided, and the whole Charitable bequests rendred much more useful and beneficial to all the three Towns, In regard that the several Towns may be inabled to fet their own poor on work, according to their several abilities and capacities, and may hold their unwilling poor to work, and look to them that they do not spoil and imbezil the materials committed to their Charge, And may also out of the Revenue allotted to them lay in provision of Corn, Viſtuals, Firing, and other necessaries for the Poores subsistence, at the best hand, and in the poorest sicknesses and grievances, they may see to them that they may be accommodated with all necessaries in such extremities, And the Town of *Framlingham* shall be thereby freed from being burthened with any but their own poor; For all which Causes it was humbly prayed by the Petition of the inhabitants of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxall*, That his Highnesse the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, &c. would be pleased to take some speedy course for the executing of the said Trusts, and settling the estate in such a way, that the Charitable uses, by the said Will directed, may be performed and executed to the best advantage of the Parties, and in such manner as may be most beneficial to the College and persons who are to pertake of the Charitable bequests afore said. Be it therefore Ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the
advice

* So in the Original.

advice and consent of his Council, And it is hereby Ordained by the Authority of the same, That the said Mannors of *Framlingham* and *Saxtead*, and the said other Lands, Tenements and Premises, with the appurtenances, in the said County of *Suffolk*, shall be, and are hereby vested, settled, assured and confirmed unto and in the said Master, and Fellows, and Scholars of *Pembroke Hall* in the University of *Cambridge*, and their Successors for ever, To the intent and purpose that the said Castle, Royalties, Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and the Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, shall and may be employed and disposed to the several Persons, and to and for the several uses hereafter mentioned (that is to say) The said Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall* aforesaid shall have, receive, and take the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Royalties, Rents of Tenure, and other things which were devised to the said College for their own use, as well all the Arrears, as also the growing Rents and Profits thereof, and shall lay out and imploy the same for the good of the said College, as the Gift of Sir *Robert Hitcham*, and to be known by the name of the said Sir *Robert Hitcham's* Gift for ever. And be it also further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and singular the demesne Lands of the said Mannors and Premises, shall be, and are hereby vested, assured, and settled unto and upon the Master and Fellowes, and Scholars of *Pembroke Hall*, aforesaid, and their Successors for ever, upon Trust, and to the intent and purpose that the Rents, Issues, and Profits which shall be raised by & out of the said Demesne Lands and Premises, shall and may from time to time for ever, be by the said Master and Fellows & their Successors employed and disposed of for the erecting & building of one or two Almshouses at *Framlingham*, for the relief of twelve persons of the poor and most needy inhabitants there, who are to have two shillings a piece by the week, and forty shillings a piece for a Gown and firing, yearly during their Lives, the said two shillings to be paid weekly, and the said forty shillings a piece to be paid out of the said Rents and Profits at or upon the twentieth day of *December* yearly, and so successively for ever, And to this further intent and purpose, That an other Alms-house shall be built at *Levington* for six of the poorest and most needy inhabitants of *Levington* and *Nacton*, to be built upon a tenement late the said Sir *Robert Hitchams* neer the street there, and the said poor people are to have two shillings a piece by the week, and forty shillings a piece for a Gown, and firing to be paid yearly out of the said Rents and Profits, on the twentieth day of *December*, to begin first with the poor of *Levington*, and so successively. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Lands and Premises, settled upon the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall* and their Successors in trust as aforesaid, the said Master and Fellows, and their Successors, their Assignee or Assignees shall pay & satisfy unto *Francis Ireland, Thomas Alexander, Isaac Woodcock, Jasper Gooding, Brown Pulham, Thomas Capon, and John Capon, John Dowling* the elder, *John Blomfield, Daniel W'bayman, Matthew Skinner,* and *John Ellis* the elder, Trustees hereby appointed for the poor of the said town of *Framlingham* the yearly Sum of 223l. in good and lawful English Money, to one or more of the said Trustees for the said town of *Framlingham* their assignee or assignees, being authorized for the receipt thereof, by one or more Deed or Deeds

Deeds in writing under the hands and seals of them, or the Major part of them (of which Major part the said *Francis Ireland*, during his natural life, is to be one) the said sum of 223l. yearly and every year to be paid and satisfied unto the said Trustees, hereby appointed, and hereafter to be appointed, their Assignee or Assignees as aforesaid, at the Corn Crosse in *Framlingham*, at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *September*, by even and equal portions to be by the said Trustees hereby appointed, or the Major part of them as is aforesaid, laid out and imployed for the building and erecting of one work-house at the said town of *Framlingham* for the poor, most needy and impotent persons and inhabitants there, and to provide a substantial stock to set them on work, that is, the said Poor of the said town of *Framlingham* onely on work, & to allow such needy persons of them so much as the said Trustees, or the Major number of them, as aforesaid, shall further think fit, and also for the building and erecting of a School house there at the said town of *Framlingham*, wherein twenty or thirty or more of the poorest children and inhabitants of, and in the said town of *Framlingham* are to be educated in reading, writing, casting of accompts, or Grammar Learning, according to their severall capacities, And the said Trustees herein named and appointed, or the greater number of them for the time being for the said town of *Framlingham*, shall and may disburse and bestow all such summe and summes of money, as to them the said Trustees, or the Major part of them, as is aforesaid, shall seem meet for the placing and binding such poor children, as they shall think fit, Apprentices, or to maintain such of the Grammar Scholars at the Universitie of *Cambridge*, as the said Trustees shall think fit, and the Master and Fellows of the said College shall admit and allow of. And also that the Master of the said School at *Framlingham* from time to time shall be chosen and appointed by the Master and Fellows of the said College and their Successors, and the said Trustees for the said Town of *Framlingham* for the time being shall allow and pay unto the said School Master the Sum of forty pounds yearly to be paid and satisfied unto him at or upon the second tuesday in *March*, and at or upon the second tuesday in *September*, by even and equal portions. And if (the number of Scholars increasing) the said Trustees or the Major part of them, as is aforesaid, shall think fit to have an Usher or Under School-Master unto the said School, that then the said Usher shall teach the children to write, read and cast accompts; and the Head Schoolmaster shall teach Grammar Learning only, And the said Usher for the time being shall have yearly paid unto him, by the said Trustees, the sum of twenty pounds to be paid and satisfied unto him by even and equal portions, on the aforesaid daies, viz. the second *Tuesday* in *March*, and the second *Tuesday* in *September*. And the said School-Master for the time being of the said town of *Framlingham* shall daily and constantly pray with the said Poor and Scholars there in the Parish Church of *Framlingham* at or about seven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and at or about five of the Clock in the afternoon, and such of the poor people there, as shall make default in comming to prayers upon the toling of a Bell for that purpose, their allowance to be proportionably abated for the same neglect, except their excuse be allowed by the Minister of *Framlingham* for the time being, And the said Trustees hereby appointed,

ed, or hereafter to be appointed, shall allow the Sexton of the Parish Church of *Framlingham* the yearly summe of five pounds, to be paid and satisfied unto him at or upon the second *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the second *Tuesday* in *September*, by even and equal portions, And to the intent and purpose that the said yearly sum of two hundred and twenty three pounds may be truly and faithfully paid, expended and employed to the parties of the said town of *Framlingham*, and to and for the several uses aforementioned, the said Trustees of *Framlingham* hereby named and appointed; and that shall be hereafter named and appointed, shall, from time to time stand and be accomptable unto the Master and Fellows of the said College, and their Successors for ever, And shall from time to time make and deliver unto the said Master of the said College for the time being, at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *July* in every year, at or in the common Dining Hall of *Pembroke Hall* aforesaid, a true, punctual and perfect accompt in writing of all their Receipts and disbursements concerning the said Charitable uses. In default whereof the said Trustees shall forfeit the sum of five pounds. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Master and Fellows for the time being, and their successors for ever, their assignee or Assignees shall out of the Rents, issues and profits of the said Demeasns Lands pay and satisfy the yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in good and lawful English money unto *Robert Crane* the elder, *Thomas Guyon*, *William Tanner*, *John Sparhawk*, *Richard Shortland*, *William Cocks*, *John Cocks*, *Isaac Hubbard*, *William Gladwyn*, *William Guyon*, *Samuel Crane*, and *George Guyon*, Trustees hereby appointed for the poor of the aforesaid Town of *Coxall*, or to any one or more of them, their assignee or assignees, being authorized for the receiving thereof by one or more Deed or Deeds in writing under the hands and seals of them the said Trustees, or the Major part of them (whereof the said *Robert Crane* the elder, shall be one during his life) the said summe of one hundred and fifty pounds yearly and every year, to be paid and satisfied unto the said Trustees hereby appointed their assignee or assignees as aforesaid, at the Corn Crosse in *Framlingham* at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *September* by equal portions, to be by the said Trustees hereby appointed, or the Major number of them as aforesaid, laid out and employed for the providing of a work house at the Town of *Coxall* for the Poor and most needy and impotent Persons and Inhabitants there, together with a Substantial Stock to set the Poor on work, and to allow such needy Persons of them so much relief as the said Trustees hereby appointed, or the Major part of them as aforesaid, shall further think fit; And also for the providing of a School-house there at the said town of *Coxall* wherein twenty or thirty or more of the poorest Children and Inhabitants of and in the said town of *Coxall* are to be educated in reading, writing, casting of Accompt or Grammar learning, according to their several capacities; And the said Trustees hereby named and appointed, or the greater number of them as aforesaid for the time being, are to allow and imploy such summes of money as they, or the Major part of them the said Trustees for the said town of *Coxall*, shall think fit, for the placing and binding such poor children Apprentices, or to maintain such of the Grammar Scholars at the Univerſitie of *Cambridge* as the said Trustees shall

shall think fit, and the said Master and Fellowes shall admit and allow of; And also that the Master of the said School from time to time for ever, shall be chosen and appointed by the Master and Fellowes of *Pembroke Hall*, and their successors for ever, And the said Trustees hereby appointed, or the greater number of them for the time being, are to pay and allow unto the said Master for his salary and pains twenty pounds by the year to be paid and satisfied unto him, at or upon the second *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the second *Tuesday* in *September*, by even and equal portions, and to the end the said yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, may be truly and faithfully paid, expended, & employed to the aforesaid parties, and to and for the uses aforementioned, the said Trustees herein named and appointed, and that shall hereafter be named and appointed, shall stand accomptable to the said Master and Fellowes of *Pembroke Hall*, and their successors for ever, And shall from time to time make and deliver unto the Master of the said College, for the time being, at or upon the first *Tuesday* of *July* in every year, at or in the Common dining hall aforesaid, a true, punctual and perfect account in writing of all their Receipts and disbursements concerning the said Charitable uses, In default whereof the said Trustees shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

And it is further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Master and Fellowes, for the time being, and their Successors, their Assignee or Assignees shall out of the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said Demeasns Lands in trust pay and satisfy the yearly sum of one hundred and five pounds of like money unto *Richard Moyse, Richard Sheppard, George Bram* the elder, *James Philips, John Grater, John Smith, John Tovel, George Brame* the younger, *George Dool, William Brame, Robert Draper, and John Bond*, Trustees, hereby appointed, for the Poor of the aforesaid town of *Debenham*, or to one or more of the said Trustees for the said town of *Debenham*, their assignee or assignees being authorized for the receipt thereof by one or more Deed or Deeds in writing under the hands and seals of the said Trustees, or the Major part of them, hereby named and appointed, or hereafter to be named and appointed, or the Major part of them (of which number the said *Richard Sheppard*, during his natural life, shall be one) the said sum of one hundred and five pounds yearly and every year to be paid and satisfied unto the said Trustees hereby appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, their assignee or assignees as aforesaid, at the Corn Crosse in *Framlingham* at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the first *Tuesday* in *September*, by even and equal portions, to be by the said Trustees hereby appointed, or the major part of them, as is aforesaid, laid out and employed for the providing of a work-house at the said town of *Debenham*, for the Poor and most needy and impotent persons Inhabitants there, together with a substantial stock to set the said Poor on work, and to allow such needy persons of them so much relief as the said Trustees, or the major number of them, as is aforesaid shall further think fit, and also for the providing of a School-house there at the said Town of *Debenham*, wherein twelve or twenty, or more of the poorest children of *Debenham* aforesaid are to be educated in reading, writing, and casting of accompts or Grammar-learning, according to their several capacities. And the said Trustees hereby appointed as aforesaid, and that shall here-

after be chosen and appointed, as herein is afterwards directed for the time being, are to allow and imploy such summs of money as they, or the major part of the said Trustees as aforesaid for the town of *Debenham* shall think fit, for the placing and binding such poor children apprentices, or to maintain such of the Grammar Scholars at the University as the said Trustees shall think fit, and the said Master and Fellows shall admit and allow of. And also that the said Master of the said School at *Debenham*, from time to time, shall be elected and appointed by the Master and Fellows, and their Successors; And that the said Trustees for the said town of *Debenham*, for the time being shall for ever hereafter allow unto the said Master, of the said School at *Debenham*, yearly for his pains the sum of twenty Marks to be paid and satisfied unto him, at and upon the second *Tuesday* in *March*, and at or upon the second *Tuesday* in *September*, by even and equal portions, And to the end the said yearly sum of one hundred and five pounds, may be truly and faithfully paid, expended, and imployed to the said parties, and to and for the uses aforesaid, the said Trustees hereby appointed, and that shall be hereafter appointed, for the time being, shall stand and be accomptable to the said Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall*, and their Successors, and shall from time to time deliver unto the Master and Fellows of the said College for the time being, at or upon the first *Tuesday* of *July* in every year, at or in the common dining Hall of *Pembroke Hall* aforesaid, a true, punctual, and perfect accompt in writing of all their receipts and disbursements concerning the said charitable uses, In default whereof the said Trustees shall forfeit the sum of five pounds. And it is further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees of the several and respective Towns aforesaid, hereby appointed, or that shall be hereafter appointed, for the time being shall from time to time deliver a transcript or true Copy of the same accompt, concerning the said charitable uses unto the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions to be holden for the several Counties aforesaid, as the said respective Trustees are hereby appointed to deliver unto the Master and Fellows of the said College for the time being, And in case the said Trustees of the Respective Towns aforesaid, or any of them, shall fail to deliver or cause to be delivered a Copy of the said Accompt unto the said Justices of the said respective towns at the next quarter Sessions after they have delivered the said Original Accompts unto the Master and Fellows of the said College for the time being, that then, & in such case the Justices of the said several Counties are hereby impowred to call before them such of the Trustees of the said respective Towns as shall make such default as aforesaid, and to impose a fine upon such of the said Trustees as they shall see cause, not exceeding the sum of five pounds, which fine shall be paid out of their own particular estates, and not out of any part of the estate given to the charitable uses aforesaid, the same to be leavied upon the estate of the defaulters in such or the like manner as is ordained and appointed to be imposed and levied upon the Overseers of the Poor, for any default they shall make in the execution of their Trusts, contrary to any Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided. And it is further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when eight or six of the before-named Trustees, of any of the said several and respective Towns of *Framlingham*,

bam, Debenbam, and Coxall, or any of them, shall depart this life, then the six or four surviving Trustees in their respective Towns, shall have Power, and are hereby authorized to nominate and present the names of twelve or sixteen of the most able and sufficient inhabitants of the said respective Towns, out of which six or eight to be elected and joyned, with the rest of the surviving Trustees by the Master and Fellows of the said College, for the time being, And in case the said Master and Fellows, and such surviving Trustees, cannot agree in the said Election, then the Commissioner, or Lord keeper of the great Seal of *England*, for the time being shall be attended to reconcile the said differences, and he or they to determine the same, or to elect any other of the most able inhabitants in the respective Towns, to supply the number of the deceased Trustees.

And it is hereby further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Persons, that shall be elected new Trustees as aforesaid, shall have the like Power to take upon them the aforesaid Trusts, in the particulars aforesaid, and to execute the same as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if they had been named in this present Ordinance.

And it is also further Ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever other Revenue or Profits shall be made of the said Estate, Lands and Tenements settled upon the said Master, and Fellows, and Scholars of the said College, in trust for the benefit of the said * [benefit of the said] three Towns, as aforesaid, all necessary Charges and Disbursements in managing the same, being in the first place discharged and allowed, the Master and Fellows of the said College, and their Successors, shall distribute the same surplusage or overplus to and for the use and benefit of the poor of the said three towns of *Framlingham, Coxall, and Debenbam* respectively, according to the Rules, Rates, Allowances and Proportions, which have been already allotted to them respectively in and by this Ordinance as aforesaid. Provided also that if any Incombrance or Casualtie whatsoever shall befall the said Lands or tenements, or any part thereof, settled upon the said College in trust as aforesaid, That then the said Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall* aforesaid, shall and may deduct and defalk out of the Rents, issues and profits of all the said Demeasns Lands, and Estates so settled and assured upon the said College as aforesaid, for the benefit of the said three towns aforesaid, All such Sum and Sums of Money, and other charges whatsoever expended, occasioned or sustained for or by reason of any such Incumbrance or Casualty, wherein full allowance shall be given as aforesaid.

And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That if the said *Richard Keeble, Francis Bacon, James Rivet, & Robert Buts*, or any of them, their or any of their Heirs, Executors or Administrators shall be charged with the payment of any of the Debts and Legacies of the said Sir *Robert Hitcham*, or any otherwise damaged by reason of the trust reposed in them or any of them by the said Sir *Robert Hitcham*, other than such Orders and Decrees as are already had and obtained in any Court of Equity against them the said Trustees, or any of them, then the said Master and fellows of *Pembroke Hall* for the time being, and their

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Successors,

* The Words within Crotchets are repeated in the Original.

Successors, shall out of the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said Demeasn Lands and premisses estated on them in Trust, satisfy and pay unto the said *Richard Keeble, Francis Bacon, James Rivet and Robert Butts*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and every of them ; all such sum or sums of money as they or any of them shall be so charged with, for or by reason of the Debts and Legacies of the said Sir *Robert Hitcham*, or any otherwise damnified in respect of the said trust reposed in them, by the said Sir *Robert Hitcham* And for that purpose in case any such charge or incumbrance shall happen all the Rents, and Revenues of the said Premisses in Trust are and shall be applied by the Master and Fellows of the said College for the time being, and their Successors, in the first place, towards the discharge therof, untill such incumbrance, Charges, and damnifications shall be satisfied and discharged, and in such case proportionable abatements shall be made out of all the Revenue, Rents, and Profits of the premisses so settled for the benefit of the said three Towns as aforesaid. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That as for and concerning the Rents, and profits, which have already issued out of the said Lands, and Premisses, hereby settled upon the said College in Trust as aforesaid, And which ought by vertue of an Order out of the Court of *Chancery* bearing date the fifteenth day of *February* 1650. to be paid to *Sydrack Simpson* the present Master of the said College, whether yet remaining in the hands of the said *Sydrack Simpson*, or of the tenants of the said premisses, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, the same shall be imployed, by them the said Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall*, for the payment and satisfaction unto *Robert Crane, Francis Ireland, and Richard Sheppard*, three of the Inhabitants of *Framlingham, Coxall, and Debenham*, All such summe and summes of money, which they have any waies disbursed or expended in several sutes in Law, at their own charge and expences, for promoting the Charitable uses aforesaid, And which have not been heretofore paid and satisfied unto them which are to be allowed by the Master and Fellows of the said College within six Moneths next ensuing ; And also for the paying and satisfying unto them, and to every of them, some reasonable consideration for their time and pains spent, and taken therein, which the said Master and Fellows shall allow within the time aforesaid ; As likewise for the payment and satisfaction unto the said Master and Fellows, or any person or persons imployed by them, All such sum and sums of money which they, or any of them, already hath or hereafter shall expend touching the premisses within half a year next ensuing, and also for paying and satisfying of them or any of them, some reasonable consideration and recompence for their time and pains herein spent and taken in such proportion as the said Trustees herein named, for the said several Towns, or any seaven of them, shall appoint (whereof the said *Robert Crane, Francis Ireland, and Richard Sheppard*, shall be three) and after the payments made as aforesaid, and after the said two Alms-houses heretofore specified in this Ordinance, the one at *Framlingham*, and the other at *Levington*, shall be built, And that then if there shall remain any sum or sums of money of the rents and profits of the said Premisses, in the hands of the said Master and Fellows, or in the hands of the said Tenants, or any other person, which are due, and ought to be paid unto the said Master, by vertue

tue of the said Order of the fifteenth of *February* 1650. the same shall be disposed, divided, and distributed to and amongst the three towns of *Framlingham*, *Coxall*, and *Debenham*, or employed for the benefit of the said Charitable Uses of the said three towns, as aforesaid, respectively, after the same or like manner, and according to the same or like allowances, distributions, rates and proportions, and for the same uses by and for which the Annual Revenue of the said Estate in trust (except what was allotted for the weekly and yearly maintenance of the said Alms-people of *Framlingham*, and *Levington*, aforesaid) hath heretofore in this Ordinance been directed and appointed to be disposed, divided, and distributed. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said *Richard Keeble*, *Francis Bacon*, *James Rivet*, and *Robert Butts*, shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered unto the Master of the College, All Deeds, Charters, Evidences, and Writings, touching or any waies concerning the said Castle, Mannors, Hereditaments and Premises, or any part thereof, the same to be kept and preserved with the rest of the College Evidences, and that the said Master, Fellows and Scholars, shall be and are hereby authorized and impowred to commence, implead, prosecute or defend in their own names, all and every action or actions, sute or sutes in any Court of Law or Equity hereafter to be brought, commenced, prosecuted or defended for or concerning the said Mannors, Lands, and Premises, or any part or parcel thereof by or against any person or persons whatsoever, and for the recovery of all such sum and sums of money, payable for the rents and profits of any part of the said Mannors and Premises, remaining in the hands of any of the Tenants of the said Mannors and Premises, or any part thereof, or in the hands of any other person or persons whatsoever.

And it is Lastly Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the Assurance, Conveyance and Settlement of the said Mannors, Lands and Tenements, with the appurtenances to, and upon the said Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall*, and their Successors, shall be good and available in Law to the uses, intents and purposes aforesaid, as fully and absolutely as if a license to purchase the said Mannors, Lands and Premises in *Mortmain* were had and purchased under the Great Seal of *England*, any Law or Statute to the contrary in such case made and provided notwithstanding; Saving alwaies and at all times hereafter reserved to all and every person and persons whatsoever, their Heirs, Executors, and Assigns (other than the said Sir *Robert Hitcham*, *Richard Keeble*, *Francis Bacon*, *William Butts*, *Robert Butts*, and *James Rivet*, their and every of their Heirs and Assigns) all and every such Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever, which they, or any of them now have or at any time hereafter may or might any way have, claim, challenge, and Demand of, in, to, or out of the Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises with the appurtenances, or any part thereof, any thing in this present Ordinance contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from a Copy of the Will of Mr. Brian Harding, for a Legacy of Ten Shillings, to be paid Yearly for a Sermon at Framlingham, on Shrove-Tuesday.

"It.^m I give & bequeath 10.^s a year out of my ffechold Lands lying in Much-Birch for ever, to be p.^d to a Godly Minister, to preach a Sermon at Framlingham in Suff. allways upon Shrove-tuesday. w.^{ch} I will shall be yearly p.^d to y.^e Church-Wardens of y.^e f.^d Parish, for y.^e time being, to y.^e f.^d use, y.^e Preacher allwais to be appointed by y.^e Churchwardens there, for y.^e time being."

* * * The ingrossed Copy of this Will was transmitted yearly from one Churchwarden to another unto y.^e year 1684. when it was in y.^e hands of John Churchyard: but hath never been seen since.

Mr. Richardson, Apothecary in Colchester y.^e present Possessor of y.^e Estate of Much-Birch.—Framlingham Register.

Extract from the last Will and Testament of Mr. Thomas Milles, concerning his Charitable Bequests to the Towns of Framlingham, Ufford, Petistree, Wickham, Dallingho, Parham, and Dennington, in the County of Suffolk. Dated 8. Jan. 1703.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. Eight of January, In the Yeare of our Lord One Thousand seaven Hundred & three. I Thomas Mills late of Framlingham, & now of Petistry, otherwise called Pistry, in the County of Suffolk, Yeoman, being of sound Disposition of Mind & Memory, but reflecting upon my Mortal & uncertain Condition in this Life, do make and ordaine this my last Will & Testament in manner as followeth. And first, I comend & comit my Soule into the hands of Almighty God, hoping for acceptance through the merrits of his onely Son the Lord Jesus Christe my blessed Redeemer. And my Body I do dispose to the Earth from whence it came, hoping for a Glorious Resurrection; And in the mean time to be buried in decent manner, as I shall particularly direct, by word or writing any time before my Death, with a faire Stone to be laid over my Grave, & my Name engraven thereon, & the time of my Death. And as for my worldly Estate, I do dispose of it in manner as followeth: And first, I do give, Will & Devise all & singular my Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and all Hereditaments whatsoever & wheresoever they be, both Free & Copyhold, in whatsoever Parish or Parishes & place situate & lying or being within the County of Suffolk, with their and every of their Appurtenances, with my Manor called Otleys, with all the Rents, profitts, and Fines thereunto belonging, scituate or being in Ufford, or any Towne thereunto belonging,
all

all which said Mannor and Messuages, with all and singular of their Appurtenances being Freehold, Copyhold, or Charterhold, lying and being in the aforesaid County of Suffolk, (always excepted any such Messuage or Messuages, Lands and Tenements, as I shall in this my Will hereafter otherwise dispose thereof, to any person or persons hereafter named.) And as for all the residue of all my Lands, Messuages, Tenements and Mannor, let them be Free or Copy, wheresoever their lying and being, is in the aforesaid County, I do give, Will and Devise unto the persons hereafter named, and to their Heirs, in special Trust and Confidence, unto the Ends and Uses hereafter named. Item, I give, Will and devise unto Jasper Gooding, Gentleman, of Framlingham, and Francis Kilderbee of the same Town, Mercer, & James Moor, Mercer, unto William Rubans, Robert Capen the Son of Thomas Capen, late of Framlingham, and unto Edward Keer, Grocer, and unto William Mayhew my old Servant, and the Heirs and Assignes of them in Special Trust as aforesaid, and the Survivors of them shall from time to time, and so for ever hereafter take care that all and singular the Rents, Issues and profitts of all and singular my Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments be employed and disposed for the uses, that is to say, for the uses hereafter following. Item, for the building of one or more Almshouse upon the Pightle or peice of Land knowne by the name of Feak's Pightle, lying over against the way going into the Towne of Framlingham towards the east, and the south part butteth upon the hollow way leading unto the Castle brookes, and the west head butteth upon a piece of Gleabe knowne by the name of Butt Pightle, and the north part butteth upon the Lands now or late Tuffel's, which said piece of Land or Pightle, I do give for the aforesaid use ; and the residue of the Appurtenances of the said Pightle for the benefit of those that shall hereafter, when the House is built, live therein, for ever : Notwithstanding my Mind and Will is, that before the House be built, that the Copyhold Lands holden upon several Courts, be taken up by my Trustees, or some of them, for the uses that are or shall hereafter be named ; and also that my Debts and Funerall Charges be first paid ; and also if any Incumbrance shall arise by any person or persons against the said Messuages or Tenements and Premises ; then my Will is, that my Trustees shall take and receive of the Rents and profitts of the aforementioned Messuages and Tenements, to defend and preserve the same, to the ends and uses herein named ; and also to keep the said Messuages and Tenements whatsoever in good and Tenantable repairacons for the Persons that shall dwell therein ; and after this, I will, that as soone as conveniently can be, that my Trustees or any other Person that I shall in this my Will appoint by name, shall build the said Almshouse with brick, strong and convenient, for six poor Almes-people, that shall be placed there, by the consent of my Trustees, which said Almes-people shall have each of them two Roomes, the lower Roome to be paved with good Brick, and the upper Roome Planchared, & Fire hearths in such Chimneys, as my Will is should be built for the suitable Conveniencies of the aforesaid six persons that shall be therein placed by my Trustees ; and for their comfortable maintenance, I do give Will and devise unto them, the sume of two shillings and sixpence per Week,

and

and so for ever, to such as shall be therein placed by my Trustees, and the Survivors of them; and also such outward Garments as may be convenient to keep them warme, one every Yeare, and thirty shillings per yeare to each of the six persons for firing, and so for ever, for those that shall be there placed, and Yards and Out-houses for their severall Conveniencies, out of the said Pightle; and the residue of the said Pightle to remain for their profit; and if any of the said Persons placed there by the Trustees, shall behave themselves disorderly, I do give power to my Trustees by this my Will, to displace the said Person or Persons out of the said Almeshouse, and to put in such person or persons in their Roome as the major part of my Trustees shall think fit. Item, to the end the Issues, Rents and profitts, Messuages, Lands and Tenements, and Premises may truly and faithfully be paid, expended and employed to the Ends and uses aforesaid, I do hereby appoint that my Trustees, or the major part of them for time being, shall yearly and every yeare, hereafter appoint a day of meeting at some convenient place at Framlingham aforesaid, at least One Month before Michaelmas Day in every yeare, at which meeting the Trustees, or major part of them, shall elect and choose out of the said Trustees, or others of the chief Inhabitants of the said Town of Framlingham, one Person to receive the Rents and profitts of the said Messuages, Lands and Premises, and to manage the aforesaid Trust for the Yeare then to ensue from and after Michaelmas day in every yeare, who shall stand and be accountable to the rest of the Trustees, or major part of them for the time being, and to give a true and perfect account in writing of all his receipts and Disburstments to the said Trustees, which Account shall be entered or Registered in a Book for that purpose to be provided, which being allowed by the major part of the Trustees then appearing, shall be unto the said Accountant a sufficient discharge: And my Will is, that such person who shall manage the said Trust, shall from Time to time have such an Annual Account and Allowance made him out of the Rents and profitts of the said premises, as the Trustees, or the major part of them shall think meet and necessary; And my meaning is, that such persons who shall happen to manage the said Trust, shall not be accountable or answerable for any losse that may happen without their wilful Default, nor that any of the Trustees shall be answerable for any losse that may happen without their neglect, and not for the miscarriage of any one for another of them, and that their Expences and Charges at Meetings and otherwise, be from time to time borne out of the Surplusses or overplusses of the said Rents and profitts of the said premises; And I do further appoint, that when the number of Trustees be reduced by Death to three, or two at furthest, that then the remaining Trustees shall nominate, elect and choose, of the most able and sufficient Inhabitants of Framlingham aforesaid, so many new Trustees, who by good Conveyance, Surrenders, and Assurances in Law, shall be joyned with the surviving Trustees, who together shall make up the number of seaven; and furthermore notwithstanding, if any forenamed Trustees, or the major part of them shall wilfully neglect to build the said Almeshouse in reasonable time, then this my Gift shall be void and of none Effect: And I do give the same Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments, with all and singular of their

their appurtenances, in as full and large a manner as before named, for the further maintenance and benefit for the relieving of poor people that shall be received into the Care of Physicians or Chirurgeons of St. Thomas' Hospital in London for ever, and to the Trustees of the fore named St. Thomas' Hospital in London : And I do further name for the performance thereof as Trustees, Reginal Tucker, Gentleman, who sometimes hath been employed in the Assuring-Office, by Merchants in London, near the Exchange, and Timothy Tomlinsong living at Hodsdon, in London, Gentt. John Smith, Linnen-Draper, of East-Smithfield, in London. And if in case that the Trustees afore named living and being in Framlingham, shall not build the fore named Almeshouse, then my Will is, that my Trustees at London should have reasonable satisfaction for their paines as aforesaid, for performing their Trust, and I do also give unto these my Trustees at London, power to nominate such other Trustees, as they shall think meet, for the ordering or disposing the benefitts and maintenances of such as shall be received into their Hospitall, by those that shall have the power thereof. Neverthelesse if my forenamed Trustees liveing or being in Framlingham, shall build the said Almeshouse, and perform those things that are required in this my Will ; then this my Gift respecting the Hospitall aforesaid shall be utterly void and of none effect. And furthermore, I doe give unto the Town of Ufford, in the County of Suffolke, the Sume of Forty Shillings per yeare for ever, to buy Bread for the Poor quarterly, which I will should be paid unto the Overseers, out of the Messuages and Lands known by the Name of Otleys, now in the occupation of Robert Spirling, which Bread I will should be given out Quarterly, at Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady, and on the Twenty-fourth day of June, which said forty shillings being paid, which my Will is should be paid into the hands of the Overseers, out of the Messuages and Lands aforesaid ; and if the Overseers shall neglect to give out the said Gift to the poore, then this my Gift shall be made of none effect. And furthermore, I do give unto the Towne of Petistry, Twenty Shillings per yeare, and soe every yeare for ever, to buy Bread for the Poore Quarterly, which I will should be paid into the hands of the Overseers of Petistry aforesaid, out of a piece of Land knowne by the name of the Marsh, and buteth upon the way leading from Wickham to Dallinghoe, butting in part towards the North, and in part towards the West : Out of which said piece of Land, I give Twenty Shillings per yeare, and so every yeare for ever, to buy Bread for the Poor Quarterly, unto the Poore of Wickham, which said Twenty Shillings my Will is, should be paid yearly to the Overseers of Wickham aforesaid, out of the aforesaid Piece of Land. And furthermore, I do give unto the Town of Dallingho, in the County of Suffolk, the Sume of Twenty Shillings per yeare, and so yearly for ever, to buy Bread for the Poore, to be paid into the hands of the Overseers of Dallingho, out of the Messuages or Lands lying in Dallingho, where Robert Rackham now dwelleth, knowne by the Name of Old Hall, which I will should be paid Quarterly, or at the end of every three Months. And moreover, I do give unto the Towne of Parham, in the aforesaid County, Twenty Shillings per yeare, and soe yearly for ever, to buy Bread for the Poore, which Twenty Shillings, I will should be paid into the hands of the Overseers

of Parham aforesaid, out of my Tenements or Lands where Thomas Arnell now dwells, which said Twenty Shillings, I will that it be paid as aforesaid; and that the Overseers do give it out Quarterly. I also give unto the Towne of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolke, the Sum of Forty Shillings per yeare, and soe yearly for ever, to buy Bread for the Poore, which Fourty Shillings, I will should be paid into the hands of the Overseers of Framlingham aforesaid, out of the Lands knowne by the Name of Linkhorn grounds, a Barne standing thereupon, which Forty Shillings, I will that it be given out Quarterly by the Overseers. I furthermore give unto the Towne of Dennington, in the County of Suffolke, the Sum of Twenty Shillings per yeare, and so yearly for ever, to buy Bread for the Poore, which Twenty Shillings, I will that it be paid into the hands of the Overseers of the aforesaid Dennington, out of my Messuage or Lands where Jeremiah Culham now dwells, which Twenty Shillings, I will that it should be paid yearly to the Overseers of the aforesaid Dennington, and that the Overseers do after the aforesaid manner give out this Gift Quarterly. My Will and Request to my Trustees is, that those of them that shall remain at the time of my decease, and to those that shall thereafter succeed, being chosen by the aforesaid Trustees, shall Order and Appoint the Tennants that have in occupation any Lands in the aforesaid Townes, to pay the severall Overseers of the several forenamed Townes, the Sums named and given in this my Will for the buying of Bread to be given to the Poore, and that the Tennants shall receive a Receipt from the Overseers of the Poore for present; and such Tenants as shall hereafter for time to come, occupie the aforesaid lands, And they having paid the same, the Trustees shall give each of them of the several Townes or Parishes a Receipt, for the Money thus paid to the Overseers, as part of their Rent; all which Guifts, to all and every Town, my Will is, that the first payment beginne one full yeare after my Decease, by the said Trustees, or their Assignes. Item, I do give Will and devise unto William Mayhew, my old Servant, during the term of his naturall Life, all that my Messuage lyeing in Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, now in my own occupacon, and in the occupacon of Henry Benham, Tenant, with all the Lands, Meadows, Pastures, and Appurtenances belonging to the same, with Castle Brookes Pightle, (excepting Feak's Pightle, on which the aforesaid Almeshouse is to be built): And my Will is, that the aforesaid William Mayhew should live in the said Messuage, and take the Rents, issues and profits thereof yearly, to his owne use and benefitt dureing the terme of his naturall life, dureing which Time my Will is, that the said William Mayhew do keep and maintain the Dwelling House, with all the Outhouses, Gardens, Orchards, and Fences with all manner of necessary Reparacons, and not to make any waste or destruction of any of the Lands, by cutting downe of bodies of Trees growing upon the same, or stowing of more than two loads of wood in any yeare for Fireing, and that he may lawfully do in the time of stowing Trees; and my Will is, that the rest of my Trustees do permitt the said William Mayhew quietly and peaceably to enjoy whatsoever I have here given him in this my Will, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: but after his Death and Decease, my Will is, that my Trustees would take great care to keep and maintaine the said Messuage,

Messuage, Gardens and Orchards with all necessary repairacons, to be improved to the ends and uses before named in this my Will.—[Here follow several Legacies, amounting to £200. or upwards, in Money, Arrears of Rent remitted, and Interest due on Securities, Plate, Rings, Books, and Household Furniture, bequeathed by the Testator to particular Friends, Acquaintance, and Servants, in which his benevolent Character is further displayed; these are omitted, being only of a temporary nature, directed to be paid within a Year after his decease.]—And moreover for the speedy building of the forenamed Almshouse, I leave in the hands of my Servant, William Mayhew, three hundred pounds, to be employed to buy Brick and Timber, in order to the building thereof. And that my Executors hereafter named call in all the Money due to me upon Securities, upon Freehold or Coppyhold, or upon Bond; and upon ye payment of the principle, it shall be lawfull for the persons that are thus Indebted to me, to deduct one Year's Interest, and the principle to be paid to the Executors as aforesaid, to whom I do give power to use all lawfull means to recover the same in this my Will.—And whereas I have by me some old Money, my Will is, that it should be changed, and by my Executors be distributed to such Poore as they shall think meet, in any Towne before mentioned, without their giving any Account to any one for the same. And my Will is, that whatsoever of the Surplusses or overplusses of my Messuages, Lands, Tenements and hereditaments besides, for the ends and uses before mentioned, should be for the relieving of poor distressed people, and for the education of Children in Framlingham, as my Executors shall thinke meet. And my Will is, that after my Executors are deceased, the whole power of Executorshipp should rest and reside upon my Trustees, to do for the relief of the poore as before named, upon my Trustees I say, and their Survivors, and that the Heires of my Executors shall have nothing to do with this my Will, nor any Thing in Trust in the same: but the whole power thereof to rest and remaine upon my Trustees, according to this my Will. I do utterly revoake all former Wills, and do declare them to be utterly void and of none Effect. And I do declare this to be my last Will and Testament. And I do also nominate and appoint William Mayhew my old Servant, and Joseph Bird, Baker, of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, to be my Executors, desireing my Trustees to be Assistants in performance of this my Will.

In Witnesse whereof, I sett my Seal on the Topp of the first Sheete, and my hand to the bottom of the first four Sheets, and to this halfe Sheet. I doe give to my Executors before named Twenty Pounds to each, for the performance of this my Will, to uttermost and diligence of their care.

p Tho Milles.

These Words "Children in Framlingham" are interlined between the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Lynes in the fifth Sheet.

Sealed and published as abovesaid, in the presence of *John Patrick, Francis Patrick, Thomas Cappon.*

THE CODICIL.

And furthermore as part of my Will, I desire that my Executors would gett
3 K 2 and

and have made a strong chest, with the number of Seaven Locks, with plates of iron, and to be sett in some place of trust, for the preservation of the Evidences that belong to the Estate, for the safe preservation thereof, and that this paper be sowed to my Will as part thereof. In witness thereunto I sett my hand.

Tho Milles. also witness *John Patrick, Francis Patrick, Thomas Cappon.*

The Will was proved 10. Feb. 1703, before Henry Fauconberge, Dr. of Laws, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk. N. B. There is not any Codicil with the original Will.

The following Particulars concerning Mr. Milles, not generally known, were communicated to the Editor, by the Rev. Samuel Say Toms, of Framlingham.

Thomas Milles was by trade originally, a Taylor, and is supposed to have served his apprenticeship at Grundisburgh. Coming to Framlingham while young, in search of employ, he called at the Wheelwright's Shop, (now in the occupation of Timothy King), and enquired of the workmen whether their Master did not want an Apprentice, for he was strong, and should like their business better than his own? The Master making his appearance, was informed of what had passed, and after conversation with T. M. took him into his service.

At that time there was a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters of the Baptist Denomination in Framlingham, which assembled for Worship about half a mile out of the street, in a building known by the name of Lincoln Barn, standing upon an Estate, which afterward belonged to T. Milles, and constitutes part of his Charity.

T. Milles formed a connexion with this religious Society, and after a time, commenced a public Teacher in it.

His Master and Mistress being much prejudiced against all of *that way*, used to upbraid their Apprentice with his attendance among the Sectaries; called him by harsh and opprobrious names; gave him frequent disturbance when retired, (out of working hours) for reading and private devotion, (of which he made conscience) and carried it very coolly, and otherways unkindly to him, though they could find no occasion of blame against him, except concerning the apprehended Law of his God. And when they learnt that he was become a Teacher, they were yet more exasperated against him, and the Master heartened on by his Wife, took up a resolution to go one Lord's Day, when he knew he was to officiate at the Meeting-House, with the declared intention of putting Tom out of Countenance, by placing himself directly in front of the Pulpit.

With this Purpose he went. On his return, being asked by his Wife, what Tom had to say?—whether he had good Fun with him, &c. &c. &c.? he gravely replied, he never heard a man talk so well in his life,—it was not in his power to attempt any thing against him,—he described his own case so exactly, that he made him thoroughly ashamed of himself,—that he would never say any thing more against him, &c. &c.

From this remarkable period and occurrence, T. M. enjoyed the hearty respect and affection of his Master, who having no Child, and sufficient means of support without the business, after a time, turned it over to him; and at his death, left him what property he had.

Living reputably in the world, and maintaining a good character, he married a Lady of fortune, (probably a Member of the Baptist Society, to which he belonged), by whom he came into possession of the Estates he left by Will to Charitable Uses. By this Lady he had only one Child, which lost its life when an infant, by swallowing a ring, which the fond Mother gave it off her finger to amuse it, while sitting on her lap. This affecting event deprived her of her senses, and she died.

After marriage, Mr. Milles lived upon his estates, (which lay in several different Parishes in the County of Suffolk) but chiefly on that in Framlingham, where he lies interred. Living in troublesome persecuting days, he met with much opposition on account of his religious principles and profession, and was several times in danger of being apprehended and committed to prison. On one occasion, a Writ being issued out against him for his apprehension, it was put into the hands of the Constable in Framlingham, a mason by trade, whom T. Milles had been used to employ, and to whom he had been particularly kind. Prejudice overcoming gratitude, the man vowed in the hearing of another,

another, (who was no ways previously friendly to T. M. but who knew the obligations the Constable was under to him),—"That he would take that — Milles, and have him to jail before the morning." Struck with the base ingratitude of the Constable, the man watched the first opportunity to let T. M. know his declared intention, who immediately made off, and kept himself in concealment 'till the Warrant having been returned to the Quarter Sessions time after time, a Justice at last reading it,—“T. Milles of Framlingham, Ufford, &c. &c. &c.” said, “T. M. here and there, and no where,” tore it in pieces; and he returned to his habitation, and ended his days there in quiet.

Two of the Alms-houses were built by his faithful servant William Mayhew, who was one of his Executors, at his own cost and charges; and who lies buried in the same Vault with Mr. Milles, though there is no Inscription to that effect on the black marble slab which covers it: nor any Clause in Mayhew's Will, of a Bequest to support the additional Expences of that Endowment.

The Chest containing the Evidences belonging to Mr. Milles's Estates, is deposited in the House occupied by Mr. Scrivener; in which it is said, there are some Deeds drawn out and illuminated in the margins in a high stile of beauty. These were probably the Work of Mr. Leverland.

A further Account of Mr. Thomas Milles, communicated by a Gentleman, who derived his Information from a distant branch of the Family.

Mr. Thomas Milles, late of Framlingham, who left his Estates to Charitable Purposes, in his youth was apprenticed to a Taylor, and at the expiration of his engagement, travelling in search of employment came to Framlingham, where being an entire stranger, he went to a Wheelwright's Shop at the entrance of the Town, to make enquiries. Entering into conversation with the people of the shop, the discourse turned upon religious subjects, and Mr. Milles's sentiments being congenial with those of the Wheelwright, he was invited to dinner.

The steady deportment and serious turn of mind, for which Mr. Milles was always remarkable, so recommended him to his host, that an offer was made for his continuing and learning the business, which being agreed to, he abode there 'till his Master's death; after which, he married the Widow, and took the business. He then commenced Timber-Merchant; and in the course of his transactions in that line, purchased Timber upon Estates at Ufford and Petistree, which belonged to a Gentlewoman who resided at Ufford, who, being a Nonconformist, and coinciding in opinion with Mr. Milles in religious matters, this circumstance happily procured him a retreat for concealing himself from the persecutions, which intolerance in those days, brought upon those who exercised the right of private judgment, and dared to follow the dictates of their own consciences. To this person Mr. Milles was married, after the decease of his former Wife, and by that means came in possession of the Estates in those parts, which at his death he bequeathed to charitable uses.

By her he had one Daughter, who died an infant, in consequence of swallowing a thimble, which its nurse inadvertently gave it to play with.

The above is the Tradition derived from a collateral branch of Mr. Milles's family, who was his cotemporary at Framlingham a long time, (tho' from her indigence entirely unknown to him) and who had therefore an opportunity of observing the circumstances which advanced him in the world; and from the curiosity natural in such a situation, was doubtless led to make them the subject of enquiry. She survived him many years, was one of the first inhabitants of his Alms-house, and died in the 102nd year of her age. The account was by her often repeated to her Grand-daughter, the Mother of the present relater. It is given to the best of his recollection: but he is sensible, that after the elapsing of several years, he ought not to be positive as to every assertion; yet believes the leading circumstances to be as above represented.

In the Garden belonging to the House above mentioned, is a small Building covered with lead, and a Vault below, in which Mr. Milles, with his old servant Mayhew lye interred: upon the Tomb is a black Marble Slab, having the following Inscription.

“Here lyeth interred y^e Body of THOMAS MILLS, late of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, who departed this Life January the 13th Anno Dom. 1703, in the Eightieth Year of his Age.

Who Gave an Almes-house, & other Large Gifts to the Town of Framlingham, & to Six other Towns, where his Estate lay.”

Extract

Extract from the Will of William Mayhew, concerning his Bequests to the Dissenting Ministers of Framlingham, and Sweffland. Dated 9th May, 1713.

—“I give and devise unto my Kinsman Francis Mayhew, Son of my Brother Henry Mayhew—ALL that my Estate lying in Dennington, to him, & his Heirs for ever, UPON Condition, that he yearly & every year pay out of it the Sum of Four Pounds to the dissenting Minister at Framlingham, as long as there shall be one. And forty Shillings a Year to the dissenting Minister at Sweffland, as long as there shall be one; And I will that the said Estate shall stand bound for the secure payment of the said Sums annually.”

•• Will proved 6th July 1713, before Dr. Fauconberg, Commissary of the Archd. of Suffolk.

Concerning Diss Town Lands in Framlingham.

This town hath an estate at Framlingham, in Suffolk, which in Mr. Blomefield's time was lett at 56l. per ann. It was purchased of William Knights, of Great Glemham, and Robert Aldred, of Bruffyard, *anno* 1500, by the fund that the brethren of St. Nicholas, and Corpus Christi guilds, had made; which was, that every brother and sister should pay a certain sum every quarter into the guild chest, to be kept till it should amount to a sum sufficient to purchase lands to endow their stipendiary priests; this was so generally approved of, that few died here without leaving something towards this purchase, and the chief inhabitants subscribed to it, though they were not brethren; nay, several left money to be annually paid by their executors to it, for years after their deaths; this by degrees raised enough to buy more than they at first intended, but yet they laid out more than at that time they had, for they bought no less than eighty acres of freehold ground, called Coldhaugh, *alias* Cowle-hall, in Framlingham. By an English schedule annexed, the feoffees in 1508 declared the uses of the feoffment, viz. “that a bailly, or officer, by them or the moste parte in nombre of them appointed, shall take and perceyve the yerely profits of the seid londes and tenements, and other the premisses comprised within the said deed, therewith an honest and governabill seculer-preeft, by the most parte of the co-feoffees to be named, hired, and waged competently, yerly to synge or sey masses, and other devygne service, for the sowles of the bretheren and sistern of the gildes and fraternities of Corporis Christi, and St. Nicholas the bishop, in the parishe church of Disse, within the counte of Norfolk, by the space and terme of lxxxxix yeres, next ensewing the date of the seide present dede, and at the end of the seide lxxxxix yeres, the seide feoffees, their heirs, and assignees, and all manner of persons that then shall be lawfully seased, or infeoffed in the premisses, or any of them, at and for suche price as they, or the most parte of them in nombre, canne agree, shall selle alle and every of the premisses, with the appurtenances, and with or for the money thereof, or therefor, comyng or growing, shall fynde annuelly an honest governabill seculer preest, to synge for the sowlys aforeseid, or ellis with the seid mony, or londs, or tenements, and other

“the

"the premisses, shall make further provision for a competent levying for an honest
 "preest for the tyme being, if it then may be, by an amortisement, or other wise,
 "as they shall seeme best, for the most fewer and longer continuance of the fynd-
 "ing of the seid honest preest, to contynewe for ever, if it may so be contynued
 "by the ordour of the lawe, the same preest for the tyme being to do the De-
 "vygne servyce, and synge for the sowles in manner and forme abovefald."
 When all the feoffees are dead but five, then they to renew again, and those
 five to name 12 more at least, which are to be brothers of one of the said guilds,
 and none of the heirs of the former feoffees; the stipend allowed to each of
 these priests was at the dissolution 5l. 6s. 8d. though at first it was but four
 marks each, or if they kept one priest only for both guilds, then he was to have
 eight marks per annum, and the overplus was laid out in repairing the steeple,
 church, and streets, every year. Thus it continued till the 2nd year of Edward
 VI. when it was seized by the statute for the dissolution of the guilds, chapels,
 and chantries; but the townsmen of Dis objected against it, and stood an action
 with that king; but it appearing that the term of the feoffment was not expi-
 red, they could do no good in the affair, and it continued in the crown till the
 43d of Elizabeth, in which year the queen granted them to Thomas Mildmay,
 for divers years yet unexpired, at the yearly reserved rent of 4l. and Thomas,
 son of the said Thomas Mildmay, of Framlingham, gent. succeeded his father
 under that grant, not thinking that the townsmen knew when this term expi-
 red; but he was much mistaken in that matter, for the original feoffment and
 writings (out of which we collected this account) were carefully kept and pre-
 served; and in 1608, when the ninety-nine years of the feoffment were expired,
 John Shreeve, and the rest of the townsmen, entered upon the premisses, ejecting
 the said Thomas Mildmay, and John Wood, his tenant, pleading that these
 lands were settled only for ninety-nine years to superstitious uses, and that du-
 ring that time the priest had but eight marks, and when there were two, they
 had but twenty marks yearly, and that these stipends could be no longer than
 the settlement, which being now out, they entered upon these premisses, as the
 purchase of their forefathers, the then townsmen, and would employ them (as
 lawfully they could do) to the same uses of repairing their church, and their
 streets, as they always did; this they proved by an inquisition taken at Hoxne,
 in the very year that Edward VI. seized it; they proved that it was purchased
 by the contribution of the townsmen, by the book in which all the contributors
 names were entered; and in order to prove John Shreeve's entry good, they
 produced feoffments, shewing that the feoffees in the first feoffment above speci-
 fied did infeoff Thomas Shardelowe, and others, whose successors were also feof-
 fees. All this being plainly proved, the lands were given by verdict to the
 town; and in the 9th of James I. the king and the said Thomas Mildmay, and
 John Wood, renounced all right, title, claim, or demand, in the said lands, or in
 the 4l. per annum stipend, mentioned to go and be paid out thereof. This cost
 the parish so much, that in 1613 they sold to George Spalding part of this land,
 called Helbrook-field, in Framlingham, containing ten acres, for 150l. with
 which they paid the charges, then settled the rest by feoffment to the uses afore-
 said,

said, and then made a lease thereof to Edward Wickham.—Hist. Norf. 8vo. vol. 2. pa. 80.

Account of the Dissenting Ministers of Framlingham, &c.

Mr. Sampson (see pa. 264) after the Restoration, being obliged to quit his living, and not being satisfied when the Bartholomew Act passed Aug. 24. 1662, to conform, he continued a while preaching at Framlingham, to those who were attached to his ministry, in private houses and other buildings, and by his labours laid the foundation of the Congregational or Independent Church of Dissenters in that Town, as appears from a Note in the Church-Book belonging to the Dissenters at Woodbridge, meeting in the Quay-Lane. He died about 1705.

 The following Persons with this Mark, * were Ordained Ministers.

Samuel Baxter. * Afterwards at the Meeting-House, in St. Nicholas Parish, Ipswich. There must have been one or more between Mr. Sampson and Baxter, at least most probably, who are now unknown.

——— Smith.

Samuel Lodge, * 1705. He was not ordained 'till 1722, the year in which he died; and never administered the Lord's Supper. Lies buried in the south isle of Framlingham Church, (see pa. 307). The present Meeting-House was built for him; towards the erection of which, in the year 1716, the Congregation of Dissenters at Woodbridge contributed the sum of £8.

Richard Chorley, * 1723. He married his predecessor's widow. Was blind many years before his death, and after that affliction came upon him, he attended the Service of the Church of England, not being well pleased with the conduct of some Dissenters towards him.

Thomas Cooke, * about the year 1737.

Matthew Jackson. He afterwards preached at Lowestoft, and died there.

Samuel Wood. * Ordained July 13. 1744, by Philip Doddridge, D. D. John Meadows. John Crompton. Samuel Wood, sen. Samuel Hebden. Julius Saunders. Samuel Wood, Swefland. Thomas Harmer. Thomas Scott, jun. and Thomas Stanton.

Andrew Bennet. Removed to America, and died there.

Jeremiah Long Field, * 1757, or January 1758.

John Walker, * 1760. Removed to Walpole, where he still officiates.

William Stuck. Removed to Dorking in Surrey: in 1797, was thro' illness disabled, and resigned his charge.

Henry Post Williams.

Samuel Say Toms, * August 22. 1773.

The Dissenters have a house licensed for public Worship, in the Castle-Ditch-Street,

Street, and were used for their protection when met for Social Prayer at each others houses, to license the principal of them; for instance, Mr. John Keer's, now the Griffin Inn; Mr. John Taylor's, at the World's-end, Saxted, now occupied by Mr. Ashford, &c. &c.

The Baptist Society has long since ceased at Framlingham, and no intelligence respecting its Ministers, &c. is now to be obtained.

In 1794, some preachers in Mr. Wesley's connexion came into the Town.—They preached at the house of a dissenter, and at the Meeting-House, 'till about August 1797; when they licensed the house of Mr. William Keer, baker: they have also licensed another house, belonging to Mr. Henry Wells. Their Congregation in the Town, and from the neighbouring Villages, consist of about 70 Persons, who resort to each house occasionally, for Worship.

Dennington Town Land in Framlingham.

“Nathan Wright, Esquire, Merchant and Citizen of London, forth Sonne of Robert Wright, Batchellor of Divinity, late Rector of this Parish, did give that Towne Land Lying In Framlingham, knowne by the name of Pitman's Grove, to this Parish, (*Dennington*) the whole yearely rent whereof is to be distributed amongst the most aged pious poor of this Parish, in bread weekly, and coats yearly, as in the account of John Clayton and Robert Kellam, Church wardens, for the Yeare 1654, may appeare.” (see pa. 353.)—*MS. penes Rev. G. Asby.*

Detached Notes.

Among the Harleian manuscripts, a book marked No. 1433, containing the grants of the 1st and 2nd of Rich. III. is a letter stating that certain sums of money were due to king Edw. IV. for the wardship of Thomas Plaistere, who held by knights service, of Ann, daughter and heir of John, late duke of Norfolk, which money that king had ordeyned to be employed in and upon the reparation of the castell of Framlingham; wherefore he (king Richard) willing that his late brother's appointment should be fulfilled, directs the said money to be forthwith paid to the duke of Norfolk.—To whom this letter was directed does not appear.—Grose's *Antiquities* (Suff.)

In the Collections belonging to Craven Ord, Esq. are Court Rolls for the Manor of Framlingham temp. Hen. 7th. 8th. and Eliz. and other Instruments; extracts from some of which, have been given in the preceding part of this Work. The late Mr. Martin's Papers respecting Framlingham, are said to be in possession of Thomas Aftle, Esq. keeper of the Records at the Tower. Sir John Fenn's Collection of Letters, lately published, (which include some on interesting subjects, dated from the Castle,) may be referred to, by the Curious Reader. Howard's *Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family*, contain an Account of the Office of Earl-Marshall, and a List of the Persons who held that dignity: of this Book, the Editor begs leave to make the following remark; some years ago he purchased a Copy of it from a Sale Catalogue for 1s. 6d. which he sold for 2s. 6d. Lately, he procured another Copy, for which he paid 6s. and he is informed, that the Book now sells as high as 12s! although originally published at about 3s.—The person of the Queen of Scots, appears to be described in a Letter, to Lord Burghlye, at the time of her Execution, in a very different manner from all other Historians; which reminds us of the expression of a great personage, that “truly (the relater) must be a delicate judge of the beauty of women.”

In 1744, a Mrs. Fynn lived at Framlingham, who had several old Portraits, at her death they were disposed

disposed of, and afterwards were purchased by the Rev. S. S. Toms; they are now in possession of the Editor.—Nine of them represent sketches of the Ancient Philosophers, and two others, the subjects of Laughter and Sorrow. Mr. Harvey's old Rolls, and other Curiosities, are long since dispersed.—Mr. Toms has a Manuscript Life and Diary of his Grandfather, Mr. Say, the Poet, with a Collection of original Letters upon interesting Subjects, which passed between Mr. Say, Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, and other literary Persons; in which are included some Anecdotes of the celebrated Lady Vane: he has also a Collection of Hymns, by Mr. Say, which hath not yet been published; also some Manuscript Sermons, and Treatises in Divinity, by the Rev. Owen Stockdon, of Chattisham in Suffolk, an ejected Minister in 1662.

The Rev. S. Kilderbee of Campsey-Ash, has in his possession an ancient Key, dug up in the Vicinity of the Castle, ornamented with *Ducal Coronets*. "In divers places of the Buildings, were the Arms of St. Edmund, Bigots, Segraves, Brothertons, and Mowbrays, carved or painted; and the Ring of a great Iron Door was garnish'd with *Ducal Coronets*."—Mag. Britan. (Suff.) pa. 222.

In the Account Book of the Chamberlains of Ipswich 1616, Paid "Sr Robt. Hitcham, Town Counsell £2. 13. 4."

1790, At the General Election, 49 Freeholders voted for Framlingham. And 5 for Saxted.

Add to pa. 328. Philip Osbaldeston buried somewhere in Kent, in Oct. 1727.
Christopher Selby, instituted 1728.
James Brookes, instituted 1735. He was buried in Framlingham Church-Yard 15. Feb. 1782, aged 86 Years.

Add to pa. 329. William Wyatt, instituted 1782.

A True TERRIER * of all the Glebe Lands, Messuages, Tenements, Portions of Tythes, and other Rights belonging to the Rectory and Parish Church of FRAMLINGHAM, in the County of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich, and now in the Possession of James Brook, Rector there, taken made and renewed, according to the Old Evidences and knowledge of the ancient Inhabitants, this fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and exhibited in the Visitation of the right reverend Father in God, Philip Lord Bishop of Norwich, holden at Woodbridge, the Sixth Day of June, in the said year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

FIRST, A Mansion House, Barn, and Stable, with a Yard, Garden, and all the Homestall, containing two Acres, one Rood, and twenty-nine Perches. The said Mansion House, Garden, and Homestall abutting upon the Church-Yard towards the East, and the Meer Meadows towards the West, and upon the Castle Hills towards the North, and upon the Meeting House and Black Horse Inn towards the South.

2A. 1R. 29P.

Also, one Pightle, containing two Roods, and thirty-five Perches, abutting upon

* The Ancient Terrier inserted in the preceding part of this Work, being somewhat disjointed, by Notes or Observations between several Paragraphs, and Mr. Hawes not considering it altogether legal; the Editor has procured the present Copy, which hath some Variations and Additions from the former, and is signed by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Chief Inhabitants, as a testimony of its legality.

on the Homestall aforefaid towards the West, and upon the King's Highway next the Street towards the East, and upon the Church-Yard aforefaid towards the South, and the Castle Hills towards the North.

OA. 2R. 35P.

Also, Two Pieces of Land called the Muck-hill-Close; one Piece thereof containing three Acres, three Roods, thirty-four Perches, abutting upon the Lands of Mr. Peirson, in Right of his Wife late the Widow Goodwin, towards the South, and upon the King's Highway towards the North, and upon the Town Land of Framlingham, and Widow Packard's Pightle, and on the part of the said Muck Hill Close towards the East, and upon the King's Highway towards the West.

3A. 3R. 34P.

Also, The other Piece of the said Muck Hill Close, containing two Roods, and twenty-nine Perches, abutting upon the Mansion House Garden and Pightle of the said Widow Packard's, East and South, and upon the other part of the said Muck Hill Close towards the West, and upon the King's Highway towards the North.

OA. 2R. 29P.

Also, One Piece of Land called the School House Pightle, containing one Acre, one Rood, and three Perches, abutting upon the King's Highway, called the hollow Lane towards the North, and upon the Orchard of the said Mr. Peirson towards the South, and abutteth upon the House and Yards of Thomas Aldous in right of his Wife late the Widow Sawyer, towards the East, and upon the River towards the West.

1A. 1R. 3P.

Also, Fairsfield Pightle, containing one Acre, one Rood, and twenty-six Perches, abutting upon the King's Highway towards the East, and upon the Lands late Thomas Mills', West and North, and upon the Fairsfield aforefaid towards the South.

1A. 1R. 26P.

Also, Bell Rope Meadow, given to provide Ropes for the Bells, when they were in Number five in the said Church, containing three Acres, and twenty Perches, abutting upon the King's Highway North and West, and upon the Lands late of John Corrance, Esquire, towards the South, and upon the Meadows late of William Lord, and the River towards the East.

3A. OR. 20P.

Also, Wild Hay, containing nine Acres, and twenty-eight Perches, abutting upon the Lands of the said Mr. Peirson towards the South, and upon the Packway towards the North, and upon the Town Lands of Framlingham aforefaid East and West.

9A. OR. 28P.

Also, Hither North Close, containing six Acres, two Roods, and thirty-nine Perches, abutting upon the Lands East, South, and West, and upon the further North Close towards the North.

6A. 2R. 39P.

Also, Farther North Close, containing four Acres, three Roods, and twenty-four Perches, abutting upon the hither North Close aforefaid towards the South, and upon the Lands late of William Smith towards the North and East, and the Lands of John Marken towards the West.

4A. 3R. 24P.

Also, Butt Pightle, together with that part of it taken into late John Tunmer's Yard, containing together one Acre, three Roods, and four Perches, abutting upon the Market Path, and Houses late of the said John Tunmer towards the North, and abutt upon the Lane leading into Castle Brookes towards the

South, and upon the Causey towards the West, and upon the Lands late William Tovell's, and the new Almshouse towards the East. 1A. 3R. 4P.

Also, Farther Castle Brook Close, alias Mill Close, containing five Acres, and thirty-seven Perches, abutting upon the Castle Brookes towards the North, and upon the Lands late of Thomas Mills, East and South, and upon the Lands of Jonathan Keer towards the West. 5A. OR. 37P.

Also, Hither Castle Brook Close, containing one Acre, three Roods, and twenty Perches, which lies in common with Lands late Mr. Thomas Mills's, One Head thereof abutteth upon the Castle Brookes towards the North, and upon the said Mill Close towards the West. 1A. 3R. 20P.

Also, Hermitage Close, containing five Acres, two Roods, and twenty-eight Perches, abutting upon Burton Meadow towards the North, and upon the King's Highway towards the South, and upon the Yards and Cottage late of Robert Hill, John Lyon, and John Harfant towards the East, and upon the Lands late of Joseph Bird, and formerly of Richard Waller's towards the West. 5A. 2R. 28P.

Also, Black Acre, containing one Acre, one Rood, and thirty-three Perches, abutting upon the Lincoln Ground, late of Thomas Mills aforesaid, North and West, and upon the Lands of the Heirs of Joseph Bird towards the South, and upon the Lands late of the said Joseph Bird towards the East. 1A. 1R. 33P.

Also, Popple Ditch Close, containing eight Acres, and eleven Perches, abutting upon the King's Highway towards the North, and upon Lincoln Ground aforesaid towards the South, and upon the Orchard of New Street towards the West, and upon the Lands late of the said Joseph Bird towards the East. 8A. OR. 11P.

Also, Park Close, containing five Acres, and thirty-three Perches, abutting upon the King's Highway South and West, and upon the Park Lands towards the East, and upon the Lands late of John Clayton, North. 5A. OR. 33P.

Also, Seaman's Close, four Acres, two Roods, and fourteen Perches, lying within the Lands of Thomas Mulliner's, formerly Gibbs's. 4A. 2R. 14P.

Also, Shimen's Pightle, containing about an Acre, lying in common within the Lands late of Heroin Wright, except one head thereof, abutting upon the King's Highway towards the East. 1A. OR. OP.

Also, One Piece of Glebe, containing about an Acre, lying in Common within the Lands called the Launds, excepting one head thereof, abutting upon the Green way towards the East leading to Lampard Brooke, and upon the Lands belonging to the said Launds, South. 1A. OR. OP.

Also, a Piece of two Roods, lying in a Meadow beyond Fairfield, called Pin Meadow, that pay three Shillings a Year.

Also, in Strawberry Hills, late Mr. William Syred's Land, a Piece intermingled, that anciently paid twelve pence a Year.

Also, a Piece, intermingled with Mr. ——— Baxter's Land, formerly Robert Holland's, Gent. that paid five Shillings a Year.

There is also in the said Parish, a little Manor of Freehold Tenants, belonging to the Rectory, whose Names and Annual Rents, are as follow,

John

John Buck, for Stair House, late Thomas Neale's, the Sum of 10d.
 Thomas Aldous, in Right of his Wife, late the Widow of John Sawyer, the Sum of 6d.
 Samuel Kilderbee, for late John Shepperd's, the Sum of 5d.
 Samuel Kilderbee, the Sum of 5d.
 Robert Jeaffreson, for late Mrs. More's, the Sum of 5d.
 Stephen Welton, and Others, for the Black Swan, late Sarah Welton's, the Sum of 5d.
 Richard Spalding, the Sum of 5d.
 John Hayward, the Sum of 5d.
 Widow Packard, the Sum of 2d½.

Item, all Tithes, as Corn, Hemp, Flax, Roots, Turnips, &c. within the said Parish of Framlingham, are paid to the Rector or his Tenants, in their proper Kind. And there, no Customs in the said Parish, but only these undermentioned as follows.

	s.	d.
Also, for Lactage, each Cow, two pence,	0	2
Also, for upland mowing Ground, threepence per Acre,	0	7
Also, for low meadow, four-pence per Acre,		
Also, Calves, the Tenth or seventh, or Ten Shillings; if under seven, each, one Shilling,	10	0
Also, Heiffers, each, two pence,	0	2
Also, Buds, each a penny,	0	1
Also, Saddle-Horses or Mares, sixpence,	0	6
Also, Colts, each two pence,	0	2
Also, Lambs, the Tenth or Seventh; or four Shillings under seven, each an halfpenny,	4	0
Also, Wool, the Tenth or Seventh Fleece.		
Also, Pigs, the Tenth or Seventh, or two Shillings if under, each an halfpenny,	2	0
Also, Sheep, one penny,	0	1
Also, Geese, the Tenth or Seventh in kind, or at Mich. 1 Shilling if under seven, each a penny,	1	0
Also, Hens Eggs, the Tenth or Seventh; Turkey Eggs the Tenth or Seventh, or young in kind.		
Also, Hearth Hen, six pence,—Orchard, two pence,—Skep of Bees, a penny,	0	9
Also, Wind Mills, eight Shillings,	8	0
Also, Offerings for every Person above sixteen years, two pence,	0	2
Also, Churching, four pence,—registering four pence,	0	8
Also, Burials,	0	6
Also, Mortuaries, for such as die worth forty Pounds, to pay — for others under that value, Six Shillings and eight pence, or three Shillings and four pence.	10	0

But

But these Customs and manner of Tything do not extend to the Park or other Demefne Lands of the Manor of Framlingham.

Houses and Lands belonging to the said Parish of Framlingham, the Rents whereof are Yearly received by the Churchwardens, and expended about Repairs of it, and other Charges belonging to their Office, (viz.)

First, A Cottage in New Street, inhabited at present by several poor Persons.

Also, One Piece of Land, containing about fifteen Acres, abutting upon the Lands of Dis Town Farm, East and North, and upon the Rectory Land called Wild Hay towards the West, and upon the Lands late of John Corrance, Esq. towards the South. 15A. OR. OP.

Also, One Close, containing three Acres, abutting upon Wild Hay aforesaid towards the East, and upon the Lyons Close towards the West, and upon the Lands of the said Mr. Peirson towards the South, and upon the Packway towards the North. 3A. OR. OP.

Also, One Close, called Pretties, containing about Six Acres, abutting upon the Lands of the said Mr. Peirson, and the Rectory Land called Muckhill's Close, West and South, and upon the Lyon Close and Packway towards the East, and upon the Pightle of the Widow Packard towards the North. 6A. OR. OP.

Also, A Meadow, containing about an Acre, abutting upon the King's Highway towards the East, and upon the River towards the West, and upon the Lands of Sir John Rous towards the South, and upon the Yard belonging to Benjamin Lyon's Cottage towards the North. 1A. OR. OP.

Also, Two Pieces of Land, containing seven Acres, abutting upon the Lands late of John Goodwin, East and North, and upon the Lands late of John Corrance, Esq. towards the West, and upon Cold Hall Lane towards the South; all which Lands are at the Yearly Rent of 26 Pounds, and employed as aforesaid. 7A. OR. OP.

There is in the said Town a Free School, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, about the Year one thousand six hundred and thirty six, endowed with Forty Pounds a Year, issuing out of the Demefne Lands of the Manor of Framlingham. There is also in the said Town, an Hospital or Almshouse for twelve Persons, endowed by the said Sir Robert Hitcham, who have each a convenient Apartment, and Forty Shillings every Year, for a blue Gown and Firing, and two Shillings per Week during Life, who are thus maintained out of the said Demefne Lands; upon the same Establishment, there is twenty Pounds a Year, payable to a Minister for reading of Prayers twice a Day, to those that partake of this Benefaction. And five Pounds a Year, to the Sexton of the said Church.

There is also Forty Shillings a Year issuing out of Greenwich Hospital, for the repairing and clean keeping of a Monument erected in the said Church, by Henry Howard earl of Northampton, in Memory of the Earl and Countess of Surry.

There is in the said Town, another Hospital or Almshouse, founded by Mr. Thomas Mills, in the Year one thousand seven hundred and three, for six Persons (the House being capable for eight), there are at present that Number therein, who have each a convenient apartment, and an outward Garment, and thirty Shillings every Year for firing, and two Shillings and Sixpence per Week, who are

are thus maintained out of certain Lands lying in Framlingham, Donnington, Parham, Wickham, Petistry, Ufford, and Dallinghoo, in the Hands of Trustees, appointed by the Will of the Donor the said Thomas Mills. He the said Thomas Mills gave also Forty Shillings a Year, to be paid Quarterly, into the Hands of the Overseers of the Poor of the said Town, by his Treasurer for the time being, to be distributed to the Poor of the said Town, in Bread.

Richard Porter, Esquire, gave by his Will, eighteen two penny Loaves, to be distributed by the Churchwardens of the said Parish, to the Poor every Sunday, in the said Church, payable out of the Griffin Inn in Framlingham, for ever.

Mr. Warner gave also sixteen penny Loaves, to be distributed to the Poor, by the said Churchwardens, every Sunday, Christmas Day, and good Friday, in the said Church, payable out of certain Lands lying in Hacheston, in the said County of Suffolk, for Ever. He also gave Six Shillings and eight Pence, for a Sermon to be preached in the said Church, every Good Friday, payable out of the said Lands.

Mr. Bryant Harding, gave also ten Shillings, for a Sermon to be preached in the said Church, every Shrove Tuesday, for ever, to be paid out of certain Lands lying in Much Birch, in the County of Essex.

A true Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Books, Ornaments, and Utensils belonging to the said Parish of Framlingham, in the said County of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich.

First, Two large silver Flaggons, one bought with Commutation Money given by Mr. Commissary *Tanner*; and the other, Gift of *John Coggeshall*, Gent. A brass branch for twenty Lights, given by the said *John Coggeshall*. Also, one silver Cup with a Cover, weighing thirteen ounces. Also, one silver Plate, weighing nine ounces and an half. Also, One Carpet for the Communion Table fringed with Silk. Also, a Pulpit cloth and Cushion of the same. Also, one fine Linen Cloth, and two fine Napkins, for the Communion Table. Also, two Surplices of fine Holland. Also, a Common Prayer Book. Also, a Large Bible of the last Translation, in two Volumes. Also, the Book of Homilies. An Organ upon a Gallery at the West End of the Church. Also, eight Bells with Frames. Also, a Clock and Chimes. Also, two Water Engines, with two dozen of leather Buckets.

In Testimony of the Truth of the above mentioned Particulars, We the Minister, Churchwardens, and chief Inhabitants have set our Hands, the Day and Year above writte.

JAMES BROOKES, Rector.

STEPHEN WELTON, }
DANIEL BULL, } Churchwardens.

SAM. ^L KILDERBEE.	JO. ^S BARKER.	} Chief Inhabitants.
W. ^M SPALDING.	JOHN SPALDING.	
RICH. ^D SPALDING.	JOHN COTTINGHAM.	
JOHN DAWKINS.	JASPER GOODWIN.	
JOHN DOUGHTY.	WILL. ^M PAYNE.	

Number

Number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the Parish of Framlingham, during two Periods of 20 Years each; the first beginning with the year 1743, and ending at 1762. The second Period begins in 1773, and ends in 1792.

First Period.				Second Period.					
No.	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.	No.	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.		
1743	1	35	9	32	1773	1	46	12	29
1744	2	43	11	19	1774	2	34	9	42
1745	3	40	13	42	1775	3	32	9	29
1746	4	31	5	24	1776	4	55	6	24
1747	5	41	10	29	1777	5	48	8	44
1748	6	34	9	32	1778	6	43	16	35
1749	7	42	9	37	1779	7	45	14	40
1750	8	31	9	35	1780	8	40	18	36
1751	9	36	10	42	1781	9	50	14	44
1752	10	27	10	35	1782	10	38	10	46
1753	11	34	8	19	1783	11	34	11	43
1754	12	36	9	26	1784	12	43	15	36
1755	13	38	9	33	1785	13	64	12	32
1756	14	27	11	21	1786	14	55	12	32
1757	15	40	7	33	1787	15	46	12	29
1758	16	33	8	40	1788	16	53	11	30
1759	17	32	13	30	1789	17	52	10	21
1760	18	45	11	27	1790	18	69	14	37
1761	19	39	8	34	1791	19	53	10	33
1762	20	35	10	25	1792	20	60	14	30
719 189 615				960 237 692					
52 --- ---				79 --- ---					

Total 771 | 189 | 615 | Total 1039 | 237 | 692 |

Increase in the Second Period,—Baptisms, 268. | Marriages, 48. | Burials, 77.

•• The Number of Baptisms of Dissenters in the first Period, (52) commenced Aug. 1. 1744, ending with 1755. The second Period, (79) commenced from Aug. 16. 1774, ending with 1792: in which year they opened a Burying-Ground, separate from the Church-Yard.

¶ In 1787, the Inhabitants of Framlingham of all Denominations, were 1796.

During the Usurpation, Banns of Marriage were usually proclaimed in the Market-Place, and solemnized by Justices of the Peace, Mayors, or Bailiffs of Corporations. The two following Entries are exhibited as Specimens, during that Period.

“ The daies of publication of Mariage was the 8th, and the 15th, and the 29 of Aprill: betweene Edward Shiming, widower, & Marie Paxman, single woman, both of Framlingham, in this Countie, 1655.

These Persons were married by me
May the 9th 1655. John Sheppard. ”

“ The daies of publication of Marriage betweene Philip Fuller and Elizabeth Bucknham, both single folkes, of Woodbridge, weare the 30 of August, & the 6, & the 13 of September: 1656: and weare married there, by on of the 2 Bales of Ipsh. the 29 of Septem. 1656.”—Framl. Register.

Memoranda.

“ The 21st of Jannarre Ano 1614, ther was such a water at the Mill bredge, as the like was neuer scene in any man's tyme then lyueynge, and the nekt daye after begane the great showe, wch laye full seauen weekes.”—Framl. Register, pa. 60.

N. B. The old Register begins in the year 1560, together with another subsequent, prior to the Periods here inserted, have been so imperfectly kept, as to render it impracticable to draw any certain conclusion of the progressive increase of the Inhabitants of this Place.

Before the Marriage Act passed in 1753, it was the Custom in most Towns, to go to some Neighbouring Village to be married.

Parish Register.
Dissenters Register.

A CATALOGUE OF PLANTS

GROWING IN, AND NEAR THE PARISH OF FRAMLINGHAM.

There being no great diversity of soil, nor any extensive morafs, or other uncultivated land, in the bounds of this Place, there is consequently no great number of Plants to be found which are usually denominated RARE; a few such however occur, and those which are not so, (with the exception of the most common species) seem to claim some notice in a Work appropriated to local and circumstantial enquiry. G. C.

- Achillea Ptarmica*. Marsh Yarrow, Sneezewort or Goose-tongue.---in the wet Meadows, and about the Mere.
- Adoxa moschatellina*. Tuberous moschatel, small green flowered Ranunculus.---in dry and shady places, common.
- Ægopodium Podagraria*. Goutweed.---sparingly near the Town, uncultivated ground.
- Agrimonia eupatoria*. Common Agrimony.---in lanes, hedges, &c.
- Alisma ranunculoides*. lesser Water Plantain.
- *Damafronum*. star-headed Water Plantain.---both in the stagnant waters, the latter sparingly.
- Alopecurus agrestis*. field Fox-tail-Grass.---among corn frequently.
- Allium ursinum*. Wild Garlic or Ramsons.---in moist and shady places, but not common.
- Anagallis arvensis*. common Pimpernel.
- ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS*. Ever-green Alkanet.---in the old Road to Parham, after you pass the run of water before the first houses on the right hand: it is a RARE Plant in Suffolk.
- Anemone nemorosa*. Wood Anemone.---in shady places, on the borders of the meadows next Easton and Parham.
- Angelica sylvestris*. Wild Angelica.---in the moist hedges about the Mere, and other places.
- Anthemis Cotula*. Mayweed.---in the corn fields.
- *arvensis*. Corn Camomile, Mayweed with crowned Seeds.---among corn.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Sweet smelling or vernal Grass.---plentifully in the poorest soil. In fenny ground.
- Antirrhinum Elatine*. sharp pointed Fluellin.
- *spurium*. round-leaved Fluellin.---both among corn, particularly pease and beans, and often together.
- *orontium*. less Toadflax.---in the more sandy soil; found sparingly with turnips.
- Aphanes Arvensis*. Pursley Pierl.---in the lighter soils frequently.
- Apium graveolens*. Smallage or Wild Celery.---in the Mere, &c.
- Arabis thaliana*. Wall Cresse.---in sandy banks in the spring near the Town.
- Arenaria trinervia*. plantain leaved Sandwort.---in dry ditches, and other shady places.
- Asplenium Scolopendrium*. Harts-tongue.---in moist shades.
- *Trichomanes*. Wall Maidenhair.---on old walls.
- *ruta-muraria*. Wall Rue.---with the former, both sparingly.
- ATROPA BELLADONNA*. DEVALE or Deadly Nightshade.---about the Castle; this is not readily found, but we are assured it still grows there, nor is it easily to be extirpated.
- Berberis vulgaris*. Barberry or Pipperidge-Bush.---in the fields next Parham.
- Betonica Officinalis*. Wood Betony.---ofteneft in meadows.
- Bidens tripartita*. Hemp Agrimony.---in ditches, common.
- *cernua*. drooping Bidens.---in ditches, more sparingly.
- Bryonia alba*. White Bryony.---in the hedges.
- Borago*. Common Borage.---on dunghills and waste places. A doubtful native of this Country.
- Bunium Bulbocastanum*. Earth-nut, Pig-nut.---in the meadows.
- Butomus umbellatus*. flowering Rush.---this beautiful Plant grows in the ditches about the Mere, plentifully.
- Bromus secalinus*. vulgo Drank or field Brome Grass.---in Corn.
- Caltha palustris*. Marsh Marygold.---the variety with double flower has been found in or near the bounds of Framlingham.
- Campanula latifolia*. giant Bell-flower or Throat-wort.

- wort.—in hedges near Glemham, in the road.
- Campanula hybrida*. Corn Bell-flower.—in the lighter corn lands.
- Cardamine pratense*. Lady's smock, occurs with a double flower.
- *Amara*. bitter Lady's Smock.—in moist lanes and hedges, near Glemham.
- *hirsuta*. hairy Cardamine.—on the Castle Walls, &c.
- CARDUUS ERIOPHORUS*. Globe Thistle, woolly-headed Thistle.—in the Woodbridge road near the Town.—in a sand pit on the left side going to Parham.
- Carex*. about fifteen Species of *Cyperus* Grass may be gathered round this Place, of which, the *CURTA* is the most rare; it occurs in pastures but sparingly: the *EXTENSA* has also been found.
- Carlina vulgaris*. Wild Carline.—found near Easton, in pastures.
- Carum Carvi*. Carraways.—sometimes found in corn fields.
- Caucalis Anthriscus*. prickly Seeded *Caucalis*.—in hedges.
- *arvensis*. field *Caucalis*.—in the open field; not in hedges.
- *nodosa*. Knotted *Caucalis*.—road sides, pastures, walls.
- *scandicina*. dwarf *Caucalis*.—among rubbish, on dry banks.
- Centaurea Cyanus*. Blue-bottle.—among corn, in the lighter soils.
- Cerastium semidecandrium*. least Mouse-ear Chickweed.
- *pumilum*. (Withering vol. 2. page 435.) low *Cerastium* with long Capsula and five Stamina.—in the sand pits, and other dry places.
- *aquaticum*. Water *Cerastium*.—about the Mere.
- Chærophyllum sylvestre*. early Chervil, with smoother green stalk.
- *temulentum*. late Chervil, with rougher reddish stalk.—both in the hedges and fields.
- Chara vulgaris*. Common Chara.—in ditches.
- Circæa lutetiana*. Enchanter's Nightshade.—about the Castle.
- Clinopodium vulgare*. Wild Basil.—near the Town, in banks, &c.
- Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.—found at Easton, and the bordering Parishes; therefore probably in Framlingham.
- Conyza squarrosa*. Plowman's spikenard.—on the dry banks, next Glemham.
- Coriandrum sativum*. Coriander.—found like Carraway, sometimes among corn, probably accidentally sown.
- Cornus sanguinea*. Gatter Tree.—common in hedges.
- Crepis tectorum*. Smooth Succory Hawkweed, with several of its varieties.—in the meadows, &c.
- *biennis*. rough Succory Hawkweed.—in the roads and hedges.
- Daphne Laureola*. Spurge Laurel.—in woods, next Easton.
- Datura Stramonium*. Thorn Apple.—has been found on dunghills near the Town, but probably by accident.
- Dipsacus pilosus*. small Teasel or Shepherd's-rod.—in hedges.
- Echium vulgare*. Viper's Bugloss, sometimes occurs with a white flower.—in the lighter corn lands.
- Epilobium hirsutum*. (Withering vol. 2. 367.) large flowered Willow-herb.
- *parviflorum*. (Ibid.) Woolly Willow-herb.
- *palustre*. Marsh Willow-herb.
- *montanum*. smooth Willow-herb.—all these are sufficiently common: the *Palustre* in the Mere.
- Eriophorum angustifolium*. (Withering vol. 2. 72.) Cotton Grass.—in fenny and wet land sparingly.
- Ervum tetraspermum*. smooth Tare with four seeded pods.
- *hirsutum*. rough Tare with two seeded pods.—both in corn, and borders of fields, &c.
- Erysimum cheiranthoides*. Treacle Mustard or Worm-seed.—among corn. The *Officinale*, *Alliaria*, and *Barbarea*, are also common.
- Evonymus europæus*. Spindletree. Prickwood.—in hedges, in the Woodbridge road, near Parham.
- Eupatorium Cannabinum*. Water Hemp Agrimony.—in ditches.
- Euphorbia amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge.—in the woods and hedges common, as in all this part of Suffolk; but a scarce Plant in several Counties.
- Fragaria vesca*. Wood Strawberry.—in lanes, woods, &c.
- *sterilis*. early barren dit.—on dry banks.
- Galeopsis tetrahit*, flore amplo luteo, labio purpureo. the large flowered Nettle Hemp.—found among turnips.
- Gentiana Centaurium*. (Withering vol. 2. 254.) Chironia. Centaury, with red and white flowers.—in pastures.
- Geranium

- Geranium*. the *Cicutarium*, *Molle*, *Dissectum*, and *Robertianum*, i. e. Hemlock, soft, jagged and ferid Cranesbill the common Species only, are hitherto found here.
- Gnaphalium uliginosum*. Marsh Cudweed.—in moist places, marshes, &c.
- *montanum*. least Cudweed.—in the dry hills.
- Helleborus fœtidus*. Setterwort or Bearsfoot.—near cottage gardens, but probably planted.
- Heracleum angustifolium*. narrow leaved Cow-Parsnip.—only a variety of the common, and found with it.
- Hieracium subaudum*. shrubby Hawkweed.—in the hedges, next Easton.
- *murorum*. Wall Hawkweed.—in lanes near the Town, but sparingly.
- Hippuris vulgaris*. Marestail.—in the ditches about the Mere.
- Hottonia palustris*. Water Violet.—in the deeper and clearer ditches which do not dry up.
- Hyoseris minima*. Swines Succory.—in turnip fields, but not common.
- Hypochaeris radicata*. long rooted Hawkweed.—in pastures, banks.
- Hypericum dubium*. (Withering vol. 2. 664.) imperforate St. John's Wort.—in a plantation near the Castle. A common Plant in this part of Suffolk, though but lately noticed.
- Iberis nudicaulis*. least Candy Turf.—in sand pits, among gravel, and on banks.
- Inula pulicaria*. less Fleabane.—in places where water stood in the winter; wet pasture land, &c. SCARCE.
- Jacione montana*. Sheeps Scabious.—on the dry hilly pastures.
- Lactuca virofa*. Wild Lettuce.—on dry banks.
- Lathyrus nyssolia*. crimson Graft Vetch.—in meadows, generally near the hedges.—About Parham and Easton.
- Lemna minor*. Common Ducks Meat, with single root.
- *polyrrhiza*. Ducks Meat, with several roots.
- *trifolia*. Ivy-leaved Ducks Meat.—all in ditches, &c.
- Lichen pulmonarius*. Lungwort; is seldom found in Suffolk.—it grows sparingly on some of the trees, about the borders of Easton and Parham.
- Lithospermum officinale*. Common Corn-mint.—in the lanes.
- *arvensis*. Corn Corn-mint, sometimes appears, but is not common.
- Lolium temulentum*. Annual Darnel.—the frequent among corn.
- *perenne*. Darnel with compound Spike.—in rich soils.
- Lychnis dioica*. the male, female and androgynous varieties, both white and red, occur in the hedges and lanes.
- *flos cuculi*. the white variety of the Wild Williams.—found in woods, near Parham.
- Lycoperdon Bovilla*. The very large Puff ball, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, is found in the pastures about this Place.
- *stellatum*. Star Puff ball.—in shady and close places, hedge ditches, &c.
- Lycopus europæus*. Jack-a-napes. Water Horehound.—in ditch sides, and wet banks.
- Lythrum nemorum*. Wood Loosestrife. In woods.
- *nummularia*. Moneywort. In wet pastures.
- *tenella*. Marsh Pimpernel. In loose senny ground.
- Lythrum salicaria*. Common Loosestrife.—beside the larger ditches.
- Matricaria inodora*. Corn Feverfew.—in fields sparingly.
- Melampyrum sylvaticum*. Yellow Cow wheat.—in plantations, woods, &c.
- Melica nutans*. Wood Melle Grass.—among trees, by Cransford.
- Milissa Calamintha*. Calamint.—by road sides, banks, &c.
- Mentha sylvestris*. Horse-mint.
- *villosa*. (Hudson 250.) Hairy-mint.
- *aquatica*. (Hudson 251.) Water mint.
- *arvensis*. Corn-mint.—thence near the Town.
- *Pulegium*.—near Parham, in moist pastures.
- Menyanthes trifoliata*. Buckbean.—in the moist shady grounds.
- Myosotis scorpioides*. Scorpion's Legale, with small yellow flowers.—upon the Castle Walls.
- Myosurus minimus*. Minivetil, a small little Plant.—found near the borders of Parham, Easton, and probably grows upon the borders.
- Nardus stricta*. Hair-grass.—on the sandy land.
- Nepeta Cataracta*. Cat-mint.—in hedges, about Easton and Colnham.
- Opiliodictyon nigrum*. Black Bog-weed.—in the meadows, common.
- Opuntia stricta*. Hedge-sed Cypripedium.—in the meadows, common.

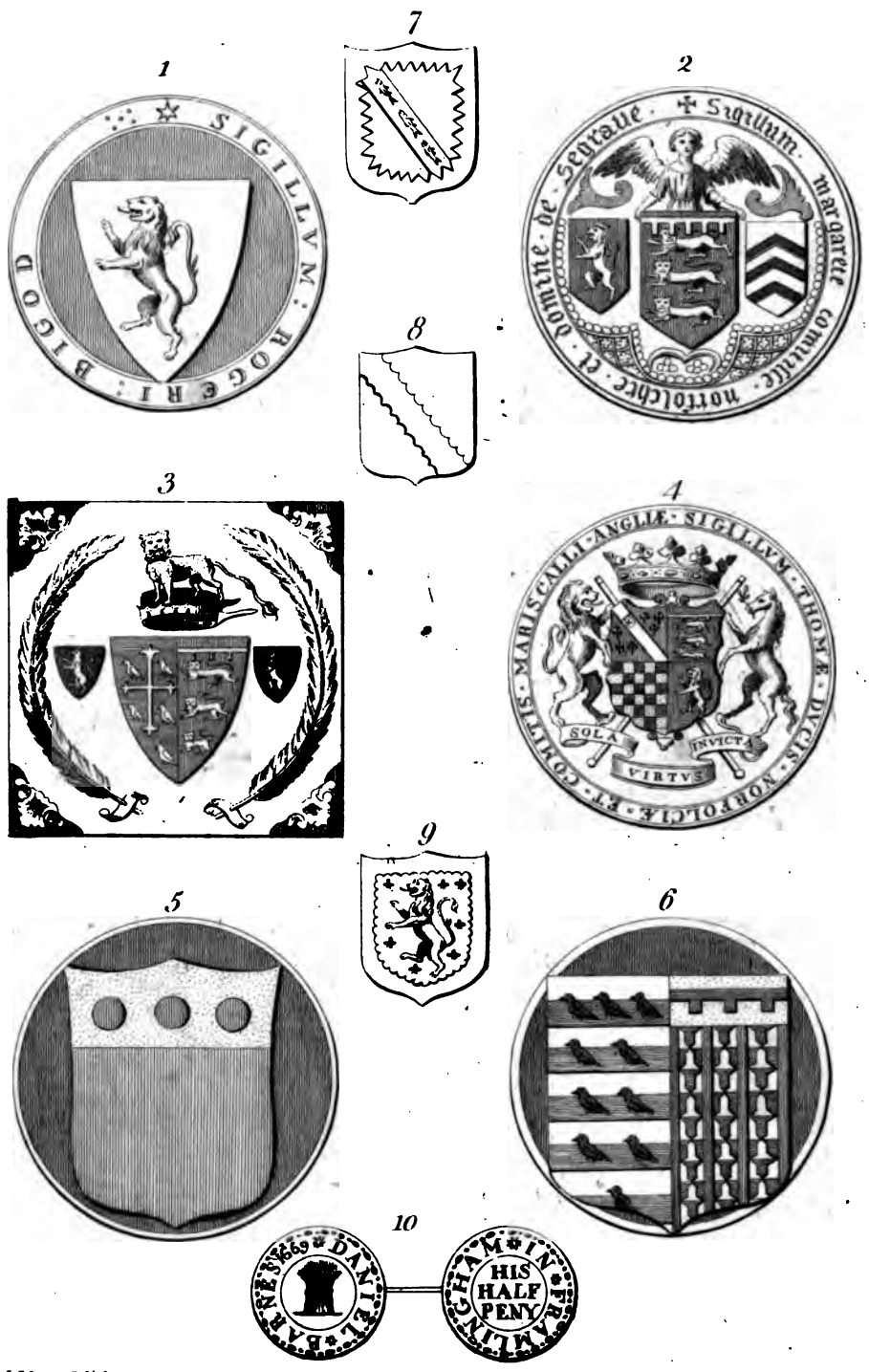
- Ophrys spiralis*. Triple Ophrys or Ladies Traces
---in several meadows near Easton and Cransford.
--- *ovata*. Twayblade.---in the woods.
--- *apifera*. Bee Ophrys or Orchis.---in a pit near the Broad Waters: in pastures.
--- *muscifera*. fly Ophrys, RARE.---in dry pastures, near Glemham.
Orchis bifolia. Butterfly Orchis.---in several woods.
--- *pyramidalis*. pyramidal Orchis.---in the meadows.
--- *mascula*. male Orchis.---in the woods, common.
--- *morio*. female Orchis.---in all the grafts lands.
--- *latifolia*. broad leaved or hollow stalked Orchis.---in the wet and soft meadows, fen, &c.
--- *maculata*. spotted Orchis.---in most grafts land.
--- *conopsea*. sweet Orchis.---in meadows, sparingly.
Ornithopus perpusillus. Birdsfoot.---in sandy and light soils.
Ornithogalum. large drooping flowered Star of Bethlehem. There is a mistake respecting this Plant: it is the Nutans of Linnaeus, the Neapolitanum of Parkinson and Gerard, it is accurately described in Ray's History pa. 1152.---frequently found in orchards, Church-yards, and about towns and villages; whether a native or not, is doubtful.
Oxalis acetosella. Wood-forrel.---scattered in woods and shady places.
Papaver agremone, *rhoeas*, and *dubium*, are common; i. e. the long rough headed Poppy, the smooth long, and smooth round; the rough round has not yet occurred.
Pastinaca sylvestris. Wild Parsnip.---common near the Town, and some are large, viz. one inch diameter or more at the root.
Pedicularis sylvatica. Lousewort.---near Easton bounds.
Phellandrium aquaticum. Water Hemlock.---in the ditches below the Castle.
Picris echioides. rough Ox-tongue.---in the road sides.
--- *hieracioides*. rough Hawkweed.---in the road to Parham.
Polygonum amphibium. amphibious Knotgrass.---in the Mere.
--- *pensylvanicum*. Persicary with spotted stalk.---in the roads.
--- *hydropiper*. Arsefmart.---in watery places.
Potamogeton crispum. curled Pondweed.
--- *ferratum*. ferrated Pondweed.
--- *pusillum*. small Pondweed.---in the ditches.
Prenanthes muralis. Wall Prenanthes.---in shady lanes, dry ditches, &c.
Primula elatior. Ox-lips, the greater Primrose. This Plant occurs with single flowers and clustered from the same root. It is evidently an hybrite Plant, between the Cowslip and Primrose, partaking sometimes more of the latter, but in other Specimens approaching nearly to the former.
Prunus Padus. Birds Cherry.---in woods.
--- *cerasus*. Wild Cherry.---in woods and plantations.
Ranunculus flammula. procumbent Spearwort. (It however grows erect among the reeds in the Mere, &c.)
--- *Lingua*. erect Spearwort: with the former, less branched. The other species of English Crowfoot are found here, the *Parvislorus* excepted.
Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn.---in the hedges. The Frangula is seldom found in this part of Suffolk.
Rumex crispus. the common or curled Dock.
--- *hydrolapathum*. Water Dock.---in the ditches.
--- *Sanguineus*. Blood Dock.
--- *obtusifolius*. (Withering vol. 2. 357.)---in dunghills, yards, &c.
Sagina procumbens, and *Apetala*. the creeping Pearlworks.---both in dry and shady places.
--- *erecta*. upright Pearlwork.---in pastures, pits, and gravelly places.
Sagittaria sagittifolia. Arrow-head.---in the Mere ditches.
Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder.---in the Wood-bridge road.
--- *nigra foliis variegatis*. variegated Elder.---in the same Road.
Samolus valerandi. Water Pimpernel.---in the wet loose soil of the Mere.
Sanicula europæa. Sanicle.---in the woods.
Saponaria officinalis. Sopewort.---in the road to Woodbridge, immediately beyond the Broad Waters, on the left hand.
Satyrion viride. Green Satyrion.---in several meadows near Cransford. It is a rare Plant in most parts of England; but common in this part of Suffolk.
Scirpus sylvaticus. Millet Cyperus-grass.---this Plant cannot be said to grow precisely in the bounds of Framlingham, but is very

- very near ; it occurs at Cransford, and Swefling, and various places in the progress of the River Ald. RARE.
- Scrophularia nodosa*. Figwort.---in hedges frequently.
- *aquatica*. Water Betony.---by waters, very common.
- Scutellaria galericulata*. Skull-cap or hooded Willow-herb.---by the sides of several ditches.
- Sedum reflexum*. Yellow Stone-crop.---on some old buildings.
- *acre*. Wall Pepper.---on the Castle, and other walls.
- *Telephium*. Orpine.---in the road sides, sparingly.
- Sempervivum tectorum*. House-leek.
- Sherardia arvensis*. little Field Madder. ---in corn fields, &c.
- Silene Anglica*. English Catchfly.---among corn in the lighter soils.
- *noctiflora*. night flowering Catchfly.---more common, among corn.
- Sisymbrium sylvestre*. Water Rocket.---in marshy moist places.
- Sium latifolium*. broad leaf Water Parsnip.---in the larger ditches.
- *angustifolium*. narrow leaved ditto.
- *nodiflorum*. creeping dit.---both common.
- Smyrniololium*. Alexanders.---about Cransford and Glemham; on road sides.
- Spiraea filipendula*. Dropwort.---in pastures, but not common.
- Stachys palustris*. Clown's All-heal.---in grass and corn lands.
- *sylvestris*. Hedge-nettle.---very common.
- *arvensis*. Corn Stachys.---in the more sandy soils.
- Stellaria Holostea*. Stitchwort.---common in the hedges and road sides.
- *graminea*. less Stitchwort.---in borders of fields and woods.
- *uliginosa*. (Withering vol. 2. 420.)---Marsh Stitchwort.---in moist places, ditch sides, &c.
- Stratiotes Aloides*. fresh Water Aloe or Water Soldier.---said to grow in the deeper waters; the Castle Ditch; in Lowdham-Hall Mere: it is frequent in Suffolk.
- Symphytum officinale*. Comfrey.---by the side of the larger ditches.
- Tamus communis*. Black Bryony.---on the hedges, common.
- Tanacetum vulgare*. Tanfy.---frequent by the wayside.
- Teucrium scorodonia*. Wood Sage.---in the more gravelly soils, but not common.
- Thalictrum flavum*. Meadow Rue.---by the sides of the larger ditches.
- Thlaspi campestre*. Mithridate Mustard.---in the more gravelly soils.
- *arvense*. large podded Treacle Mustard. in the corn fields.
- Tragopogon pratense*. Yellow Goats-beard.---meadows, &c.
- Trifolium Melilotus*. Common Melilot.---sides of roads, corn fields, &c.
- *ochroleucum*. Yellow Trefoil.---in the pastures frequently: a rare Plant in many parts of England.
- *pratense*. Clover with a white flower occurs here.
- *arvense*. Hare's-foot Trefoil.---in sand and gravel.
- *medium*. the Alpestre of Hudson.---perennial Clover or Marle Grass, Clover with a long leaf.---in the woods about Easton, Glemham, &c.
- *subterraneum*. Dwarf white Trefoil.---sparingly, by the road sides.
- *filiforme*. least Trefoil.---in wet and cold soils.
- Triglochin palustre*. Marsh Arrow-headed Grass.---in the Mere sides.
- Typha latifolia*. greater Reed Mace.---common in the waters.
- *ANGUSTIFOLIA*. less Reed Mace.---in the boggy places at the bottom of a plantation near the Castle. It is not a common Plant.
- Valeriana officinalis*. Valerian.---in the moist hedges.
- *dioica*. Marsh Valerian.---in the Mere.
- *locusta*. Lambs Lettuce.---in dry light lands, by the Town.
- Verbascum Lychnitis*. White Mullein.---in the way to Parham.
- Veronica anagallis*. Water Speedwell.---in the ditches.
- Vicia Cracca*. Turfed Vetch.---in the hedges, very common.
- *lathyroides*. small dwarf Vetch, early, with a small blue flower.---in the sand pits, &c.
- Viscum album*. Mistletoe.---on Apple Trees, frequently.





Seals &c.



J. Johnson Delin!

J. Taylor Junr. sculp!

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

1. Portrait of Sir ROBERT HITCHAM, Knight, to face the TITLE. (see pa. 203, &c.)
2. View of FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, - - - - - pa. 8.
3. View of FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH, - - - - - --- 290.
4. ICHNOGRAPHY of FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH, shewing the situation of
the principal MONUMENTS, GRAVE-STONES, &c. - - - - - --- 297.
5. View of the TOMB of the EARL and COUNTESS of SURRY, - - - --- 299.
6. View of the TOMB of the TWO WIVES of THOMAS HOWARD, Duke
of NORFOLK, - - - - - --- 301.
---and of Sir ROBERT HITCHAM, Knight, pa. 303. both on one Plate.
7. View of the TOMB of HENRY FITZROY, Duke of RICHMOND and SO-
MERSET, - - - - - --- 301.
8. View of the TOMB of THOMAS HOWARD, Duke of NORFOLK, - --- 302.
9. View of SEXTED CHURCH, - - - - - --- 323.
10. Plate of SEALS, &c.---No. 1. "SIGILLVM : ROGERI : BIGOD." The
Seal of ROGER BIGOD : a little enlarged from an ancient Print.---No. 2.
"Sigillum . margarete . comitisse . norfolchre . et . domine . de . Segraue ."
The Seal of MARGARET, Countess of NORFOLK, and Lady of SE-
GRAVE, (from Mr. Hawes's MS.) see pa. 42.---No. 3. Arms of THO-
MAS Lord MOWBRAY, (from Mr. Hawes's MS.) see pa. 44.---No. 4.
"SIGILLVM . THOMÆ . DVCIS . NORFOLCIÆ . ET . COMITIS .
MARISCALLI . ANGLIÆ." The Seal of THOMAS, Duke of NOR-
FOLK, and EARL MARSHALL of ENGLAND. " (from the Die in the
Collection of the present Duke of Norfolk, found at Framlingham.)---No. 5.
Arms of Sir ROBERT HITCHAM, Knight, (from Mr. Hawes's MS.) see
pa. 203.---No. 6. Arms of PEMBROKE-HALL, in Cambridge, (from Mr.
Hawes's MS.) see pa. 208.---No. 7. 8. 9. Arms upon FRAMLINGHAM
STEEPLE, (from Mr. Hawes's MS.) see pa. 292.---No. 10. A Tradesman's
TOKEN. "DANIEL . BARNES 1669". on the same side, within a small
Circle, A Wheat-sheaf erect, and banded, proper. Reverse,---"IN . FRAM-
LINGHAM ." within a small Circle, "HIS HALF PENY." in the Editor's
Collection. There are probably some other Town Tokens, which have not
fallen within his inquiry.

To be placed opposite Directions, &c.

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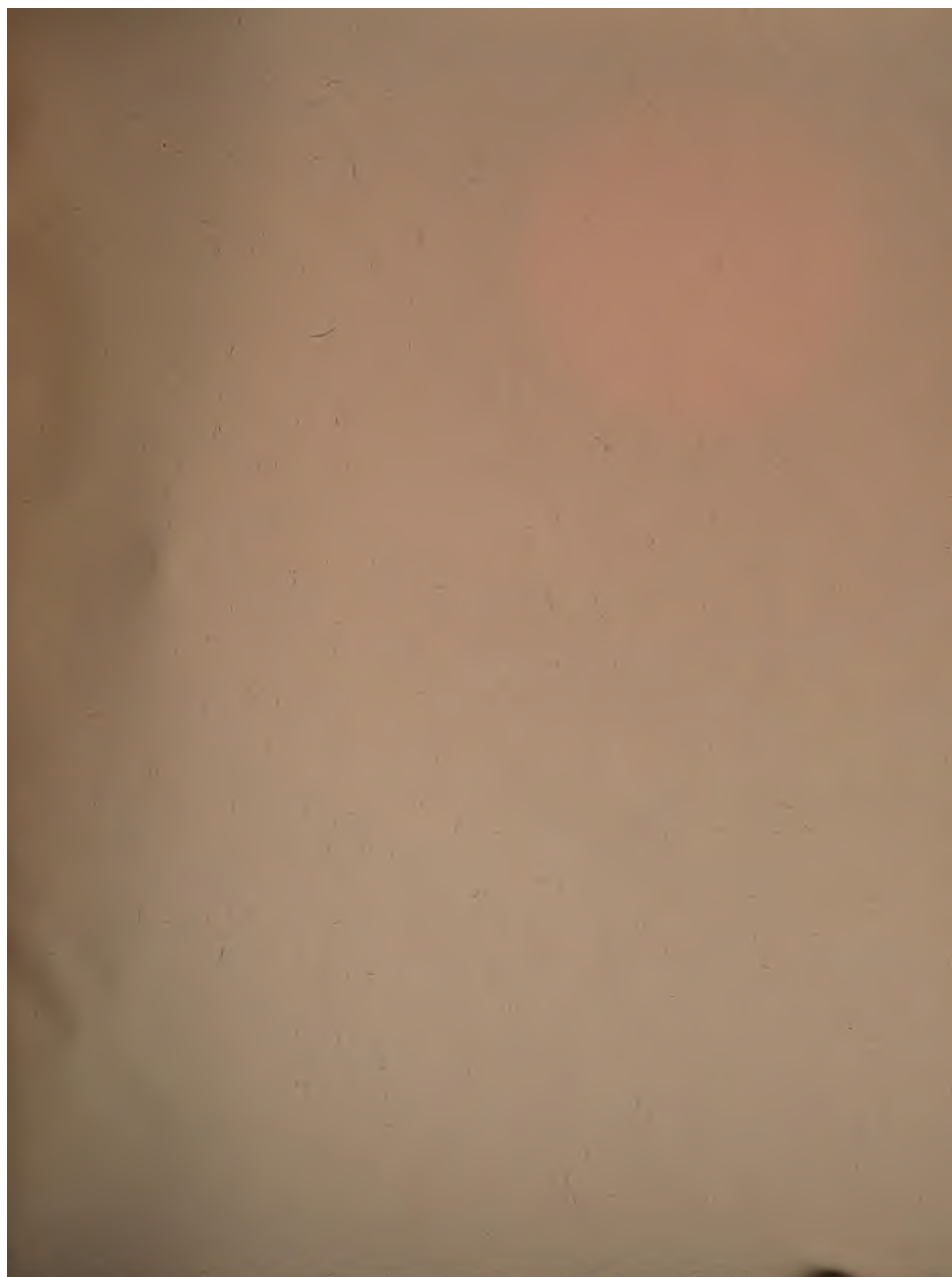
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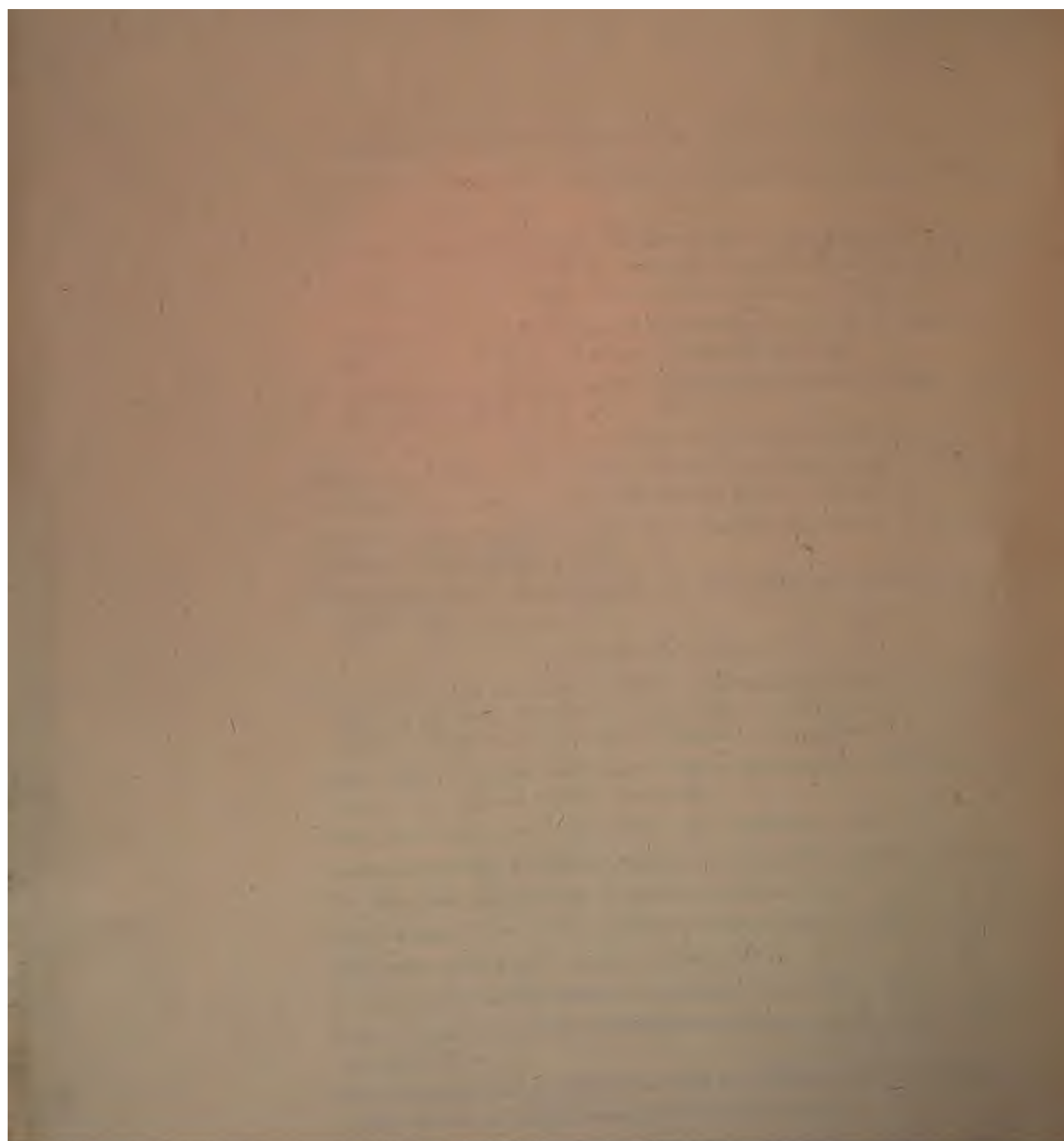
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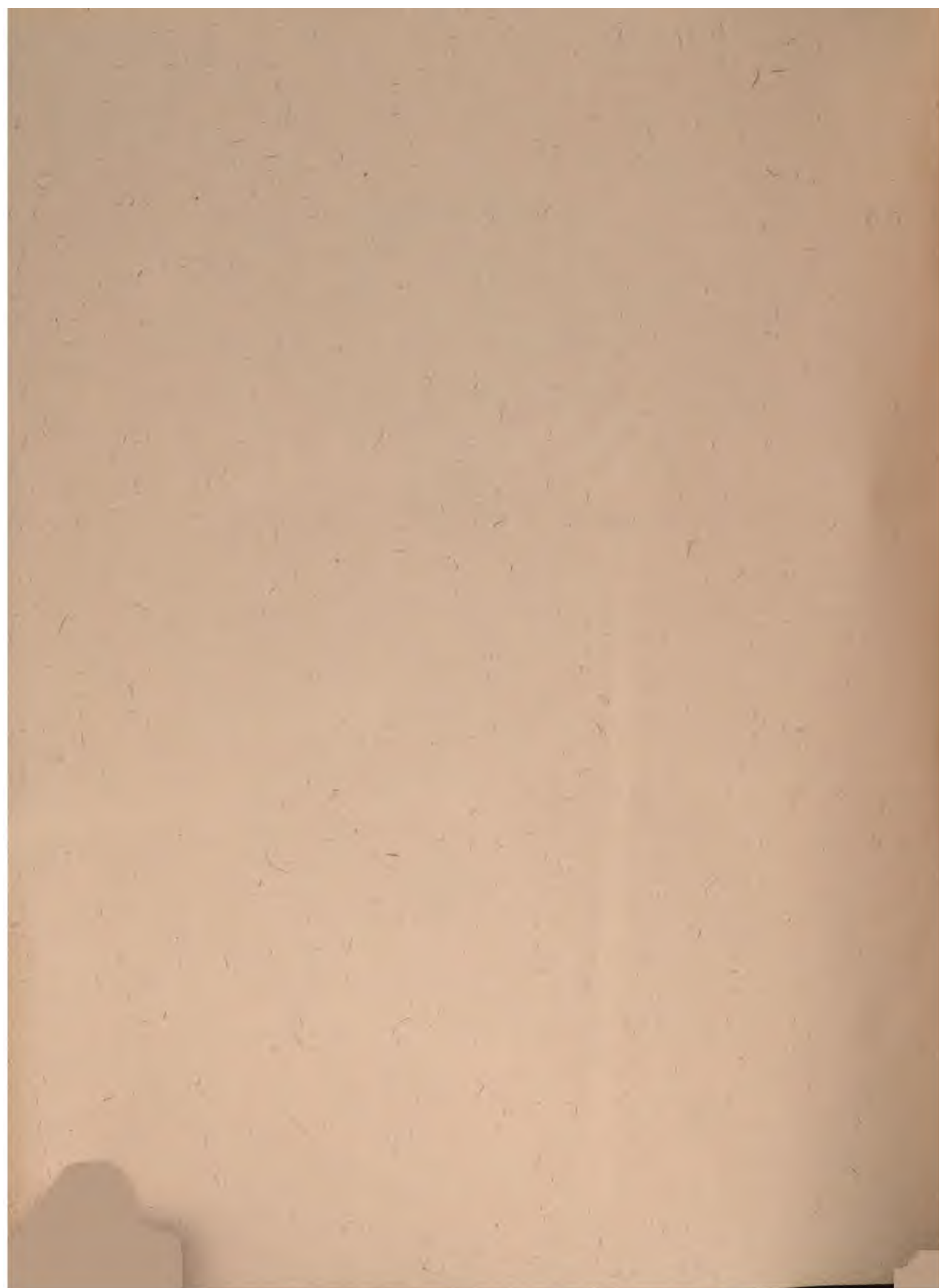
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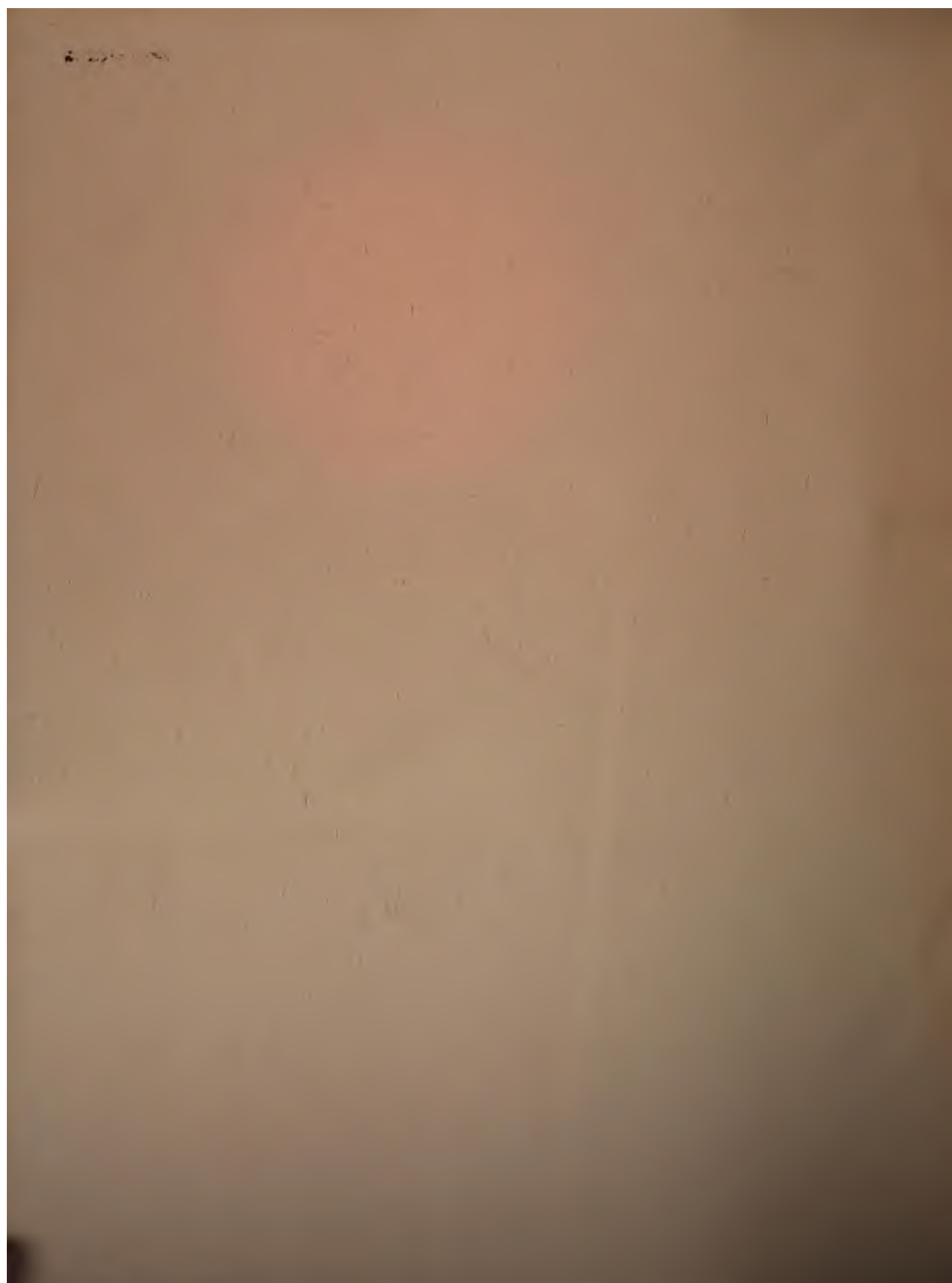












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